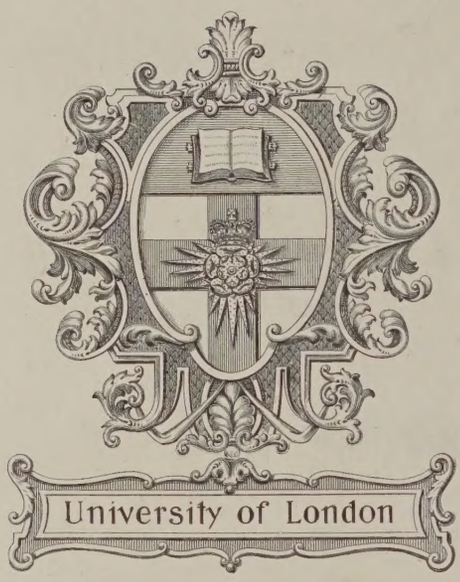
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

—*(5.)*—

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Session

19 *November* 1867 — 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. XX.

1867-8.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867-8.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FIFTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

BOUNDARY COMMISSION (REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1867):

[3972.] REPORT of the BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS for ENGLAND and WALES, 1868 - - - - - - - - p. 1

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1867.
(30 & 31 Vict. Cap. 102.)

BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

REPORT

OF

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1868.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GATHORNE HARDY, M.P.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, &c.

SIR,

WE, the Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales, appointed by "The Representation "of the People Act, 1867," have the honour to report as follows :—

The duties imposed upon the Commissioners are thus set forth in the 48th section of the Act :—

Duties of the Commissioners.

"They shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, proceed, by themselves or by Assistant "Commissioners appointed by them, to inquire into the temporary Boundaries of every Borough "constituted by this Act, with power to suggest such alterations therein as they may deem expedient.

"They shall also inquire into the Boundaries of every other Borough in England and Wales, "except such Boroughs as are wholly disfranchised by this Act, with a view to ascertain whether "the Boundaries should be enlarged, so as to include within the limits of the Borough all premises "which ought, due regard being had to situation or other local circumstances, to be included therein "for the purpose of conferring upon the Occupiers thereof the Parliamentary Franchise for such "Borough.

"They shall also inquire into the Divisions of Counties as constituted by this Act, and as to the "places appointed for holding Courts for the election of Members for such Divisions, with a view to "ascertain whether, having regard to the natural and legal Divisions of each County, and the distribution "of the population therein, any and what alterations should be made in such Divisions or places.

"The said Commissioners shall, with all practicable despatch, report to one of Her Majesty's "Principal Secretaries of State upon the several matters in this section referred to them, and their "report shall be laid before Parliament.

"The Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners so appointed shall give notice, by public "advertisement, of their intention to visit such Counties and Boroughs, and shall appoint a time for "receiving the statements of any persons who may be desirous of giving information as to the Boundaries "or other local circumstances of such Counties and Boroughs, and the said Commissioners or Assistant "Commissioners shall, by personal inspection, and such other means as the Commissioners shall think "necessary, possess themselves of such information as will enable the Commissioners to make such "report as herein mentioned."

Preliminary proceedings of the Commissioners.

On the 16th of August, the Act having received the Royal Assent on the previous day, we proceeded—

1. To appoint a Secretary ;
2. To divide England and Wales into Districts for the purposes of our inquiry ; and
3. To select Assistant Commissioners to conduct the local Inquiries.

In constituting Districts for the purposes of our inquiry we adopted the Divisions which have been laid down by the Registrar-General, subdividing them into two or three sub-districts in cases where the number of Boroughs and Counties to be visited and the nature and extent of the Inquiries rendered it necessary.

The total number of Districts as thus constituted was eighteen.

To each District we appointed two Assistant Commissioners, namely, a Barrister-at-Law and an officer of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, in order to secure a combination of the special professional qualifications required for receiving and weighing evidence, and for inspecting and describing existing and proposed Boundaries.

The following is a list of the Districts, and of the Assistant Commissioners appointed to them :—

Districts.

DISTRICTS.

I.—METROPOLITAN.

(1 District—9 Inquiries.)

(*Major-General Bainbrigge, R.E.; Mr. Nassau J. Senior.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Chelsea (new Borough).	London City.	Westminster.
Finsbury.	Marylebone.	Lambeth.
Hackney.	Tower Hamlets.	Southwark.

II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.

(2 Sub-Districts—33 Inquiries.)

Sub-District A.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Biddulph, R.A.; Mr. J. Horne Payne.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Abingdon.	Chichester.	Lymington.
Wallingford.	Horsham.	Petersfield.
Reading.	Midhurst.	Portsmouth.
Windsor.	Shoreham.	Southampton.
Guildford.	Andover.	Winchester.
Arundel.	Christchurch.	Newport (Isle of Wight).

(18 Inquiries.)

Sub-District B.

(*Mr. Joseph Kaye; Captain Palmer, R.E.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Hythe.	Greenwich.	Lewes.
Maidstone.	Sandwich.	Rye.
Rochester.	Brighton.	Chatham.
Canterbury.	Hastings.	Dover.
Gravesend (new Borough).		

Counties to be divided :

West Kent.
East Surrey.

(15 Inquiries.)

III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.

(1 District—13 Inquiries.)

(*Mr. Ralph C. Palmer; Captain James, R.E.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Northampton.
Peterborough.
Huntingdon.
Bedford.
Hertford.
Cambridge.
Buckingham.
Aylesbury.
Wycombe.
Marlow.
Banbury.
Oxford.
Woodstock.

IV.—EASTERN.

(1 District—11 Inquiries.)

(*Mr. Hugh Cowie; Captain C. B. Brackenbury, R.A.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

King's Lynn.
Norwich.
Thetford.
Bury St. Edmunds.
Eye.
Ipswich.
Colchester.
Harwich.
Maldon.

Counties to be divided:

Norfolk.
Essex.

(11 Inquiries.)

V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.

(2 Sub-Districts—39 Inquiries.)

Sub-District A.

(*Colonel Hamley, C.B., R.A.; Mr. W. Spencer Ollivant.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Calne.
Chippenham.
Cricklade.
Devizes.
Malmesbury.
Marlborough.
Salisbury.
Westbury.
Wilton.
Bridport.
Dorchester.
Lyme Regis.
Poole.
Shaftesbury.
Wareham.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.
Bath.
Bridgwater.
Frome.
Taunton.
Wells.

County to be divided:

Somersetshire.

(22 Inquiries.)

Sub-District B.

(*Major Du Cane, late R.E.; Mr. John Bramston.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Barnstaple.	Plymouth.	Liskeard.
Exeter.	Devonport.	Penryn and Falmouth.
Tiverton.	Tavistock.	St. Ives.
Ashburton.	Bodmin.	Truro.
Dartmouth.	Helston.	
Honiton.	Launceston.	

County to be divided:

Devonshire.

(17 Inquiries.)

VI.—WEST MIDLAND.

(3 Sub-Districts—30 Inquiries.)

Sub-District A.

(*Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Ward, R.E.; Mr. John L. Wharton.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Birmingham.	Bewdley.	Evesham.
Coventry.	Droitwich.	Kidderminster.
Warwick.	Dudley.	Worcester.

(9 Inquiries.)

Sub-District B.

(*Mr. F. D. Longe; Captain F. Pratt, R.E.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Lichfield.	Stoke-upon-Trent.	Wednesbury (new Borough).
Newcastle-under-Lyne.	Tamworth.	Wolverhampton.
Stafford.	Walsall.	

County to be divided:

Staffordshire.

(9 Inquiries.)

Sub-District C.

(*Mr. J. S. Dugdale; Captain C. W. Wilson, R.E.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Bridgnorth.	Hereford.	Gloucester.
Ludlow.	Leominster.	Bristol.
Shrewsbury.	Cheltenham.	Stroud.
Wenlock.	Cirencester.	Tewkesbury.

(12 Inquiries.)

VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.

(1 District—12 Inquiries.)

(*Mr. Edward Bullock; Captain G. E. Sanford, R.E.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Derby.	Leicester.	Grantham.
East Retford.	Boston.	Lincoln.
Newark.	Great Grimsby.	Stamford.
Nottingham.		

Counties to be divided:

Derbyshire.
Lincolnshire.

VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN.

(2 Sub-Districts—22 Inquiries.)

Sub-District A.

(*Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B.; Lieut. H. M. Hozier, 2nd Life Guards, late R.A.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—.

Clitheroe.	Preston.	Bolton.
Burnley (new Borough).	Rochdale.	Wigan.
Blackburn.	Bury.	

Counties to be divided:

North Lancashire.
South Lancashire.

(10 Inquiries.)

Sub-district B.

(*Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E.; Mr. Patrick Cumin.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Liverpool.	Oldham.	Macclesfield.
Manchester.	Birkenhead.	Warrington.
Salford.	Chester.	Stalybridge (new Borough).
Ashton-under-Lyne.	Stockport.	

County to be divided:

Cheshire.

(12 Inquiries.)

IX.—YORKSHIRE.

(2 Sub-Districts—21 Inquiries.)

Sub-District A.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Milward, R.A.; Mr. Frederick Clifford.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Beverley.	Northallerton.	Whitby.
Hull.	Richmond.	York.
Malton.	Scarborough.	Ripon.
Middlesborough (new Borough).	Thirsk.	Knaresborough.

(12 Inquiries.)

Sub-District B.

(*Lieut.-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., R.A.; Mr. Serjeant Tindal Atkinson.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Bradford.	Huddersfield.	Sheffield.
Dewsbury (new Borough).	Leeds.	Wakefield.
Halifax.	Pontefract.	

County to be divided:

West Riding of Yorkshire.

(9 Inquiries.)

X.—NORTHERN.

(1 District—15 Inquiries.)

(*Major-General Moody, R.E.; Mr. Algernon Bathurst.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Berwick.
Morpeth.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Tynemouth and North Shields.
Darlington (new Borough).
Durham.
Gateshead.
The Hartlepools (new Borough).
South Shields.
Stockton (new Borough).
Sunderland.
Carlisle.
Cockermouth.
Whitehaven.
Kendal.

XI.—WELSH.

(2 Sub-Districts—60 Inquiries.)

Sub-District A.

(*Mr. H. C. Merivale; Captain Nangle, R.A.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Beaumaris (Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni).
Cardigan (Aberystwyth, Adpar, Lampeter).
Carnarvon (Bangor, Criccieth, Conway, Nevin, Pwllheli).
Denbigh (Holt, Ruthin, Wrexham).
Flint (Caergwyle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold, Overton, Rhuddlan, St. Asaph).
Montgomery (Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, Welshpool).
Radnor (Cefnllys, Knighton, Knucklas, Presteigne, Rhayader).

(7 Districts—38 Inquiries.)

Sub-District B.

(*Lieut.-Colonel Reilly, C.B., R.H.A.; Mr. J. L. Johnston.*)

Comprising Boroughs of—

Brecknock.
Carmarthen (Llanelly).
Cardiff (Cowbridge, Llantrissaint).
Haverfordwest (Fishguard, Narberth).
Merthyr Tydfil.
Monmouth (Newport, Usk).
Swansea (Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, Neath).
Pembroke (Milford, Tenby, Wiston).

(8 Boroughs and Districts—22 Inquiries.)

Inquiries by the Assistant Commissioners.

The principles upon which the Assistant Commissioners were directed to conduct their inquiries will be shown by the instructions which we issued for their guidance, and of which the following is a copy.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Instructions to Assistant Commissioners.

The Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales appointed by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," deem it expedient to issue, for the information and guidance of the Assistant Commissioners whom they have selected to aid them in their inquiry, the instructions which are subjoined.

By reference to the 48th section of the Act, the Assistant Commissioners will observe that the Boroughs and Counties in respect of the boundaries of which inquiry is directed to be made are—

1. The Boroughs enfranchised by the Act;
2. The existing Parliamentary Boroughs of England and Wales (except those which have been disfranchised by the Act); and,
3. The Counties newly divided by the Act.

They will also observe that the nature and scope of the inquiry are set forth in the same section in the following general terms :—

1. *As to the New Boroughs.*

The Commissioners are required to proceed, by themselves or by the Assistant Commissioners, "to inquire into the temporary boundaries of every Borough constituted by the Act, with power to "suggest such alterations therein as they may deem expedient."

2. *As to existing Boroughs.*

The Commissioners are in like manner "to inquire into the boundaries of every other Borough in "England and Wales, except those which have been disfranchised by the Act," (viz., Totnes, Lancaster, Reigate, and Great Yarmouth,) "with a view to ascertain whether the boundaries "should be enlarged, so as to include within the limits of the Borough all premises which ought, "due regard being had to situation or other local circumstances, to be included therein, for the "purpose of conferring upon the occupiers thereof the Parliamentary Franchise."

3. *As to the Counties newly divided.*

The Commissioners are in like manner "to inquire into the Divisions of Counties as constituted "by the Act, and as to the places appointed for holding Courts for the election of Members for "such Divisions, with a view to ascertain whether, having regard to the natural and legal division "of each County and the distribution of the population therein, any and what alterations should "be made in such divisions or places."

With respect to the mode of conducting the inquiry itself the Act expressly directs that notice shall be given by public advertisement of the intention of the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners to visit the Counties and Boroughs referred to, and to appoint a time for receiving the statements of any persons who may be desirous of giving information as to the boundaries or other local circumstances of such Boroughs and Counties. They are likewise required by personal inspection, and such other means as the Commissioners shall think necessary, to possess themselves of such information as will enable the Commissioners to make their Report.

Having referred to the general principles upon which the inquiry must be conducted, the Commissioners now proceed to point out more in detail the several matters which will engage the attention of the Assistant Commissioners, and the duties which they will be required to discharge.

Borough Boundaries.

In the first place it must be distinctly understood that, under the terms of the Commission, the boundaries of existing Boroughs cannot be contracted. If any alteration is suggested it must be by enlargement of the present area.

With respect, however, to the new Boroughs, the Assistant Commissioners will be at full liberty to inquire whether, having regard to the circumstances hereafter referred to, the temporary boundaries prescribed by the Act ought to be altered, either by curtailment or enlargement. Subject to this distinction, the inquiry into the boundaries of the Boroughs of each class will proceed upon the same considerations.

The first question which the Commissioners will have to determine in the case of each Borough will be, whether or not the boundaries embrace the whole of the population which ought to be included within the limits of the Borough. To enable the Commissioners to form an opinion upon this point, it will be incumbent upon the Assistant Commissioners to inquire whether there are any considerable number of houses beyond the existing Borough boundaries the occupiers of which, from community of interests with the Borough or from other local circumstances, may be considered as forming part of the Town population, and to report any other facts which may assist the Commissioners in determining whether or not such houses should be included within the Parliamentary boundaries of such Borough.

In relation to this branch of the inquiry, the Assistant Commissioners should ascertain whether in the case of a corporate town the municipal boundaries extend beyond the Parliamentary limits; and in the case of a Borough under the Local Government Act or a Towns Improvement Act, whether the area of the district affected by such Act includes a population not within the Parliamentary Borough.

The attention of the Assistant Commissioners should also be given to the directions in which a town is increasing, and a sufficient allowance should be made for the extension of the Borough in those directions.

The Assistant Commissioners must bear in mind that when a recommendation is made that any neighbouring district should be included within the limits of a Borough, it is necessary that one continuous boundary be observed; and they must understand that the Commissioners have no power to entertain proposals for the grouping together of separate towns or districts so as to form a Borough.

They will also be expected to furnish the Commissioners with information showing the present number of inhabited houses and the estimated population of each place proposed to be added to a Borough.

Whenever, for the reasons adverted to, an extension of the boundaries of a Borough is proposed, the Assistant Commissioners will ascertain and report whether the alterations are consistent with well-known limits, such as parochial and other boundaries of a like nature.

In every instance it will be necessary to trace out on the map (which will be furnished to the Assistant Commissioners for that purpose) the existing municipal boundaries of each Borough, when not identical with the Parliamentary boundaries, and also to show the boundaries of the District, if any, under the Local Government Act or a Towns Improvement Act.

In the case of the new Boroughs, the temporary boundaries constituted in the Schedule of the Act should be shown.

The Assistant Commissioners will be required, at the same time, to trace out on the map any alterations which may be suggested to them in the existing Parliamentary Boundaries, and to give

such a description of the proposed new boundaries as will render them clearly ascertainable without the aid of a map for that purpose. A reference to the Boundary Act of 1832 (2 & 3 Will. 4. cap. 64.) will be useful as showing the manner in which the boundaries should be described.

In case it should be found expedient to contract the temporary boundaries of any new Borough, the Assistant Commissioners must be careful to describe in like manner the boundaries as proposed to be altered, and the reason for such alteration.

County Divisions.

There are two principal matters for inquiry with respect to the new Divisions of Counties:—

1. The convenient character of the Divisions themselves; and,
2. The position of the places assigned for holding the Courts for Elections.

With respect to the character of the Divisions, the Assistant Commissioners will be expected to inquire whether any, and if so what, alteration should be made in the temporary Divisions specified in the Act.

It appears to have been the object of the Legislature to equalize, as far as practicable, the population of each Division, and to render the Division as compact as possible with regard to geographical position, without disturbing the old-established and well-understood boundaries of Hundreds. Where, however, owing probably to a scattered subdivision of the Hundreds, this has not been found practicable, the modern arrangement of Petty Sessional Divisions has been adopted.

The Assistant Commissioners will bear in mind that where a fresh Town is suggested as the place for holding the Courts for the election of members for a new Division of a County, two circumstances chiefly should be considered, viz.:

1. Its comparative importance as respects other Towns in the Division; and,
2. The facilities of communication with it from other parts of the Division.

They will be required to trace out in the case of each Division any alterations which may be suggested in the temporary boundaries prescribed by the Act.

As reasonable notice must be given of the intended visit of the Assistant Commissioners to each Borough and newly-divided County, it is necessary that the Commissioners should be informed, as early as practicable, from time to time, of the appointments proposed by the Assistant Commissioners for that purpose, in order that the Commissioners may cause the requisite notices to be published in the local newspapers circulating in the Borough or County.

The inquiry in each case should be public, and it should be so conducted that a reasonable opportunity may be afforded to each person desirous of giving information in relation to the inquiry. It is desirable that accurate notes should be taken by the Assistant Commissioners of the proceedings on each occasion.

The Assistant Commissioners will be expected to make their Report to the Commissioners upon each Division and Borough as soon as possible after they have completed their inquiry respecting it.

Every Report should contain such a statement of the facts ascertained by the Assistant Commissioners as will enable the Commissioners to arrive at a decision in each case without further local investigation.

Weekly Returns, in a prescribed form, of the progress made in each district are to be forwarded for the information of the Commissioners on every Saturday, and all communications intended for the Commissioners should be addressed to C. W. Fremantle, Esq., the Secretary to the Commission, at their office, 6, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

By Order of the Commissioners,

26th August 1867. C. W. Fremantle,
Secretary

Local Inquiries.

Notice of each Inquiry was given by advertisements in local newspapers, published not less than seven days before the day fixed for the Inquiry, and in many instances printed notices were issued and circulated on the spot by the Local Authorities, for the purpose of giving additional publicity to the announcement of the intended visits of the Assistant Commissioners.

The Inquiries were held in the Town Hall or some other public building; and all persons desirous of making statements, either on their own behalf, or as agents for other persons interested in the locality, were permitted to do so.

Inspection of Boundaries.

In all cases the Assistant Commissioners have personally inspected the existing and proposed Borough Boundaries, and have communicated to us their own observations, in addition to the statements made and the views expressed before them. They have also attended before us from time to time, and furnished such further information as we required with reference to their respective Districts.

Statements and Memorials.

The written statements, memorials, and maps placed in the hands of the Assistant Commissioners in relation to their Inquiries have also been transmitted to us.

We acknowledge the courtesy shown by the Local Authorities in providing places of meeting for the Assistant Commissioners, and the readiness with which they have uniformly afforded information bearing upon the subject of our inquiry.

We found that there was a general indisposition on the part of persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Boroughs to their premises being included within the Parliamentary Boundary; but that in almost every case this indisposition was attributable to the fear that an extension of Parliamentary Boundaries would be followed by a corresponding extension of Municipal area, and that consequently they would become liable to the payment of Borough Rates.

Boroughs: 1. Boroughs existing before 1867.

In dealing with the question of the extension of the Boundaries of existing Boroughs, we found so great a diversity of character and circumstances, that it was impossible to lay down one general rule which would be applicable to all cases, and we were compelled, therefore, to decide each particular case according to its own special circumstances.

Without attempting to classify too minutely the different Boroughs, it will be sufficient to point out that there are some which have a Town Population, properly so called, occupying the whole or nearly the whole of their area; others which, like some of those enlarged in 1832, for the purpose of including a given number of Electors, comprise a rural district in addition to the Town; and others, like East Retford, Cricklade, New Shoreham, and Aylesbury, which form, as it were, small counties in themselves, with large rural populations.

The extensions of the Town beyond the Boundary are in many cases so manifest that the question for our decision has been rather what should be the limit of the enlargement, than whether an extension of Boundary was required; and in the cases in which we have recommended an extension we have endeavoured to include none but urban Populations, or adjoining Districts, possessing or likely soon to acquire a community of interest with the Borough.

Contraction of existing Boundaries.

It is not within our province to recommend any contraction of the area of Boroughs existing before the passing of the Act, but in some cases there are anomalies which cannot be rectified in any other way.

Salisbury.

The Borough of Salisbury presents a remarkable case in point. A suburb has extended from the City in the Parish of Fisherton Anger, part of which is already within the Parliamentary limits of Salisbury; and we should undoubtedly have recommended the addition of that suburb to the Borough, if we had not been precluded from doing so by the fact that it is situated within that part of the Parish which is in the Borough of Wilton.

Rochester.

In the case of the Borough of Rochester, we should have proposed that Saint Mary's Saltmarsh and Creek in the River Medway, at present in course of reclamation, should form part of the Borough of Chatham, to which they are now adjacent; but, as the bed of the river and all its creeks, from Hawkwood in the Parish of Burham to its mouth at Sheerness, a distance of several miles, are within the "City Liberties" of Rochester, which form part of the Parliamentary Borough of Rochester, it is not competent for us to do more than mention the circumstances in our separate reports on the two Boroughs.

Newport (Isle of Wight).

At Newport, Isle of Wight, the old Borough Boundaries give rise to still more serious difficulty. The Borough of Newport includes the whole of the River Medina with its creeks and foreshores, for a distance of four miles, to a point in the sea off Cowes. The result has been that both at East and West Cowes, which occupy the right and left banks of the river at its mouth, houses have been built on land reclaimed from the river, and are consequently included in the Borough, votes having in upwards of seventy cases been claimed and allowed in respect of them.

In this instance we have recommended that East and West Cowes should be included in the Borough, although we are of opinion that the preferable course, had we possessed the power, would have been to circumscribe the Parliamentary Boundaries so as to include only such premises as are immediately connected with the Town of Newport.

Other Boroughs.

The other Boroughs which have similar "Liberties" or privileges are those of

Ipswich.	Portsmouth.
Maldon.	Weymouth.

We are not aware that in these instances any practical inconvenience has arisen from the fact that the tidal waters form part of the Parliamentary area; but we feel it right to call attention generally to an anomaly which may hereafter lead to results similar to those which we have pointed out as having arisen in the case of Newport.

New Boroughs.

As regards the Boroughs newly constituted by the Act, we have recommended various changes in the temporary Boundaries both in the way of contraction and extension, as the circumstances of each case appeared to require.

The following is a summary of our recommendations in regard to the extension of existing Boundaries, and the contraction or enlargement of the areas of Boroughs constituted by the Act : Summary of recommendations as to Boroughs.

Boroughs existing before 1867 :—

Extension proposed - - - -	81	
No extension proposed - - -	116	
		197

Boroughs constituted by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867 :"—

Extension proposed - - - -	3	
Contraction proposed - - - -	4	
Extension and contraction proposed - - -	2	
No alteration proposed - - - -	1	
		10
Total number of Boroughs - -		207

In recommending extensions or alterations of Boundaries we have endeavoured to adhere as far as possible to the well-known limits of Parishes, Townships, and Districts under Local Boards of Health ; but in cases where such Boundaries would include too large an area, we have recommended, whenever we have been enabled to do so, the adoption of other well-defined limits, such as Railways, Rivers, &c. Nature of Boundaries recommended. Boroughs.

The number of Counties and Divisions of Counties affected by "The Representation of the People Act" is thirteen, and we have found it necessary in two instances only to recommend alterations in the temporary Divisions as constituted by the Act. Counties.

We have adhered as far as practicable to the old and well established divisions of Hundreds. In the case of Somersetshire, where the Boundaries of Hundreds could not be conveniently adopted, we have followed the more modern arrangement of Petty Sessional Divisions as provided by the Act, except that, in determining the Boundary between East and Mid Somerset, we have found it desirable, in consequence of the natural division of the County by the Mendip Hills, to recommend that some of the Parishes in the Axbridge Petty Sessional Division should be taken from East Somerset and added to Mid Somerset. In the West Riding of Yorkshire also we have found it necessary to recommend that certain Parishes and Townships should be separated from the rest of the Wapentake of Morley.

In Cheshire, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, we have suggested alterations in the names of some of the Divisions, the geographical positions of which seemed to render such alterations necessary.

We have proposed a few alterations in the places for holding Courts for the election of Members, and it will be found that the places recommended to be substituted are more central or more accessible than those named in the Act. Places for holding Courts of Election.

We have appended separate Reports on the Boroughs and Divisions of Counties into the Boundaries of which it has been our duty to inquire. These Reports set forth the existing Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of Boroughs, and such other particulars as appeared necessary. Separate Reports.

The general statistics have been chiefly taken from the Electoral Returns of 1866–7, the population of Counties being exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs. Statistics.

A map of each Borough and County taken from the Ordnance Survey plans is appended to the Reports for the purpose of illustrating the existing and proposed Boundaries. Maps.

These maps, however, many of which are of old date, are far from conveying an adequate idea of the extension of building which has taken place in recent years, and must not be considered as indicating the character of the Districts within the proposed new Boundaries.

Boundaries abutting on tidal waters.

In order to avoid confusion, the maps have been coloured so as to indicate the line of high-water mark; but we recommend that, in order to guard against any misconstructions to which the question of Foreshores may give rise, it should be enacted that in all cases where Boroughs and Counties abut on the sea coast, or on tidal rivers, the Parliamentary Boundaries should be considered as extending to the low-water mark.

Boundary stones.

In those cases where the Boundaries of Parliamentary Boroughs do not follow the limits of Parishes or Townships, or other well-defined lines of demarcation, it will be desirable that the points of deviation and direction named in the description of the Boundary should be marked by means of Boundary stones, to be erected and maintained by the Local Authorities.

Special matters for legislation.

The following special matters are to be noticed in connection with the recommendations which we have made:

1. Wherever additional Districts are included within Boroughs which, like Nottingham, are Counties in themselves, the Freeholders in the parts added will, in the absence of any provision similar to that contained in the 31st section of the Reform Act of 1832 (2 W. 4. c. 45.), still vote for the County, notwithstanding that the Freeholders within the existing Parliamentary area vote for the Borough only.
2. Compound Householders in Parishes not within existing Borough Boundaries, but which may be wholly or in part added to Boroughs, in conformity with our recommendations, will be precluded from qualifying as voters in the year 1869, unless some special provision is made for their protection similar to that contained in the Representation of the People Act.

We acknowledge the valuable assistance which we have received from Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., and the Officers of the Ordnance Survey, upon whom the duty has devolved of preparing maps for the use of the Assistant Commissioners, and for presentation with this report, and of verifying and checking the descriptions of the proposed new Boundaries.

We cannot conclude our Report without expressing the strong sense we entertain of the assistance we have derived throughout the whole of our inquiries from the remarkable accuracy and knowledge of statistics of Mr. Lambert, who has been attached to our Commission; or without recognising the untiring energy of our Secretary, as well as the singular ability shown by him in the various arrangements necessary for the conduct of our proceedings.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

EVERSLEY, Chairman.
RUSSELL GURNEY.
JOHN T. B. DUCKWORTH.
FRANCIS CROSSLEY.
JOHN WALTER.

Boundary Commission Office,
5th February 1868.

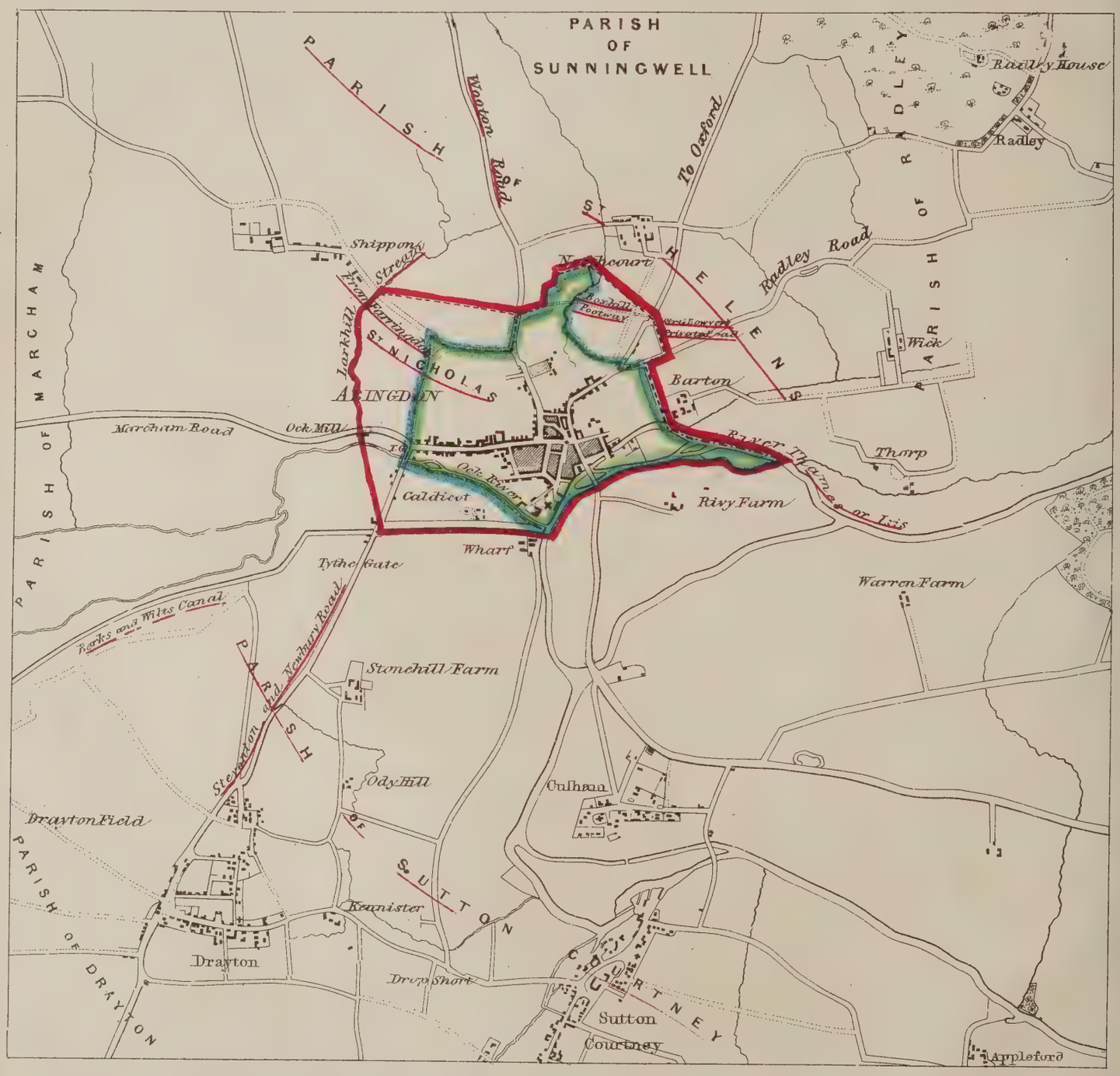
REPORTS

ON

BOROUGHS.

(ENGLAND.)

ABINGDON



Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Scale 2 Inches to a Mile 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOROUGH OF ABINGDON.

ABINGDON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF ABINGDON.

The Borough of Abingdon consists of parts of the Parishes of *St. Helen* and *St. Nicholas.*

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The old Borough of Abingdon."

The Population in 1861 was 5,680, showing an increase of 421 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,189.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	309
Other qualifications	20
	329
Double entries	25
Actual number	304

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 970, of whom 609 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 308 acres.

There has not been much recent increase of building in the Borough, but a considerable number of houses have been erected immediately beyond the present Boundary.

On the south-west of the Borough the land lying between the River Ock and the Berks and Wilts Canal, in the Parish of Sutton Courtney, contains 23 inhabited houses, 18 of which are villa residences occupied by persons connected with Abingdon.

On the west of the Borough the land lying between the Ock and the Faringdon Road contains about 50 acres, and 83 inhabited houses built in rows, the occupiers of which are artizans and others employed in Abingdon, and forming part of the Town population.

On the north-west and north-east of the Borough there are also a certain number of inhabited houses immediately contiguous to the Boundary, the occupiers of which form part of the Town population.

The Commissioners recommend that the Districts above mentioned, which comprise an area of 150 acres, 118 inhabited houses, and a population estimated at 550, should be included in the Borough.

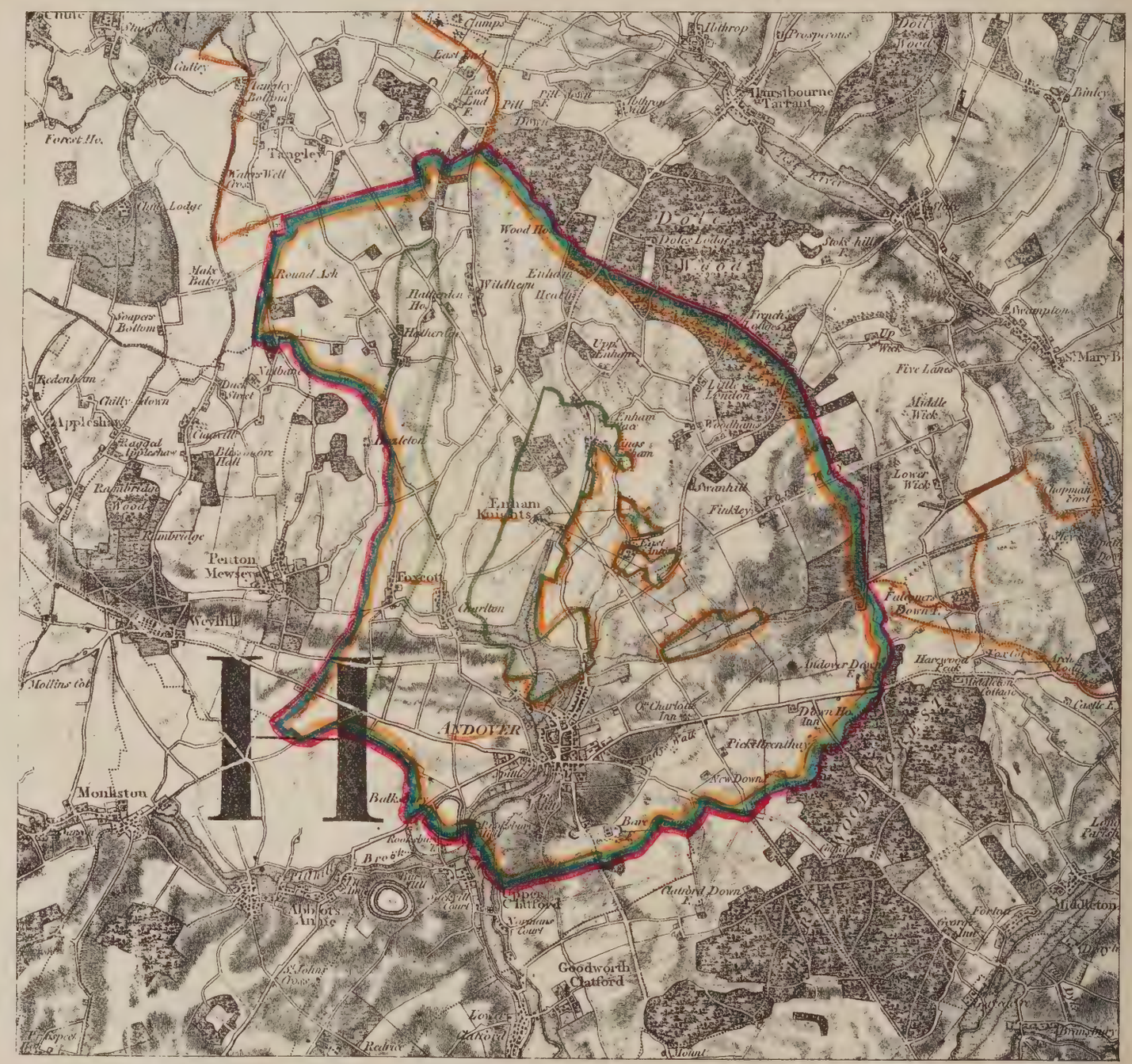
The Borough as proposed to be extended may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Abingdon, and those parts of the Parishes of Sutton Courtney and " St. Helen which are included between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following " Boundaries respectively, that is to say:

" *Sutton Courtney* and *St. Helen.* From the southernmost Point of the present Boundary at the " River Isis westward along the Berks and Wilts canal to the Point at which it is crossed by " the Bridge on the Steventon Road; thence northward to a Point eighty yards distant from the " Bridge measured along the said road; thence in a straight line to the junction of the River " Ock with the Larkhill Stream; thence along the said stream to the Point at which it meets " the Faringdon Road; thence in a straight line to the north-west angle of the present Boundary " on the Wootton Road:

" *St. Helen.* From the northernmost angle of the present Boundary in a straight line to the Point " at which the Boxhill Footway meets the Oxford Road; thence by Sir George Bowyer's private " road to the Radley Road; thence westward along the Radley Road till it meets the present " Boundary."

ANDOVER



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER.

ANDOVER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF ANDOVER.

The Borough of Andover consists of:—

"The Parishes of *Andover* and *Knights Enham*, and the Tithing of Foxcot."

The Parish of *Knights Enham* consists of several detached portions, all lying within the Parish of *Andover*.

The Population in 1861 was 5,430, showing an increase of 464 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,102.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	260
Freemen - - - -	3
	263
Double entries - - - -	8
Actual number - - - -	255

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 935, of whom 663 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Borough embraces an area of 10,344 acres.

The Municipal Borough comprises only the Parish of Andover.

There is a local Act for paving, lighting, and improving the Town, the operation of which is restricted to an area within three quarters of a mile of the Guildhall, and does not extend to any place outside the Borough.

The Town of Andover has not extended beyond the Limits of the Parliamentary Borough, nor is there any probability of its so doing.

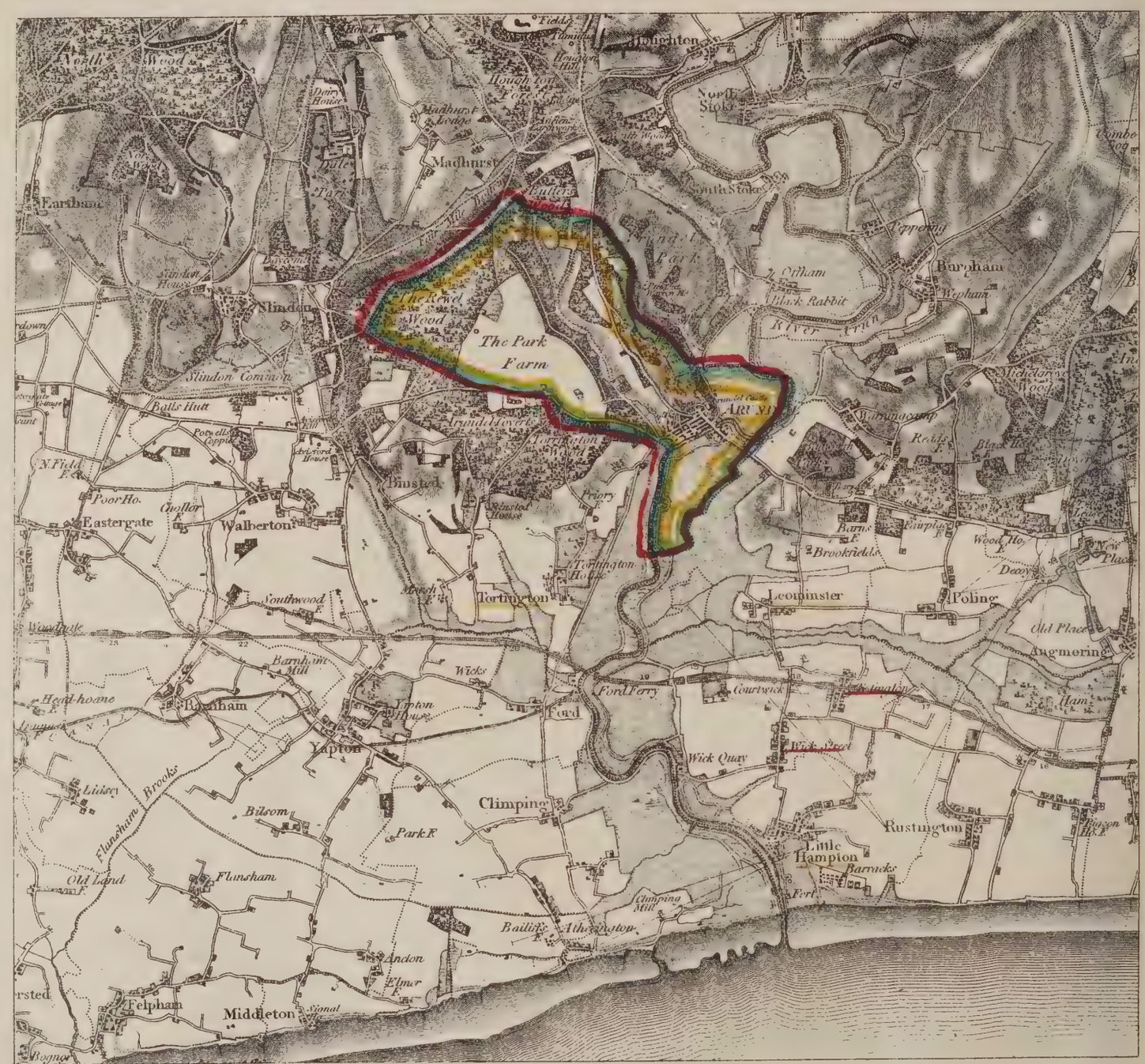
The nearest point of the Boundary to any part of the Town is on the Wherwell Road, half a mile distant, and no building is taking place in that direction.

The Town is increasing a little on the Weyhill Road, but the last house is a mile and a half within the Boundary.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

ARUNDEL



REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1865

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL.

ARUNDEL.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL

The Borough of Arundel consists of:—

"The Parish of *Arundel*."

The Population in 1862 was 2,498, showing a decrease of 305 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 528.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	143
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	31
	174

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 413, of whom 279 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 2,029 acres.

The Parish of Leominster is situated between Arundel and Littlehampton. It consists of four hamlets, viz., Tortington, Crossbush, Leominster Street, and Wick Street. The first three are agricultural, and not increasing; but building is increasing in Wick Street, which is in the south of the Parish, and adjoins Littlehampton.

The Parish of Littlehampton is situated at the mouth of the Arun, and contains a population of about 3,000, with 650 inhabited houses, of which 117 have been built and occupied since 1861. The Town of Littlehampton is rapidly increasing, and is extending towards Arundel in the direction of Wick Street. It is partly a watering-place, and partly a seaport.

Between the Town of Arundel, however, and the nearest house in the direction of Littlehampton the road passes through nearly two miles of agricultural land.

The Commissioners do not propose any alteration in the existing Parliamentary Boundary of the Borough.

ASHBURTON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

6 5 4 3 2 1 0

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF ASHBURTON.

ASHBURTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF ASHBURTON.

The Borough of Ashburton consists of:—

"The Parish of *Ashburton*."

The Population in 1861 was 3,062, showing a decrease of 1,103 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 574.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	353
Ancient Right qualifications - -	3
	356
Double entries - - - -	6
Actual number - - -	350

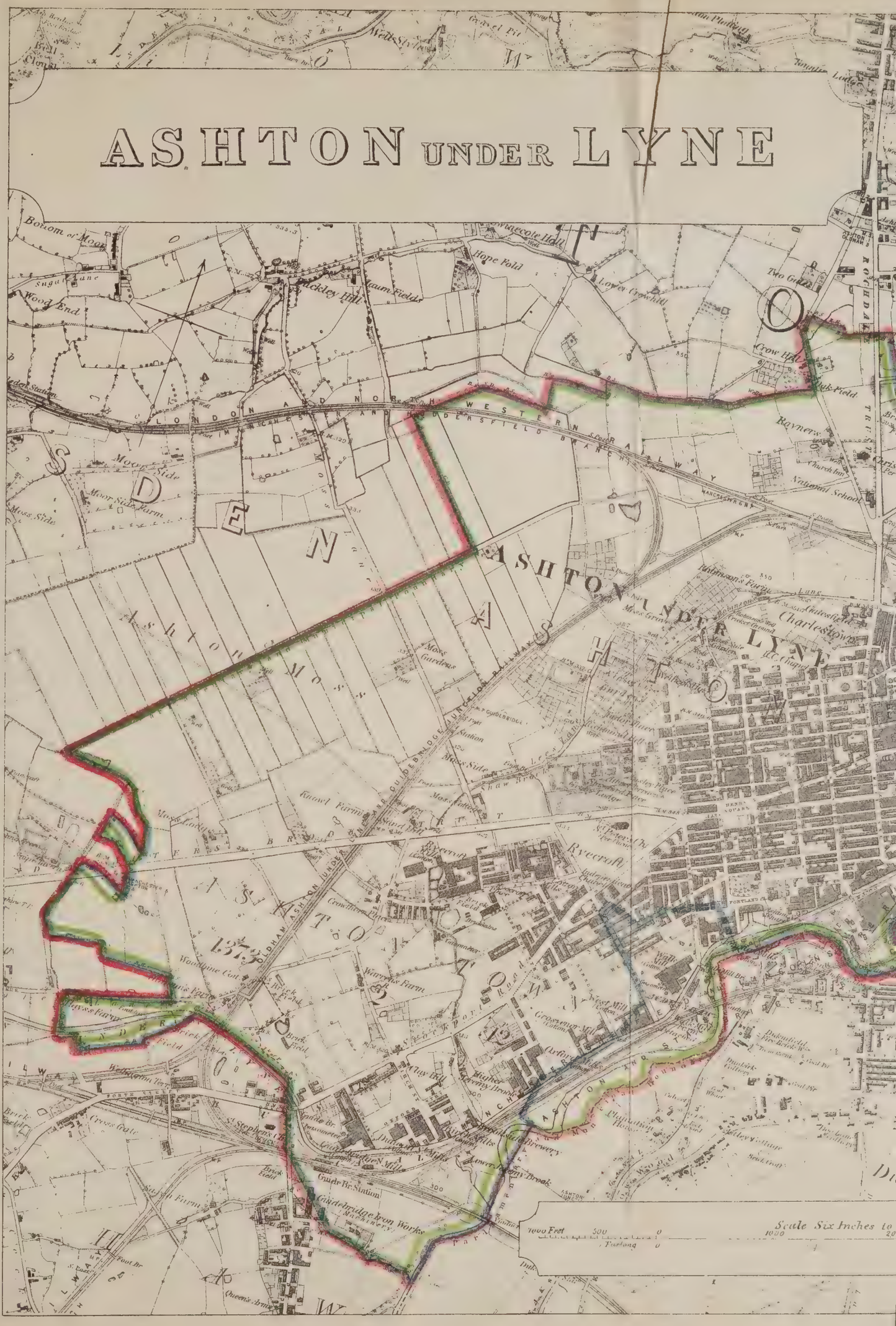
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 756, of whom 511 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough Boundaries are identical with those of the Parish. Ashburton is not a Municipal Borough, and is neither under the Local Government Act, nor a Towns Improvement Act.

The Population, computed in 1866 at 2,892, has remained nearly stationary, and there appears no reason to suppose that it will materially increase.

The Borough comprises an area of 6,966 acres.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the Boundaries of this Borough.


ASHTON UNDER LYNE
Bottom of Moor
Wood End
Hope Fold
Lower Crowhill
Two Gates
Crow Hill
Moor Side
Moor Side Farm
Moss Side
Bayners
Church Inn
National School
ASHTON UNDER LYNE
Charlestown
Ashton Moss
Moss Gardens
Moss Side
Knowl Farm
Ryecroft
Portland
Crowthorn
Warrens Farm
Brick Field
Cross Gate
Stephens Ch
Gas Works
Higher Reservoir
Lower Reservoir
Brewery
Guide Br. Station
Guideridge Iron Works
Queens Arms
Scale Six Inches to
1000 Feet
Furlong

REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers
Mile 1 / 10560 / 3000
4000
5000 5280 Feet
3/4
Mile
Timperley
Broad Oak Colliery
Timperley
Greenhurst
Beswick Fold
Broad Oak Farm
Hurst Nook
Higher Hurst
Hurst Mills
Prospect House
Ashton Barracks
Methodist Chapel
Hurst Brook
Hurst New Mill
Dukes Platting
Ashton Cottage
Lees Fields
Reservoir
Station
Chadwicks Reservoir
Highacre Wood
Oldfield Hall
Park Hall
Parkes Bottom
Cotton Mill
Wellington Mills
Schorah Wood
Stalybridge
Smallshaw Lane
Hole Bottom
Spring Bank
The Parsonage
St John's Church
Brick Field
Lower Carr
Old Coal Pit
Cake Ovens
Tram Road
Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway
Huddersfield Narrow Canal
Ashton-under-Lyne
Stalybridge
Dukinfield
Mottram-in-Longdendale
Hyde
Ridge
Castle Hall
Sandy Vale Brewery
Eagle Iron Works
Bay Horse Mill
Clarence Mills
Clarence Street
Arm Foundry
Tame Valley Terrace
Mathieles Parish
Whitelands Road
Park View
Baptist Chapel
Brick Field
Lower Ox Heys
Ox Heys Cottage
Dunham Terrace
Bank Top
Cemetery
Station
Mill Bank
Tree Fields
Cotton Mill
Stamp Hill
Sand Pits
Mount Pit
Clay Pit
Filter Beds
Dog Dungeon
Reservoir
Woodbank Well
Rose Hill Cottage
Barracks
Officers
Cotton
Factory
Chimney
Works
Well
Pump
Sand Pit
Coke Ovens
Old Coal Pit
Brick Field
Lower Carr
Hurst Colliery
Hurst Cross
Methodist Chapel
New Chapel
Baptist Chapel
Sunday School
Infirmary
Workhouse
Union Workhouse
Ashton Union Workhouse
Ashton Cemetery
Ashton Infirmary
Ashton Workhouse
Ashton Union Workhouse
Ashton Union Workhouse
Ashton Union

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne consists of the district thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. Schedule O. :—

> " The whole space over which the provisions of an Act passed in the seventh and eighth years of " the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, and intituled ' An Act for lighting, " ' cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the Town of Ashton-under-Lyne in the County " ' Palatine of Lancaster, and for regulating the Police thereof,' at present extend."

The Population in 1861 was 33,917, showing an increase of 19,882 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 6,460.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	967

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,082, of whom 4,204 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, which comprises an area of 1,305 acres, is nearly co-extensive with the Municipal Borough, but there is a small detached part of the Audenshaw Division of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne which is within the Municipal and beyond the Parliamentary Boundary.

The population of Ashton in 1831 was 14,035, and in 1866 it was estimated at 36,190. The Town is so situated that the Parliamentary Boundary approaches within two miles of the Boundary of Manchester on the west and within two miles of Oldham on the north; while on the south it is conterminous with that of the new Borough of Stalybridge.

The small detached portion of the Audenshaw Division of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne (between Brookside Brewery and Junction Mills), to which allusion has been made, was included within the Municipal Limits in 1849, and contains 34 acres, a population of 1,221, and 221 inhabited houses.

A District under the jurisdiction of the Hurst Local Board of Health adjoins the Borough on the north, and is almost entirely occupied by buildings. It contains 590 acres, 1,233 houses, and a population of 6,800.

Between the Parliamentary Boundary near Wellington Mills and the River Tame there is a small piece of ground covered with houses, through which the Boundary line between the Townships of Ashton and Dukinfield now runs.

The Commissioners recommend that the small detached portion of the Audenshaw Division of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne and the District of the Hurst Local Board of Health, above referred to, should be included within the Parliamentary Borough; and that the Boundary should be rectified between the Townships of Ashton and Dukinfield, so as to comprise the area between the present Boundary and the River Tame.

The Borough, as proposed to be extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne:

"The District of Hurst, in the Parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, to which the Local Government Act, "1858, has been applied:

"So much of the Township of Dukinfield as adjoins the present Borough and lies to the north of "the River Tame: and

"That detached part of the Audenshaw Division of the Township of Ashton-under-Lyne which is "within the Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne."

AYLESBURY

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 — Scale of Two Miles to One Inch — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF AYLESBURY.

AYLESBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF AYLESBURY.

The Borough of Aylesbury comprises the Market Towns of Aylesbury, Wendover, and Princes Risborough, and an extensive rural district, consisting of the "Three Hundreds of *Aylesbury*," which includes twenty-six *Parishes* and a *Liberty*, none of which are associated together for any other than Parliamentary purposes.

The Population in 1861 was 27,090, showing an increase of 3,656 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,718.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,226
Ancient Right qualifications - -	103
	1,329
Double entries - - - -	104
Actual number - - -	1,225

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,260, of whom 3,960 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough Boundaries, which comprise an area of 69,181 acres, include all the existing Town Populations, with ample room for any probable extensions.

In the Parish of Dinton, which is otherwise wholly within the Borough, are three places called Aston Mullins, Waldridge, and Moreton. The two first are in the adjoining Hundred of Ashendon; and Moreton, which is entirely surrounded by the Borough, is a detached part of the Hundred of Desborough. All three are in the "Three Hundreds of Aylesbury" for Petty Sessional purposes.

The Commissioners recommend that these excluded parts of the Parish of Dinton should be added to the Borough, the description of which would then be:

"The Three Hundreds of Aylesbury, and all such parts of the Parish of Dinton as are not within "the said Three Hundreds."

BANBURY

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/1056

0 1/8 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James K.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BANBURY.

BANBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BANBURY.

The Parliamentary Borough consists of:—

"The Parish of *Banbury*,"

and is situated in the Counties of Oxford and Northampton.

The Population in 1861 was 10,216, showing an increase of 3,805 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,068.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	763
Double entries - - - -	149
Actual number - - -	614

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,927, of whom 1,148 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough, which is co-extensive with the District of the Local Board of Health, is more extensive than the Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 4,682 acres.

There are no Town houses beyond the Parliamentary Boundaries, and the Town is not increasing in any direction near them. There is ample space within the Borough for a large extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

BARNSTAPLE

Scale Three Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet = One Mile

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE.

BARNSTAPLE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BARNSTAPLE.

The Borough of Barnstaple consists of the Parish of *Barnstaple*, and part of the Parishes of *Pilton* and *Bishop's Tawton*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

"From the new Bridge over Braddiford Water, on the New Braunton Road, along the Hedge "which is the eastern Boundary of the East Pillow Marsh Field, to the point at which the "same cuts Poleshill Lane; thence along Poleshill Lane to the point at which the same meets "Hall's Mill Lane; thence along Hall's Mill Lane to the point at which the same meets the "Mill Leat; thence along the Mill Leat to the point at which the same meets Shearford "Lane; thence along Shearford Lane to the point at which the same joins the Roborough "Road; thence along the Roborough Road to the point at which the same is met by Smoky "House Lane; thence along Smoky House Lane to the point at which the same is cut by a "Hedge which divides the Field called "Great Mill Close" from the Field called "Little Mill "Close"; thence along the last-mentioned Hedge, and in a Line in continuation of the direction "thereof, to the point at which such Line cuts the River Yeo; thence, eastward, along the "Boundary of the old Borough of Barnstaple to the point at which the same meets, in Cooney "Cut, the south-eastern fence of a field called "Ham;" thence along the last-mentioned fence "to the point at which the same cuts Land Key Road; thence in a straight line to the point "on Rumson Hill at which Windy Ash Lane meets the Brindon Cross Road; thence along "Windy Ash Lane to the point at which Wood Street Water crosses the same; thence along "Wood Street Water to the point at which the same joins the River Taw; thence along the "River Taw to the point at which the same is joined by the River Yeo; thence along the River "Yeo to the Swing Bridge on the New Braunton Road; thence along the New Braunton Road "to the new Bridge first described."

The Population in 1861 was 10,743, showing an increase of 1,471 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,186.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	581
Freemen - - - - -	182
	763
Double entries - - - -	48
Actual number - - -	715

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,887, of whom 1,198 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries of the Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 1,850 acres.

There is a large extent of agricultural land in the Borough, and building has in no direction reached the Boundary except at Rolle's Quay, which is situated on the right bank of the River Yeo at its junction with the Taw, and forms part of the Town. There are 24 houses on Rolle's Quay and in its immediate neighbourhood, occupying about 12 acres of land which are at present bounded by a private road leading to a limekiln.

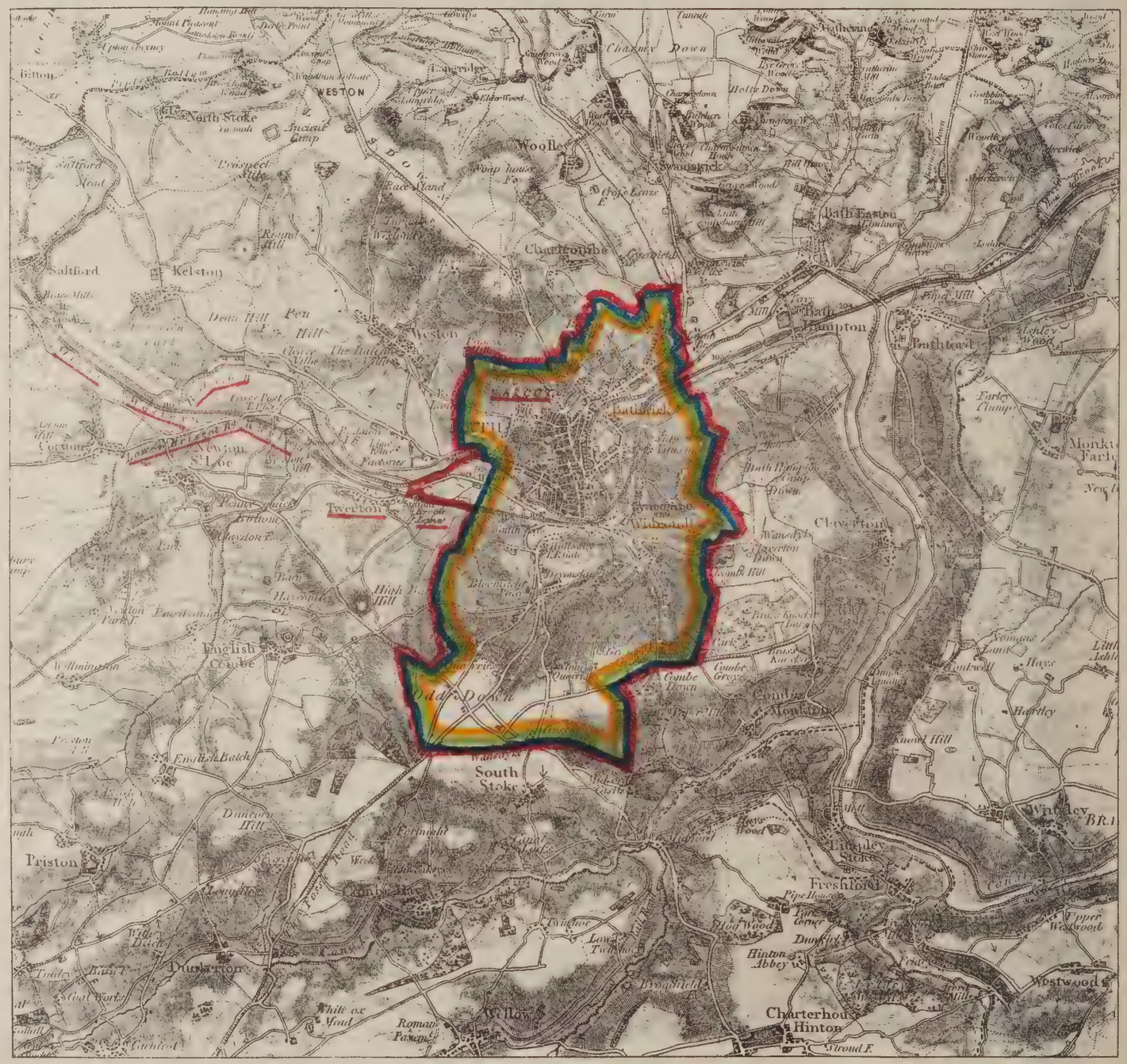
The Commissioners are of opinion that these Houses should be included within the Borough, but, as the private road referred to may hereafter be closed, they recommend that Braddiford Water should be taken as the Boundary on the north. The area proposed to be included lies between the River Yeo, the River Taw, Braddiford Water, and the Braunton Road.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Barnstaple, and that part of the Parish of Pilton which lies between the " present Boundary of the Borough and Braddiford Water and the River Taw."

BIBLIOTECA
DELLE SCUOLE

BATH



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

BOROUGH OF BATH.

BATH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BATH.

The Borough of Bath consists of the *old City* of *Bath*, the Parishes of *Bathwick*, *Lyncomb* and *Widcomb*, and part of the Parish of *Walcot*.

Its Parliamentary area is thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

"The old City of Bath, the respective Parishes of Bathwick and Lyncomb and Wyncomb, and also "that part of the Parish of Walcot which lies without the old City of Bath, and adjoins the "Boundary of the old City of Bath."

The Population in 1861 was 52,528, showing an increase of 1,728 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 8,017.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	3,235
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	1
	3,236
Double entries - - - -	276
Actual number - - -	2,960

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,856, of whom 1,588 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Borough and the District of the Local Board of Health are co-extensive with the Parliamentary Borough, and comprise an area of 3,539 acres.

The Boundaries on the north, south, and east include a considerable area of land unoccupied by buildings, and there appears no probability of an extension of the City in these directions beyond the existing Parliamentary Limits.

On the west, a district in the Parish of Twerton, beyond the Parliamentary Limits, containing 72 acres and 229 inhabited Houses, is united to the City by a continuous line of buildings, and the inhabitants have a community of interest with the Population of the Borough.

The Commissioners recommend that this district should be included in the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Bath, and so much of the Parish of Twerton as is included between the " present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the Point in the present Boundary at which the Great Western Railway crosses it on " the western side, along the northern fence of the said railway to the Point at which it " crosses Brook Lane; thence along Brook Lane to the Point at which it meets the Lower " Bristol Road; thence, westward, along the Lower Bristol Road to the Point at which it " meets the road from Motley Bridge; thence along the last-mentioned road to the River " Avon; thence, eastward, along the River Avon to the Point at which it meets the present " Boundary."

BEDFORD

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

BEDFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

The Borough of Bedford consists of the five Parishes of *St. Cuthbert*, *St. John*, *St. Mary*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Peter*.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The Old Borough of Bedford."

The Population in 1861 was 13,413, showing an increase of 6,454 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,752.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	930
Ancient Right qualifications	133
Freemen	45
	1,108
Double entries	2
Actual number	1,106

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,482, of whom 1,294 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary Borough of Bedford are ancient, well known, and identical with those of the Municipal Borough, and of the District under the Local Government Act.

The Borough comprises an area of 2,127 acres.

The Borough includes the five Parishes of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Cuthbert, St. Mary, and St. John. There is no Town Population outside the present Boundaries ; nor is there any indication of an extension of the Town beyond those Limits.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

RE[illegible]
[illegible]

BERWICK ON TWEED

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

The Borough of Berwick-on-Tweed consists of:—

"The Parish of *Berwick*, and the respective Townships of *Tweedmouth* and *Spittal*."

The Population in 1861 was 13,265, showing an increase of 136 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,883.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	440
Freemen - - - - -	376
	816
Double entries - - - -	85
Actual number - - - -	731

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,835, of whom 2,327 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough are identical, and comprise the Town and Liberties of Berwick, which together constitute the Parish of Berwick, and the Townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, which are separated from the Parish of Berwick by the River Tweed, that Parish being on the left bank, and the two Townships on the right bank, of the river.

The Town of Berwick is situate at the south-eastern extremity of the Parish, and within half a mile of the mouth of the river. On the north and west sides it does not appear to be extending.

The Townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal contain each a small Town, named respectively Tweedmouth and Spittal. Both of these are on the seaboard, Spittal being close to the mouth of the river, and Tweedmouth extending up the river and being connected with Berwick by the Old Bridge, and also by the railway bridge. Both Townships are gradually increasing in population and importance; but they contain ample room for any probable increase of houses and population.

The entire Borough, which comprises an area of 7,075 acres, is under the Local Government Act.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

BEVERLEY

Scale One Inch to a Statute Mile.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

BEVERLEY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

The Borough of Beverley consists of:—

"The several Parishes of *St. Mary*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Nicholas*, and also such part of the Parish of "*St. John* as is comprised within the Liberties of Beverley."

A certain portion of the Parish of St. John, consisting of the Townships of Eske and Aike, not being within the Liberties, is not included in the Borough.

The Population in 1861 was 10,868, showing an increase of 2,605 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,403.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	619
Freemen	855
	1,474
Double entries	235
Actual number	1,239

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,015, of whom 1,377 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Boundaries comprise the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Martin only, with an area of 2,220 acres, while the Parliamentary Borough contains 9,825 acres.

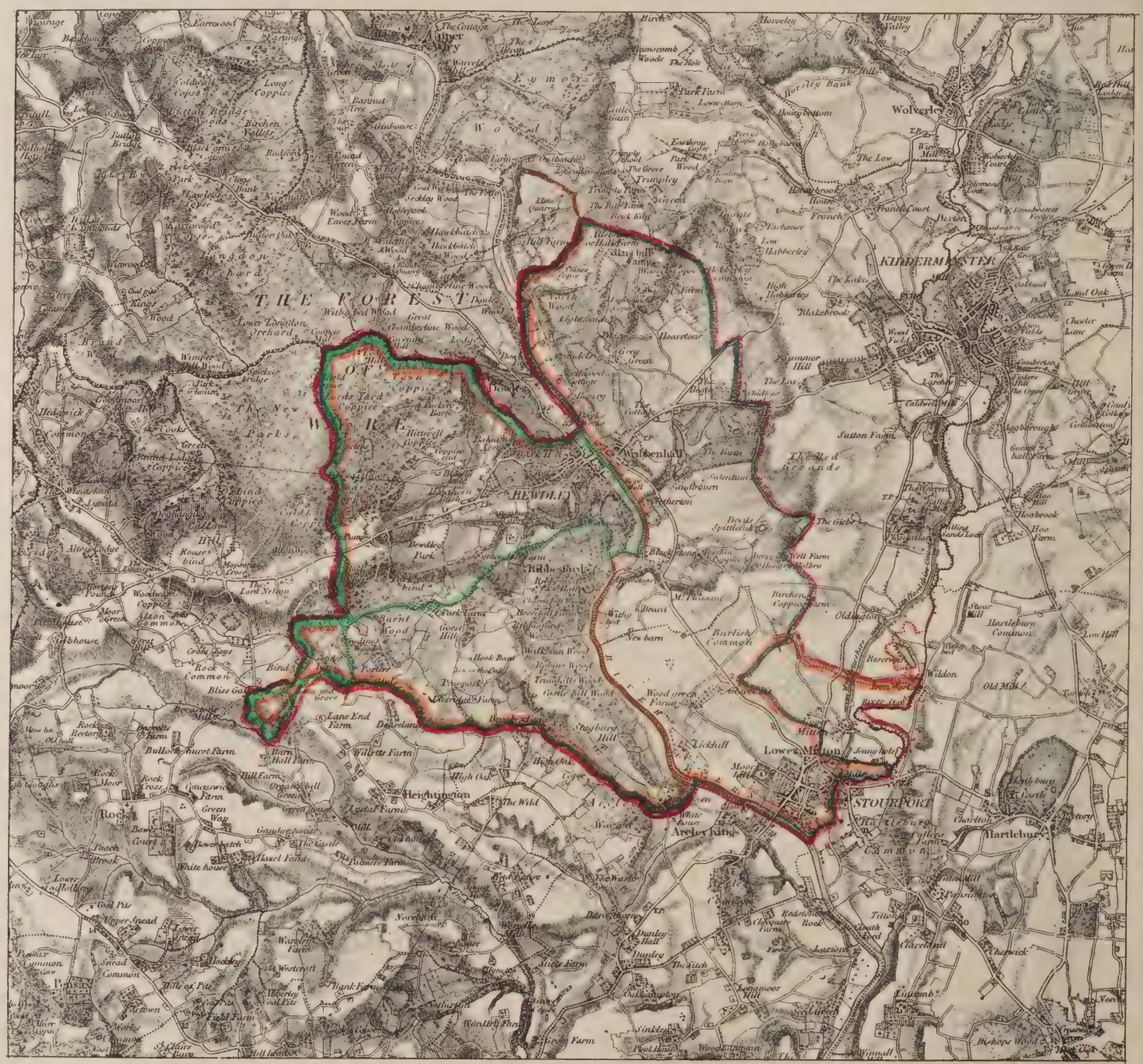
Beverley is the County Town of the East Riding of Yorkshire. The Population had increased in 1866 to 11,297, and appears to be slowly increasing.

The Town Council administer the functions of a Local Board of Health under the Public Health Act.

Within the Municipal Borough are certain common lands of considerable extent, over which resident freemen enjoy rights of pasturage, such rights surviving to their widows during widowhood. These pasture lands comprise Westwood and Hurn on the West, containing 614 acres, Swinemoor on the East, containing 263 acres, and Figham in the South, containing 297 acres. The rights of the Freemen in respect of their common lands are regulated by a Local Act (6 W. 4. c. 70.), under which the public are also empowered to make use of the pastures as theretofore, for purposes of recreation and exercise. The 1,174 acres of which these pasture lands consist are not therefore available for building purposes; but ample space remains within the present Parliamentary Borough for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

BEWDLEY


THE FOREST
OF
The New Walk
Parks
BEWDLEY
Wolverley
KIDDERMINSTER
Sutton Farm
Wribbenhall
Heightington
Areley Kings
STOURPORT
Lower Mitton
Wildon
Old Mill
Hartlebury
Rock
Bewdley Park
Park Farm
Burlish Common
Hartlebury Common
Lane End Farm
Willetts Farm
Bullocks Hurst Farm
Hill Farm
Organ Hill
Green Way
Hazel Farm
White house
Upper Snead
Lower Snead
Snead Common
Wribbenhall Farm
Dunley Hall
Dunley
Longmoor Hill
Sinkler
Wood Eaves Farm
Hawkbatch
Grove
Trimpley
Franche
Burton
Hoarstone
Grey Green
Summer Hill
The Lawns
The Red Grounds
The Glebe
Old Hall
Hoobrook
Hoo Farm
Stour Hill
Low Hill
Iron Works
Lickhall
Mitton
Stanley Hill
Burcher Coppice Farm
Well Farm
Blackstone
Bewdley Hill
Park Farm
Burnt Wood
Forters
Rock Common
Bliss Gate
Rock Rectory
Rock Moor
Concerwitch Farm
Bowl Court
Gauntley Farm
Lyetal Farm
The Wild
Areley Kings
The Wastes
Norton
Warden Farm
Wartcroft
Iberley
Coal Pits
Mills of Pit
Pit Farm
Bank Farm
Wribbenhall Farm
Sinkler
Pool House
Woodmanton
Windmill
Bishops Wood
Chaddesley Wood
Lickhall Wood
Wood Green Farm
Trimpley Wood
Castle Hill Wood
Hook Bank
Hook Bank Coppice
Hoo Hill Farm
Hoo Hill Wood
Stanley Hill Wood
Lane End Coppice
Bewdley Hill Wood
Park Farm Coppice
Burnt Wood Coppice
Rock Common
Bliss Gate Grove
Bewdley Park
Rouse's bind
Alton Lodge
Alton Common
Woodward Coppice
Pendlestone
Pendlestone Hill
Lord Nelson
Horsley's Pound
Moor Green
Mayfield Lodge
Mayfield Coppice
Hedgewick Common
Cookmoor Hill
Cookmoor Common
Bridd Lodge
Bridd Lodge Coppice
Wimsey Hill
Wimsey Hill Coppice
Lower Longton Orchard
Longdon Coppice
Longdon Hill
Longdon Hill Coppice
Longdon Hill Wood
Longdon Park
Longdon Park Coppice
Longdon Park Wood
Withy Bed Wood
Great Thimbertine Wood
Thimbertine Wood
Thimbertine Wood Coppice
Lodge Hill
Lodge Hill Coppice
Lords Yard Coppice
Lords Yard
Lords Yard Wood
Lords Yard Coppice
Lords Yard Coppice
Lords Yard Coppice

BOROUGH OF BEWDLEY.

BEWDLEY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BEWDLEY.

The Borough of Bewdley consists of:—

"The Parish of *Ribbesford*, and the several Hamlets of *Wribbenhall*, *Hoarstone*, *Blackstone*, "*Netherton*, and *Lower Mitton* with *Lickhill*."

The Population in 1861 was 7,084, showing a decrease of 855 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,598.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	356
Ancient Right qualifications - -	5
	361
Double entries - - - -	5
Actual number - - - -	356

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,632, of whom 1,086 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough of Bewdley consists of the Town of Bewdley, which is situated on the west bank of the River Severn, and is in the Parish of Ribbesford, and of the Village or Town of Wribbenhall, which is situated on the opposite bank of the river, and is connected with Bewdley by a bridge. It also comprises the Hamlet of Lower Mitton, which contains the Town of Stourport, and which is situated, like the Village of Wribbenhall, on the east bank of the Severn.

The Borough also comprises a large agricultural area, consisting of the whole of the Parish of Ribbesford, and the Hamlets of Wribbenhall, Hoarstone, Blackstone, Netherton, Lickhill, and Lower Mitton, all which are part of the Parish of Kidderminster.

The Municipal Boundary is wholly within, and comprehends about one-third of, the Parliamentary area, which contains 6,891 acres.

The Shropshire and Staffordshire Canal enters the Severn at Stourport; and there are several large manufactories in the Town.

The Borough population in 1867 was estimated at 6,970, of whom 3,200 were settled in Lower Mitton.

The Hamlet of Upper Mitton, in the Parish of Hartlebury, is adjacent to the Hamlet of Lower Mitton, which already forms part of the Borough. It is identical in its interests with the Town of Stourport, its population being engaged in iron foundries; and its Boundaries are well known. It contains 47 inhabited Houses and 250 inhabitants.

The Commissioners recommend that the Hamlet of Upper Mitton should be included in the Borough of Bewdley.

The Borough, as extended, would be thus described:—

"The present Borough of Bewdley, and the Hamlet of Upper Mitton."

BIRKENHEAD

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1861

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c.Director.

BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

BIRKENHEAD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BIRKENHEAD.

The Borough of Birkenhead was constituted in 1861, and its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 112. sect. 9.:

> " The Extra-parochial Chapelry of Birkenhead, the several Townships of *Claughton*, *Tranmere*, " and *Oxton*, and so much of the Township of *Higher Bebington* as lies to the eastward of " the road leading from Higher Tranmere to Lower Bebbington."

The Population in 1861 was 51,649, showing an increase of 47,454 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,189.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	4,563

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 8,870, of whom 2,041 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary area contains 3,888 acres.

The Borough is bounded on the north by Wallasey Pool, on both sides of which Docks have lately been constructed. The Township of Poulton-cum-Seacombe is on the northern side of the Pool, and contains a considerable and increasing population, the greater part of which is connected by interest and occupation with the Docks.

With respect to the existing Borough of Birkenhead the following statistics have been obtained:

	Population.		Inhabited Houses.		Registered Voters.		Population per Acre, 1867.
	1861.	1867. (Estimated.)	1861.	1867.	1865–66.	1866–67.	
Birkenhead - -	36,212	53,445	4,669	6,941	2,941	3,096	36·8
Claughton - - -	1,584		216		171	187	
Oxton - - -	2,670	3,350	452	560	236	238	4·1
Tranmere - - -	9,918	14,000	1,659	2,508	1,077	1,232	11·9
Higher Bebington (part of)	1,265	1,820	193	290	138	134	7·6
	51,649	72,615	7,189	10,299	4,563	4,887	

With respect to the Out-Townships the following statistics have been supplied:

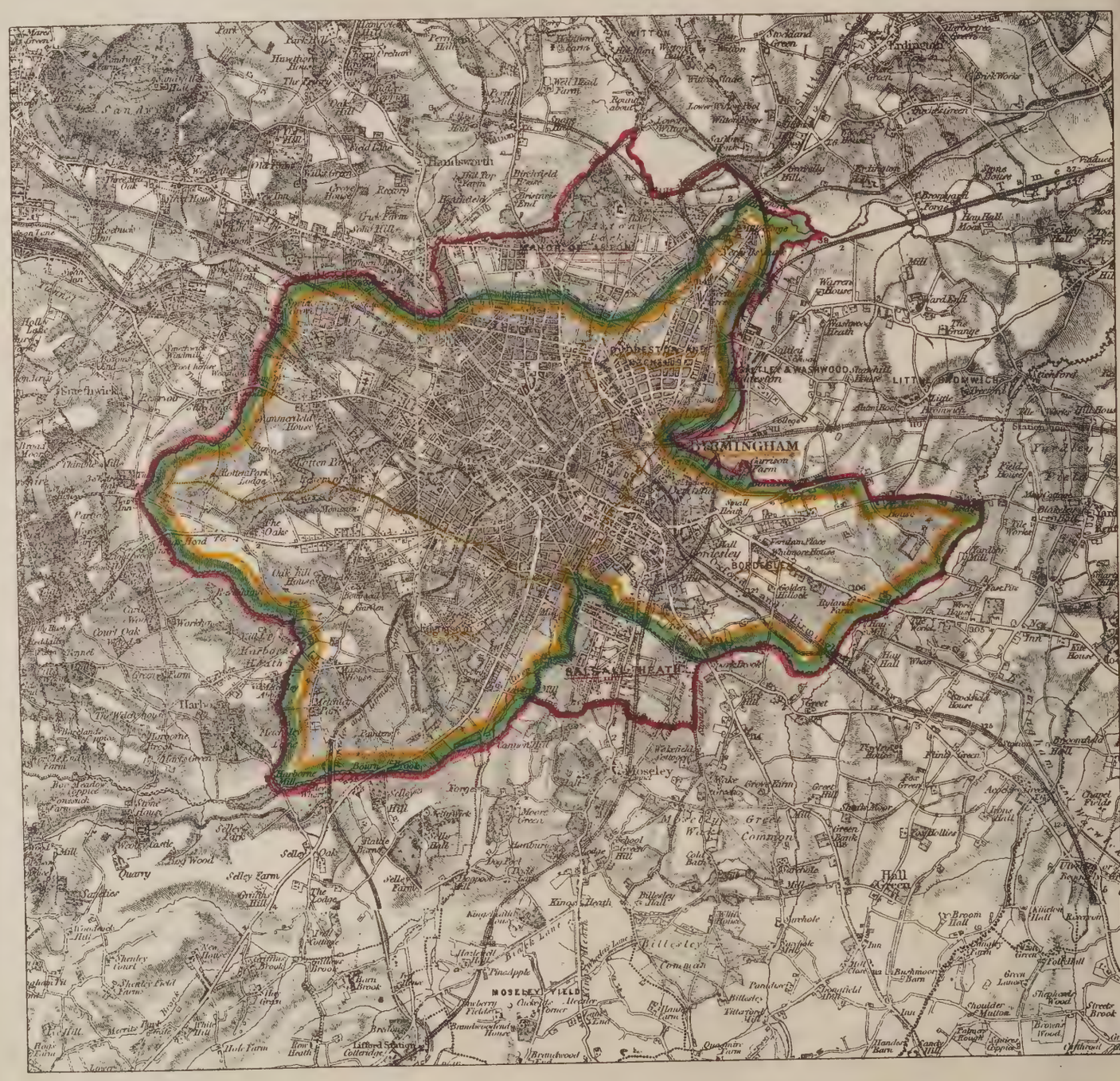
	Population, 1867. (Estimated.)	Number of Inhabited Houses.		Population per Acre.	Rateable Value.
		Under £12.	£12 & upwards.		
					£
Poulton-cum-Seacombe - -	4,200	272	497	6·3	21,384
Liscard - - - -	6,820	274	888	7·6	32,552
Wallasey - - - -	1,600	147	90	0·9	6,103

The three Townships of Poulton-cum-Seacombe, Liscard, and Wallasey are all under the management of one Local Board, but Wallasey is chiefly agricultural, and the inhabitants of Liscard have no special connexion with Birkenhead. Those of Seacombe, however, are connected with the Borough, and the Commissioners are of opinion that that Township should form part of Birkenhead for Parliamentary purposes.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Birkenhead, and the Township of Poulton-cum-Seacombe.'

BIRMINGHAM



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/1056

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Borough of Birmingham consists of:—

" The respective Parishes of *Birmingham* and *Edgbaston*, and the several Townships of *Bordesley*, " *Duddeston and Nechels*, and *Deritend*."

The Population in 1861 was 296,076, showing an increase of 152,090 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 59,060.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	15,497
Double entries - - - -	500
Net number - - -	14,997

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 57,623, of whom 38,561 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 8,400 acres.

This Borough has hitherto sent two Members to Parliament, but, under " The Representation of the " People Act, 1867," section 18., it will, after the end of the present Parliament, return three Members.

The Town has extended far beyond the existing Parliamentary Limits.

On the north-east the Manor of Aston is connected with the Borough by a dense mass of houses, and forms a part of the Town of Birmingham. It contains 900 acres, 5,330 inhabited houses, and an estimated population of 20,000.

On the south, in the Parish of King's Norton, is the Ecclesiastical District of Balsall Heath, containing about 400 acres, 2,073 inhabited houses, and a population computed at 10,500.

Both Aston Manor and Balsall Heath comprise an urban population in every respect identical in pursuits and interests with that of the Parliamentary Borough.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be enlarged so as to include these extensions of the Town.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Birmingham; that part of the Parish of Aston called the Manor of Aston; " and the District of Balsall Heath, in the Parish of King's Norton, to which the Local " Government Act, 1858, has been applied."

BLACKBURN

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/1056

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 0 1 2 3 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James K.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN.

BLACKBURN.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN.

The Borough of Blackburn consists of:—

"The Township of *Blackburn*."

The Population in 1861 was 63,126, showing an increase of 36,035 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 11,306.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	1,894

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 10,589, of whom 8,791 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of the Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 3,681 acres.

The Town is under an Improvement Act passed in 1854.

The Townships of Witton and Livesey are contiguous to Blackburn on the west and south-west, and contain a considerable population.

The populous part of Witton lies between the eastern and southern walls of Witton Park, the southern Boundary of the Township, and Blackburn. The houses here are connected with Blackburn by continuous buildings. The remaining part of the Township of Witton consists of Witton Park, of woods, and of agricultural land.

In 1861 the population of Witton was 3,292, and the number of inhabited houses about 650. The population more than doubled itself between 1851 and 1861. Nearly all the inhabitants reside in the part adjoining Blackburn. The remaining part has fewer inhabited houses now than in 1851, and there is no prospect of houses being built there.

The populous part of Livesey lies immediately to the south of the Boundary between Witton and Livesey, around Mill Hill and Moor Gate Fold. It does not extend westward beyond Waterloo, nor is there any prospect of extension, as the rest of the Township is a hilly and agricultural district.

The population of Livesey in 1861 was 3,581, and the number of inhabited houses was 674. The population increased between 1851 and 1861 in the ratio of 34 per cent.

The population of the two Districts may be now estimated at 7,700, and the number of inhabited houses at 1,500.

The attention of the Commissioners has been called to the fact that the Harwood Brook, which forms the Boundary between the Township of Blackburn and the Township of Little Harwood on the north-eastern side of the Borough, has been diverted at Carr Houses, so that the old Boundary has been obliterated, and cannot any longer be traced with certainty. The diversion affects a small area of a few square yards.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the Boundary should be rectified at this point; and they recommend that the populous parts of Witton and Livesey above mentioned should be included within the Parliamentary Borough.

The Borough, as enlarged, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Blackburn:
" The part of the Township of Little Harwood at Carr Houses contained between the Boundary of
" the Township of Blackburn and the Harwood Brook: and
" The several parts of the Township of Witton and of the Township of Livesey contained
" between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Point at which the River Blackwater meets the Boundary of the Township of
" Blackburn on the western side of the same, westward, along the River Blackwater to the
" Point at which the same meets the River Darwen; thence eastward in a straight line
" through Feniscliffe Bridge to the Point at which the same meets the northern Boundary of
" the Township of Livesey; thence eastward along the Boundary of the Township of
" Livesey to the Point at which the same meets Bower House Lane; thence southward
" along Bower House Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Livesey Branch
" Road near the Waterloo Tavern; thence eastward in a straight line to the northernmost
" Point of the Boundary of the Township of Lower Darwen, west of Hey Gate; thence
" eastward along the Boundary of the Township of Lower Darwen to the Point at which
" the same meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

BODMIN

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BODMIN.

BODMIN.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BODMIN.

The Borough of Bodmin consists of :—
"The several Parishes of *Bodmin*, *Lanivet*, *Lanhydrock*, and *Helland*."

The Population in 1861 was 6,381, showing an increase of 1,153 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,191.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	401
Ancient Right qualifications - -	2
	403
Double entries - - - -	6
Actual number - - -	397

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,006, of whom 629 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Borough comprises an area of 16,031 acres, and the Boundaries, being parochial, are well known.

The Local Government Act has not been adopted, and there is no Towns Improvement Act in force in the Borough.

The Municipal Borough, with an area of 2,785 acres, includes only part of the Parish of Bodmin.

The whole area of the Parliamentary Borough, except the site of the Town of Bodmin, consists of agricultural land. The Town, which is the market for a large agricultural district, is situated in the middle of the Borough, at a distance from any of the Boundaries.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS

Scale 3 Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet = 1 Mile

Note – There are Two Detached Portions of Little Bolton Township about 1½ Miles N by W of Astley Bridge.

REFERENCE

- Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
- Parliamentary Boundary 1832
- Municipal Boundary
- Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868.

BOROUGH OF BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

The Borough of Bolton-le-Moors consists of:—

" The several Townships of *Great Bolton*, *Little Bolton*, and *Haulgh*, except that detached Part " of the Township of Little Bolton which is situate to the North of the Town of Bolton."

The Population in 1861 was 70,395, showing an increase of 28,150 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 13,129.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,293
Double entries - - - -	107
Actual number - - - -	2,186

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 12,213, of whom 9,476 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough of Bolton comprises an area of 1,887 acres.

The Charter by which the Borough was incorporated in 1838, was granted in express terms for the district comprised within the Boundaries of the Borough of Bolton, as described in the 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. There is, however, a difference between the Boundary of the Borough as it would appear to be defined by that Act, and the Boundary adopted at Bolton.

The difference appears to have arisen thus:—

There are to the North of the Borough three detached parts of Little Bolton, known, as well as the district immediately beyond Astley Brook, by the name of Little Bolton Higher End. On referring to the Report on the Borough presented to Parliament in 1832, it will be seen that the Commissioner who drew up the Report intended to include the district immediately beyond Astley Brook in the Borough, and that it is within the Boundary on the Map accompanying the Report. He proposed that the Borough should consist of the Townships of Great Bolton, Little Bolton, and Haulgh, with the exception of an isolated part of Little Bolton which lies about two miles distant from the Town; and in the definition of the proposed Boundary used these words:—

" With the exception of that part of Little Bolton which is mentioned as lying at a considerable " distance from the Town."

The map accompanying the Report shows that the exception referred to the central one of the three detached parts of Little Bolton, which is the only one contained in the map. The description is not so exact as to be perfectly intelligible without the map, for the language of the exception would apply to either of the three detached parts of Little Bolton.

This description of the proposed Boundary was inserted in the Act, with a slight modification of the words of exception. But the 37th section of the Act provides that no Borough "shall include any part of "any Township which is detached from the main body of such Township if by reason of including such "detached part the Boundary established by the Act would not be continuous," and as this part is wholly detached, so that the proposed Boundary could not include it and be continuous, it would in consequence be excluded without any words of exception. Accordingly at Bolton the exception has been interpreted as applying to Little Bolton Higher End, immediately beyond Astley Brook. The district has never been treated as within the Borough either for Parliamentary or Municipal purposes, and it is now included within a District formed in 1864 under the Local Government Act, and called the Astley Bridge District.

Astley Bridge, situate partly in the Township of Sharples and partly in Little Bolton Higher End, is connected by a continuous line of buildings with the Town of Bolton, and forms part of the Town. It contains about 700 inhabited Houses, and an estimated population of 4,500.

The populous part of the Township of Halliwell immediately contiguous to the Borough is also joined by continuous buildings with the Town. It contains 950 inhabited Houses, and an estimated Population of 3,500.

The Commissioners therefore recommend that the Boundaries should be extended by including the Village of Astley Bridge and the populous part of the Township of Halliwell: and also that the new Boundaries should be so described as clearly to include Little Bolton Higher End.

The Borough may therefore be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Bolton-le-Moors (including that part of the Township of Little Bolton "lying to the north of Astley Brook and called Little Bolton Higher End), and

"So much of the Townships of Sharples and Halliwell as lies between the present Boundary of the "Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the northernmost Point of the present Boundary at Little Bolton Higher End, northward, in a straight line to the Point in the Blackburn Road at which it is met by Broad-o'-th'-Lane; thence westward and southward along Broad-o'-th'-Lane to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the southernmost of the three detached parts of the Township of Little Bolton; thence southward along the Boundary of said detached part of the Township of Little Bolton (excluding it) to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of Halliwell; thence westward along the Boundary of the Township of Halliwell to the Point at which the same meets Dean Brook; thence westward up Dean Brook to Smithills Mill Bridge; thence eastward along Pilkington Street to Top-o'-th'-Lane; thence southward along Cooper's Lane for about one hundred and thirty yards to the Point at which it is left by the Lane which leads southwards past Bennet's and Vallet's to the Horwich Road; thence along the last-mentioned Lane to the Point at which it meets the Horwich Road; thence in a straight line to the Point at which the Boundary between the Townships of Halliwell and Heaton meets the Boundary of the Township of Little Bolton in the Chorley New Road."

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

BOSTON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Nos 1 to 5 The Old Borough of Boston

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James K.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

BOSTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

The Borough of Boston comprises the district described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—

> " The old Borough of Boston, the Parish of *Skirbeck*, and the Hamlet of *Skirbeck Quarter*,
> " including the Fen Allotment of the Hamlet of Skirbeck Quarter, but not the Fen Allotment of
> " the Parish of Skirbeck."

The Population in 1861 was 17,893, showing an increase of 5,095 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,901.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	974
Freemen - - - - -	191
	1,165
Double entries - - - -	75
Actual number - - -	1,090

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,014, of whom 2,140 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Boundary includes the Parish of Boston, exclusive of all detached portions.

The whole of the Municipal Borough is within the Parliamentary Limits, which comprise an area of 8,872 acres.

The Local Government Act is in force only within the Limits of the Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary Boundaries embrace the whole of the Population which ought to be included within them, and there is no tendency in the Town to increase beyond the present Limits in any direction.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries of the Borough.

BRADFORD

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = $\frac{1}{63360}$

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOROUGH OF BRADFORD.

BRADFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BRADFORD.

The Borough of Bradford consists of:—

" The several Townships of *Bradford* and *Manningham* and *Bowling*, and the Township of " *Horton*, including the Hamlets of *Great* and *Little Horton*."

The Population in 1861 was 106,218, showing an increase of 62,691 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 130,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 22,518.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	5,189

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 22,796, of whom 16,626 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical.

The Borough contains 6,508 acres, and there is within it a very large area of unoccupied land available for building purposes. The Inhabitants are wholly engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and, although the Borough is to some extent surrounded by places the populations of which are engaged in the same and other branches of manufactures, the latter cannot in the opinion of the Commissioners be considered as part of the Town Population of Bradford.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries of the Borough.

BRIDGEWATER

Scale. Six Inches to One Statute Mile = 1056 0

1000 Feet 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet
1 Furlong 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BRIDGEWATER.

The Borough of Bridgewater consists of parts of the Parishes of *Bridgewater*, *Wembdon*, and *Durleigh*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

" From the easternmost point at which the boundary of Three Elm Field meets the River Parret " westward, along the boundary of Three Elm Field to the point at which the same meets Reed " Moor Pill; thence, westward, along Reed Moor Pill to the point at which the same reaches the " southern boundary of the two fields respectively called the Pasture Ground; thence in a straight " line to the point at which the boundary of the Parish of Wembdon would be cut by a straight " line to be drawn from the point last described to the spire of Bridgewater Church; thence, " southward, along the boundary of the Parish of Wembdon to the point at which the same meets " the Cannington Road; thence, westward, along the Cannington Road to the point at which the " same is met by the boundary of the field called Six Acres; thence, westward, along the " boundary of the field called Six Acres to the point at which the same meets near the Horse and " Jockey Inn, the road from West Street; thence, westward, along the said road from West Street " to the point at which the same is met by the western boundary of Matthew's Field; thence " along the western boundary of Matthew's Field to the point at which the same meets the Town " Mill Leat; thence along the Town Mill Leat to the point at which the same reaches the south- " eastern corner of Matthew's Field; thence in a straight line to the point at which Hamp Brook " meets Hamp Lane; thence along Hamp Lane to the point at which the same joins West Road; " thence along West Road to the point at which the same is joined by Row's Lane; thence along " Row's Lane to the point at which the same meets the fence which incloses the grounds of the " house called " Hamp," belonging to John Chapman, Esquire; thence, southward, along the last- " mentioned fence to the point at which the same meets a stream at Barland Lane Bridge; thence " along the said stream to the point at which the same falls into the River Parret at Barland Clize; " thence, westward, along the River Parret to the point at which the same is joined by the " boundary of the northernmost of the two contiguous fields respectively called Five Acres; " thence, eastward, along the boundary of the last-mentioned field to the point at which the same " meets the boundary of the field called Four Acres; thence, northward, along the boundary of " the field called Four Acres to the point at which the same meets the boundary of a field called Five " Acres; thence, eastward, along the boundary of the last-mentioned field called Five Acres to " the point at which the same meets the Weston Zoyland Road; thence, eastward, along the " Weston Zoyland Road to the point at which the same is met by an Occupation Road leading " towards the north; thence along the said Occupation Road to the northern extremity thereof; " thence along the fence which is the western boundary of the fields respectively called Ten " Acres, Seven Acres, and Five Acres, formerly belonging to Alexander Popham, Esquire, to the " point at which such fence meets the fence of a field called the Hundred Acres; thence in a " straight line to the southern extremity, close by a penfold, of the fence which divides the two " fields respectively called " Part of the Hundred Acres;" thence, eastward, along the boundary " of the easternmost of the two last-mentioned fields to the point at which such boundary meets

" the Bath Road; thence, northward, along the boundary of the field called Small Croft to the " point at which the same meets the Bristol Road; thence, westward, along the boundary of " Great Castle Field to the point at which the same meets the River Parret; thence along the " River Parret to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 11,320, showing an increase of 4,041 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,123.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	638
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	41
	679
Double entries - - - -	35
Actual number - - -	644

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,040, of whom 1,290 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 837 acres.

On the west of the Borough there is a group of sixty-one houses, built on the western side of the Wembdon Road, which forms the Boundary in this direction. These houses are a continuation of the Town, and are occupied by a Town Population.

On the east there is a group of forty houses without the Boundary. They are built along the road from the railway station to the Weston Zoyland Road, and form a continuation of St. John Street.

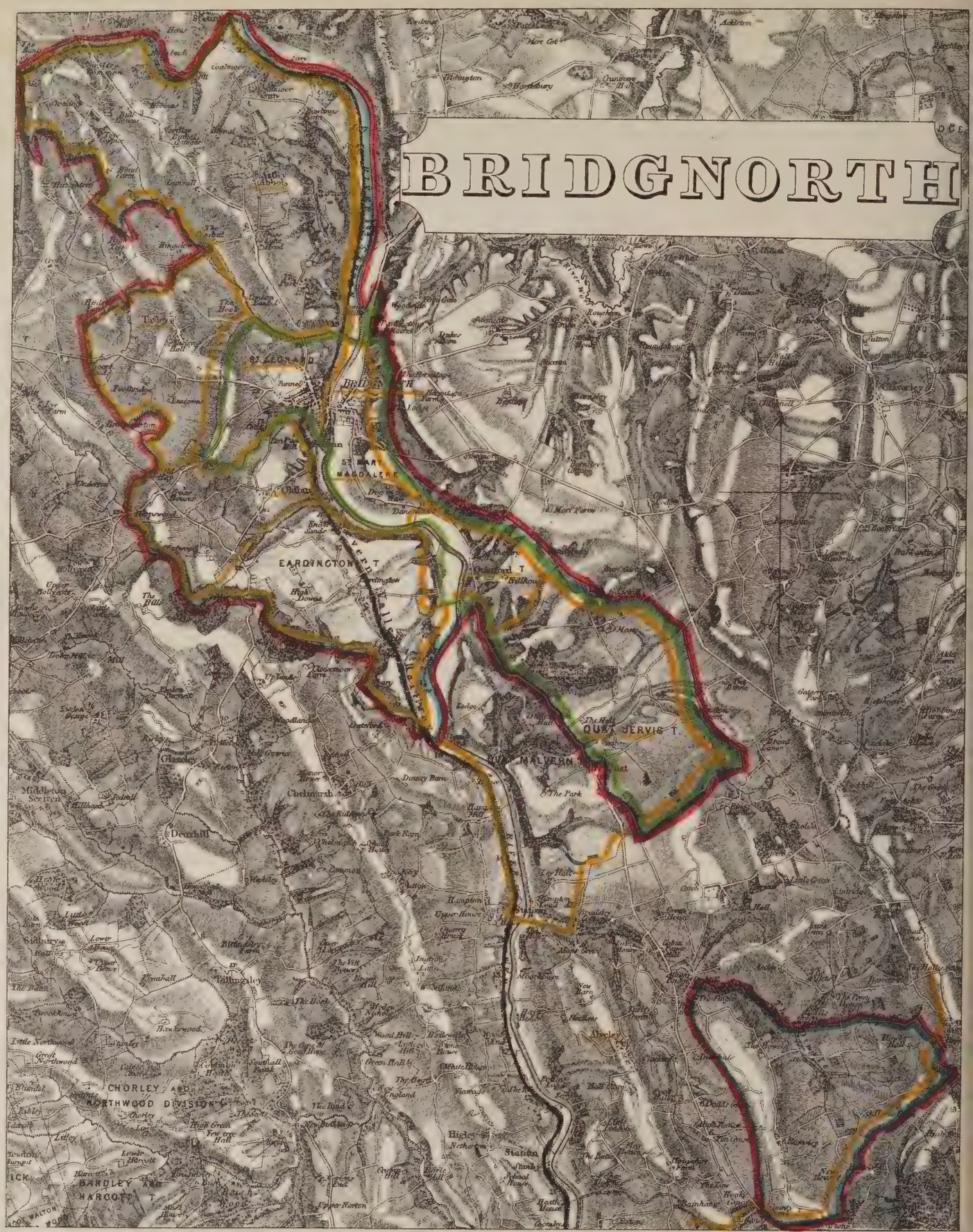
These two extensions of the Town occupy about 10 and 6 acres respectively, and the Commissioners recommend that they should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Bridgewater, and such parts of the Parishes of Wembdon and Bridgewater " as are included between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundaries " respectively, that is to say:

" *Wembdon.*—From the present Boundary of the Borough at its westernmost Point on the " Wembdon Road along that road, westward, to the eastern wall of the Cemetery; thence along " that wall to its northern extremity; thence in prolongation of the same wall to a Point at " which that line would be intersected by the prolongation westward of a line in production " of the wall that forms the northern boundary of Providence Place; thence along the said " line and wall to the Point at which, if produced eastward, it would intersect Malt Shovel " Lane; thence southward along Malt Shovel Lane to the Bridge over the Canal; thence " northward along the Canal to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary:

" *Bridgewater.*—From the present Boundary of the Borough at the Point at which it meets " the Bath Road, southward, in a straight line to the Point at which the south-eastern " boundary of the field called Ten Acre Pasture and numbered 565 in the tithe map of the " Parish of Bridgewater meets the road from the railway station to the Weston Zoyland " Road; thence in a straight line to the Point at which the Weston Zoyland Road meets " the present Boundary."



Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF BRIDGNORTH.

BRIDGNORTH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BRIDGNORTH.

The Borough of Bridgnorth consists of:—

"The old Borough of Bridgnorth, and the several Parishes of *Quatford*, *Oldbury*, *Tasley*, and *Astley Abbotts*."

The Population in 1861 was 7,699, showing an increase of 1,182 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,570.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	381
Freemen - - - - -	277
	658
Double entries - - - -	44
Actual number - - -	614

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,182, of whom 772 were at a rental below £10.

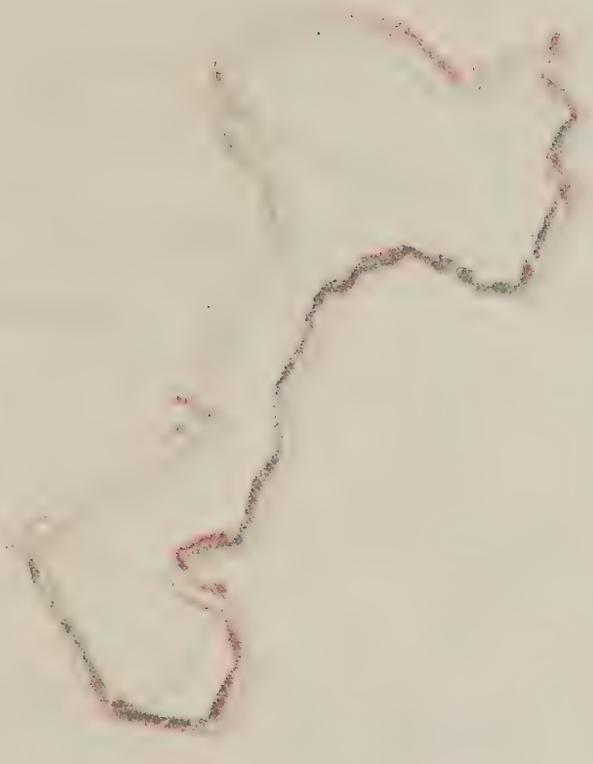
This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The old Borough comprised the Parishes of St. Leonard and St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgnorth, and the Liberties of Quatford, Quat Jervis in the Parish of Quat, and Romsley in the Parish of Alveley.

This area, with the exception of Romsley, which was separated from the Borough as regards municipal purposes only, by virtue of the Municipal Corporations Act, 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76. s. 7., constitutes the present Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises 10,883 acres, and there is a large extent of land unoccupied by buildings within the Boundaries.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.



BRIDPORT

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

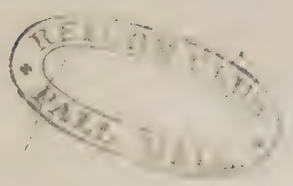
Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt^n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BRIDPORT.



REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BRIDPORT.

The Borough of Bridport consists of the old Borough and portions of the following Parishes, viz., *Allington*, *Bradpole*, *Walditch*, *Bothenhampton*, *Burton Bradstock*, and *Symondsbury*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as follows:

" From the toll-bar on the Exeter Road in a straight line to the northern extremity of the fence " which separates the field called "Marland Five Acres" from the field called "Higher " Girtups and Dogholes;" thence along the western fence of the field Higher Girtups and " Dogholes to the point at which the same reaches a lane leading into Mead Lane; thence " along the said lane leading into Mead Lane to the point at which the same reaches Mead " Lane; thence along Mead Lane to the point at which the same joins the Chard Road; " thence, northward, along the Chard Road to the point at which the same is joined by the " first lane on the right, called "Green Lane;" thence in a straight line to Allington Mill; " thence in a straight line to the point at which Coneygere Lane joins the Pymore Road; " thence along Coneygere Lane to the point at which the same joins the Beaminster Road; " thence in a straight line to the Bridge over the River Asher close by the Flood Houses; thence " along the River Asher to the point at which the same would be cut by a straight line to " be drawn from the eastern extremity of Coneygere Lane to the turnpike gate on the " Dorchester Road; thence along the said straight line to the turnpike gate on the Dorchester " Road; thence, southward, along the Dorchester Road to the point at which the same " is joined by Bothenhampton Lane; thence along Bothenhampton Lane to the point at which " the same is met by the stream which forms the boundary between the respective parishes " of Walditch and Bothenhampton; thence along the said stream to the point at which the " same falls into the River Asher; thence down the River Asher (following the easternmost " branch thereof at the points at which the same divides into two branches) to Squibs Bridge; " thence in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of Keemy Cottage on the Bothenhampton " Road; thence in a straight line to the eastern extremity of Wonderwell Lane; thence, " westward, along Wonderwell Lane to the point at which the same joins the Burton Bradstock " Road; thence, southward, along the Burton Bradstock Road to Wich Gate; thence in a " straight line through the Bombardier's House to the sea coast; thence along the sea coast to " the eastern extremity of West Cliff; thence, northward, along West Cliff, and along the " western boundary of the ship yard of Messieurs Matthews and Company, to the point at " which the same meets the boundary of the field called " Pitfield Marsh;" thence, northward, " along the boundary of Pitfield Marsh, to the point at which the same meets the River Brit at " Ire Pool; thence up the River Brit to the point at which the same is joined by the stream " which forms the Boundary between the respective parishes of Symondsbury and Allington; " thence along the last-mentioned stream to the point at which the same meets the fence which " runs down thereto from the toll-bar at the Exeter Road; thence along the last-mentioned fence " to the toll-bar on the Exeter Road."

The Population in 1861 was 7,719, showing an increase of 1,035 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,581.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	475
Ancient Right qualifications - -	28
	503
Double entries - - - -	31
Actual number - - -	472

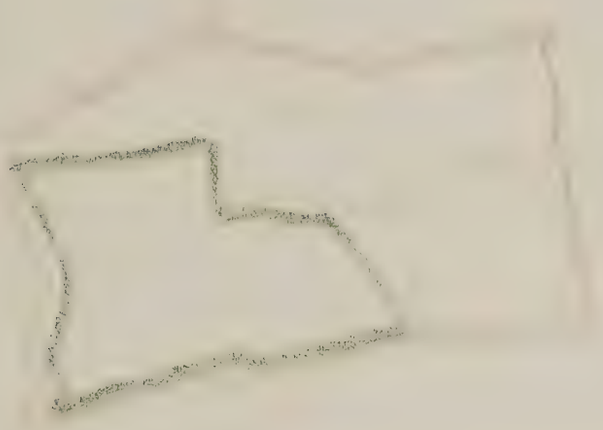
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,265, of whom 729 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Municipal Borough and the District of the Local Board of Health are co-extensive with the Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 654 acres.

There do not appear to be any houses beyond the Limits of the Borough which ought to be included within it. The Town itself is not increasing, and a considerable space exists within the Boundary which is unoccupied by dwellings.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the Boundaries.



BRIGHTON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

The Borough of Brighton consists of:—

"The respective Parishes of *Brighthelmstone* and *Hove*."

The Population in 1861 was 87,317, showing an increase of 45,323 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 100,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 13,983.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	6,352
Double Entries - - -	374
Actual number - -	5,978

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 11,194, of whom 2,567 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 2,237 acres.

The Municipal Borough consists of the Parish of Brighthelmstone alone, which also constitutes the District within which the Local Government Act (1858) is in force.

Hove is under certain Local Acts applying exclusively to that Parish.

The Borough has a sea front of about three miles and a half in length, and extends inland to distances ranging from a mile to a mile and a half. It is bounded on the east by the Parishes of Ovingdean and Rottingdean, on the north by the Parish of Preston, and on the west by the Parish of Aldrington.

The principal extension of building along the sea front has been on the west, within the Borough. On the east no houses have been erected for some years; and in neither direction, although building has in both cases almost reached the Boundary, is the Town likely to extend beyond its present Limits.

On the north, however, in the neighbourhood of the railway station, in the Parish of Preston, a considerable number of houses have been erected, and others are in course of erection. This suburb, called Prestonville, is continuously connected with the Town, and is inhabited principally by persons employed in Brighton.

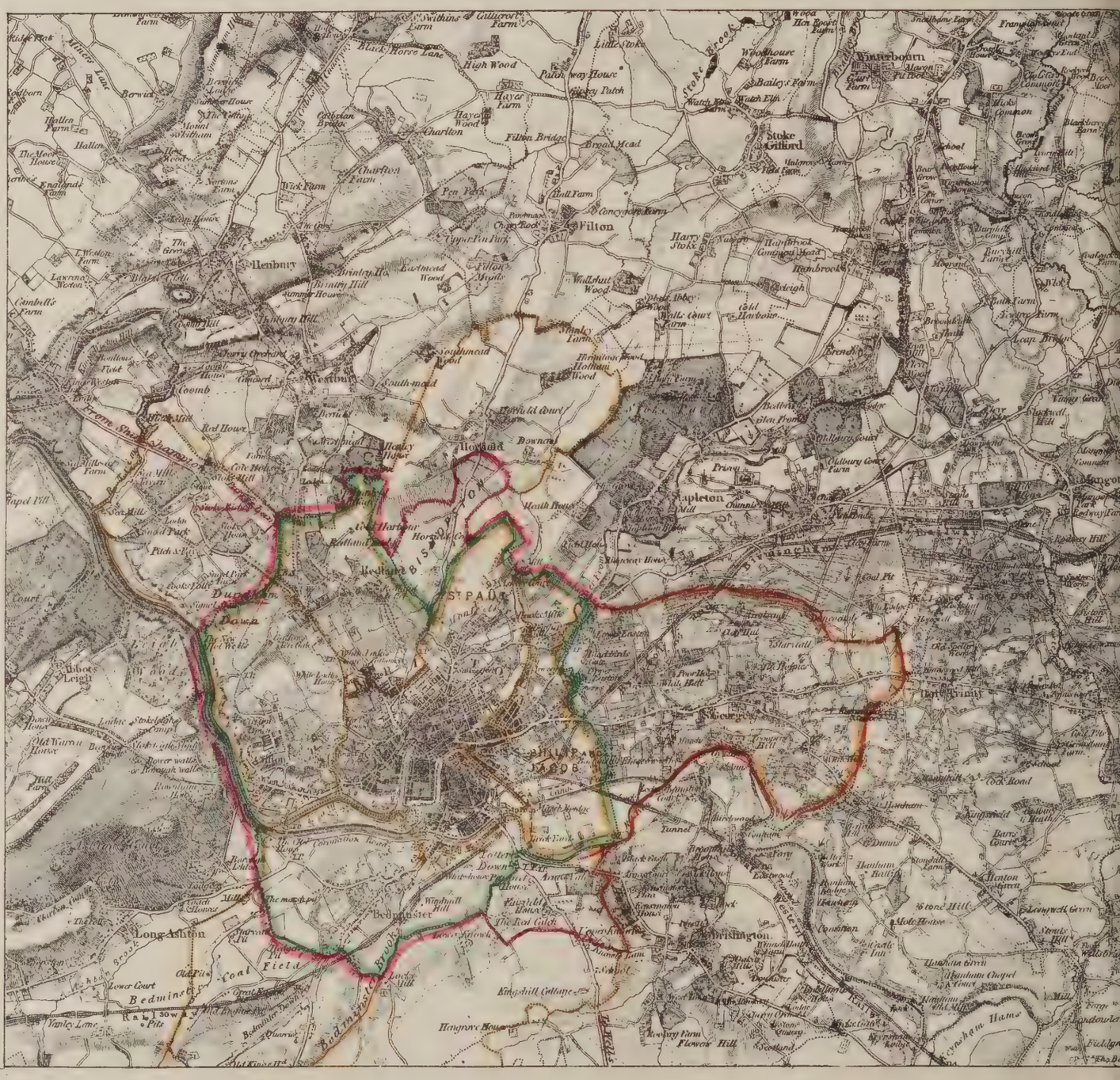
On the Lewes Road, also in the Parish of Preston, the Cavalry Barracks, and about 40 houses lying between them and the Town, are at present beyond the Boundary, though almost continuously connected with the Town, and are inhabited by an urban population. The Parish contains 228 inhabited houses, and 1,100 inhabitants.

The Commissioners recommend that the Parish of Preston should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Brighton and the Parish of Preston."

BRISTOL



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = $\frac{1}{63360}$

6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

BRISTOL.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

The Borough of Bristol consists of 22 entire *Parishes*, and parts of the Parishes of *Bedminster* and *Westbury-on-Trym*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

" From the point on the north-east of the City at which the eastern Boundary of the Out-parish of " Saint Paul meets the north-western Boundary of the Out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob, " eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of St. Philip and Jacob to that point thereof which " is nearest to the point at which the Wells Road leaves the Bath Road; thence in a straight " line to the said point at which the Wells Road leaves the Bath Road; thence along the Wells " Road to the Knowle Turnpike Gate; thence along the Road which leads from the Knowle " Turnpike Gate to Bedminster Church to the point at which the same is crossed by Bedminster " Brook; thence along Bedminster Brook to the point at which the same crosses the road from " Locks Mill to Bedminster; thence along the last-mentioned road, passing the southern " extremity of the Village of Bedminster, to the point at which the same meets the brook at " Marsh Pit; thence along the last-mentioned brook to the point at which the same meets the " Boundary of the Parish of Clifton; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the Parish of " Clifton to the Boundary stone marked (C. P) and W. P) 12), marking the north-eastern angle " of the Boundary of the Parish of Clifton, and situate on Durdham Down, east of the Shire- " hampton Road; thence in a straight line to the southernmost point at which the Boundary of " the Tithing of Stoke Bishop meets Parry's Lane; thence, eastward, along the Boundary of " the Tithing of Stoke Bishop to the point at which the same joins the Boundary of the Out- " parish of St. Paul; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the Out-Parish of St. Paul to " the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 154,093, showing an increase of 49,685 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 164,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 23,590.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	10,697
Freeholders	1,920
Freemen	1,707
	14,324
Double entries	3,021
Actual number	11,303

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 22,283, of whom 8,321 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of the City are identical, and comprise an area of 4,452 acres, but the City Authorities have lately become possessed of Durdham Down, under the powers of a recent Act of Parliament, which prohibits any building there; and it is within their jurisdiction for Police, Lighting, and Town improvement purposes.

Durdham Down, part of which, being in the Parish of Clifton, is already within the Borough, consists of some 400 acres of turf, interspersed with broken ground, and extends from the banks of the Avon for about a mile and a quarter. It is about half a mile in breadth, and forms a tract of open land between the houses at that part of Clifton and Sneid Park.

Local Improvement Acts of 1840 and 1847 and the Local Government Act are in force throughout the whole area of the City, and the Town Council are the Local Board.

The Parish of Westbury-on-Trym is now almost wholly occupied by buildings, and nearly the whole of the Parish of Clifton is covered with villas and large houses. Houses for the labouring classes are extending principally in the direction of the Parish of St. George.

Building has of late years greatly increased in the Parish of Horfield, particularly on the side where it adjoins the City. This part of the Parish, which is called Bishopston, now forms part of Bristol. The inhabitants have recently adopted a system of drainage, and paid a sum of money to the Authorities of Bristol for the privilege of draining into their sewers.

The District of Bishopston has adopted the Local Government Act.

The number of houses in the Parish of St. George is increasing very fast. There is a dense population in streets that run into and adjoin the streets of the City, and there is a continuous line of houses on each side of the road that runs eastward through the whole Parish.

The statistics of the Parish of St. George are as follows:

	Houses.	Population.	The Parish contains
1861 - -	2,120 -	10,276	1,760 acres.
1867 - -	2,614 -	12,500 (Computed.)	

In the Parish of Bedminster there are several streets adjoining the Borough Boundary, the population of which is strictly urban.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended so as to include the Districts above mentioned.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Bristol:

"That part of the Parish of Horfield in the County of Gloucester called Bishopston, to which the Local Government Act, 1858, has been applied:

"The Parish of St. George in the County of Gloucester: and

"So much of the Parish of Bedminster in the County of Somerset as is bounded on the south by "Knowle Lane, on the west and north by the present city Boundary, and on the east by the Parish of "Brislington."

BUCKINGHAM

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF BUCKINGHAM.

BUCKINGHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BUCKINGHAM.

The Borough of Buckingham consists of:—
" The Parishes of *Buckingham*, *Maidsmorton*, *Thornborough*, *Padbury*, *Hillesden*, *Preston Bissett*,
" *Tingewick*, and *Radcliffe-cum-Chackmore*."

The Population in 1861 was 7,626, showing an increase of 208 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,706.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	405
Freemen - - - - -	2
	407
Double entries - - - -	16
Actual number - - -	391

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,440, of whom 1,053 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are not co-extensive, the latter being the larger.

There are no persons residing without the Borough who have their occupations within the Town.

The Town is not increasing, and the Parliamentary Boundaries, which comprise an area of 18,407 acres, afford ample space for any probable increase of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

BURNLEY

(NEW BOROUGH)

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868.

Temporary Boundary, Act of 1867.

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

BURNLEY.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Burnley, as defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., consists of The Townships of *Burnley* and *Habergham Eaves.*

The Population of the Township of Burnley is estimated at 22,000, with 4,400 inhabited houses. The population of the Township of Habergham Eaves is estimated at 19,500, with 3,948 inhabited houses.

The Town of Burnley is a Corporate Town, and the Municipal Area is a circle described from a stone near the middle of the Town as a centre, with a radius of three quarters of a mile.

The Townships of Burnley and Habergham Eaves are under an Improvement Act, passed in 1854.

The cotton trade is the staple trade of the Town, which is increasing in the north-eastern direction within the Township of Burnley, and in the south-western direction within the Township of Habergham Eaves.

At the western extremity of the Township of Habergham Eaves lies Lower Houses, which contains between 300 and 400 dwellings. Lower Houses is connected by a nearly continuous line of houses with the Town of Burnley on both the roads by which it is reached.

The southern part of the Township of Habergham Eaves, comprising nearly two thousand acres, is agricultural, and in parts moorland. It is thinly peopled, and the population is not likely to increase.

The Commissioners recommend that this part of Habergham Eaves should be excluded from the Parliamentary Limits of the Borough, and that the more thickly populated parts of the Township, together with the whole of the Township of Burnley, should constitute the new Borough of Burnley.

The Borough may be described as consisting of:—

"The Township of Burnley, and so much of the Township of Habergham Eaves as lies to the north
" of the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Point on the west at which the Boundary of the Township of Habergham Eaves
" crosses the road from Burnley to Accrington at the canal, along that road towards Burnley
" to the Point at which it is met by the cross road coming from Causeway End; thence
" in a south-easterly and easterly direction along the road to Causeway End to the Point at
" which it meets the road from Burnley to Rochdale; thence northward along the Rochdale
" and Burnley road to the Point at which it is met by the footpath called the Rabbit Walk;
" thence eastward along the said footpath to the River Calder and in a straight line across
" the said river to the Boundary of the Township of Burnley at Towneley Deer Park."

BURY

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF BURY.

BURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BURY.

The Borough of Bury consists of the whole of the Township of *Bury*, except a small detached portion, and of a part of the Township of *Elton*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O :

" From the point in the Hamlet of Starling at which a Boundary stone marks the Boundary of the " respective Townships of Elton and Ainsworth, along the Lane from Starling to Walshaw Lane, " to the point in the Hamlet of Walshaw Lane at which a Boundary stone marks the Boundary " of the respective Townships of Elton and Tottington Lower End ; thence, eastward, along the " Boundary of the Township of Elton to the point at which the same meets the Woodill Brook ; " thence in a straight line to the point at which the Pigs Lea Brook falls into the River Irwell ; " thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Township of Bury to the point at which the same " meets the Boundary of the Township of Elton ; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the " Township of Elton to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 37,563, showing an increase of 18,423 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,257.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,366
Double entries - - - - -	14
Actual number - - -	1,352

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 6,507, of whom 4,916 were at a rental below £10.

A District comprising the whole of the Township of Bury, and the most populous part of the Township of Elton, is under the Bury Improvement Act, passed in 1846. This District is of less extent than the Parliamentary Borough.

The part of the Borough beyond this limit is still comparatively thinly peopled, containing a population of 1,000 only, the population of the whole Borough being estimated at 40,000.

The parts of the Township of Elton which are beyond the Parliamentary Limits, contain 315 inhabited Houses, and an estimated population of 1,500. This population is agricultural.

The Borough comprises an area of 3,622 acres.

At the eastern extremity of the Middle Division of Heap, which is on the eastern side of Bury, is the Town of Heywood, and by " The Heywood Improvement Act, 1867," a Local Board was constituted for a

District called the Heywood District, which contains about 4,700 inhabited Houses, and an estimated population of above 22,000.

This District, with the exception of the eastern portion, situate in the Township of Castleton, is within the Bury Union, but, beyond this, there is no community of interest between the Towns of Heywood and Bury.

Heywood is connected by commerce with Manchester, its business being transacted at the Manchester Market, and it is increasing principally towards the south, within the Township of Hopwood.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

BURY St. EDMUNDS

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

The Borough of Bury St. Edmunds consists of the Parishes of *St. James* and *St. Mary* in the County of Suffolk.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The Old Borough of Bury St. Edmunds."

The Population in 1861 was 13,318, showing an increase of 1,882 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,852.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	689
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	8
	697
Double entries - - - -	21
Actual number - - -	676

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,237, of whom 1,496 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough is co-extensive with the Municipal Borough, and comprises an area of 2,938 acres.

Building is in progress in one or two places within the present Boundary, but there is still a margin of from half a mile to a mile in width for the further extension of the Town, and this margin generally is under cultivation.

Near the "Priory," on the north of the Borough, there is a small group of houses not included within the Boundary, but the occupiers form no part of the Town Population of Bury St. Edmunds. The surrounding Parishes are agricultural.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

CALNE

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt^n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF CALNE.

CALNE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CALNE.

The Borough of Calne consists of the Parish of *Calne* and an agricultural district of considerable extent, in addition to the Town of *Calne*.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

" The Parish of Calne, and also those parts of the respective parishes of Blackland and Calstone " Willington which are surrounded by the Parish of Calne, including all such parts, if any, of the " old Borough of Calne as are without the parish of Calne."

The Population in 1861 was 5,179, showing an increase of 384 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,105.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	172
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	3
	175
Double entry - - - - -	1
Actual number - - -	174

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 910, of whom 720 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are not identical, but the Parliamentary Borough embraces within its Limits the whole of the Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 8,798 acres.

There are no houses in proximity to the Boundaries of the Borough, and not included within it, the Occupiers of which form part of the Town Population.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

REGIA CURIA

CAMBRIDGE

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Scale of Two Inches to a Statute Mile.

0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt[n] R.M.Parsons F.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Borough of Cambridge consists of fourteen Parishes, viz.: *All Saints, Holy Trinity, St. Andrew the Great, St. Andrew the Less, St. Benedict, St. Botolph, St. Clement, St. Edward, St. Giles, St. Mary the Great, St. Mary the Less, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Sepulchre.*

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4., Schedule O., as—

"The Old Borough of Cambridge."

The Population in 1861 was 26,361, showing an increase of 5,444 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,388.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,905
Freemen - - - - - -	21
	1,926
Double entries - - - - -	157
Actual number - - - - -	1,769

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,922, of whom 1,952 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, which comprise an area of 3,278 acres, are identical, and the Borough is co-extensive with the District under the Towns Improvement Act.

On the north of the Borough, and beyond the present Boundary, are the district of New Chesterton, and the Village of Chesterton, both within the Parish of that name.

New Chesterton is a compact suburb immediately contiguous to the part of the Town known as Castle End. It contains 350 inhabited houses, with an estimated population of 1,500, and is in fact a continuation of the Town. The houses are for the most part newly built, and of the character usually occupied by artizans. The gas and water companies of the Town have powers for carrying their works into New Chesterton, which also contains the Assize Courts and the Gaol.

Chesterton Village commences about 350 yards from the extreme house in New Chesterton, and extends in a north-easterly direction. It has an estimated population of 1,450, and 333 inhabited houses, of which 155 appear to have been either built, or rebuilt, since the year 1832. The population is principally composed of tradesmen, mechanics, and other persons having their occupations in the Town.

The Commissioners recommend that the present Parliamentary Boundaries should be extended by the addition of these districts to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Cambridge, and also so much of the Parish of Chesterton as lies between
" the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Point at which the Borough Boundary would be cut by a straight line to be
" drawn from the eastern extremity of the northern fence of the Chesterton Railway Station
" to the nearest Point on the River Cam, east of the house in the occupation of John
" Larkins, in a straight line to the said extremity; thence, westwards, along the said fence
" to the Point at which the same meets the railway from Leicester to London; thence in
" a straight line to the Point at which the Green End Road meets the Ely Road; thence
" in a south-westerly direction along the Ely Road to the first milestone from Cambridge;
" thence, westwards, in a straight line to French's Mill, near to the Histon Road; thence
" along an Occupation Road leading from the said Mill to the Point at which the same
" meets the Histon Road; thence in a straight line to the Point in the Borough Boundary
" at which the Huntingdon Road leaves the boundary of the Parish of Chesterton."

CANTERBURY

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n A.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CANTERBURY.

The Borough of Canterbury consists of the City and suburbs of *Canterbury*, as well as a large agricultural district several hundred acres in extent.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as follows:

"From the westernmost point near St. Jacob's, at which the boundary of the City Liberties meets "the Ashford Road, in a straight line to the point at which the respective boundaries of the "Parishes of Harbledown, St. Dunstan, and Holy Cross Westgate meet; thence, northward, "along the eastern boundary of the Parish of Harbledown, to the point at which the same turns "north-westward near the Whitstable Road; thence in a straight line in the direction of "St. Stephen's Church to the point at which such straight line cuts the boundary of the Parish of "St. Stephen; thence, eastward, along the boundary of the Parish of St. Stephen to the point at "which the same meets the boundary of the Parish of Holy Cross Westgate; thence in a straight "line, through the point at which the road to St. Stephen's Church meets the road to Sturry, to "the nearest branch of the River Stour; thence along the said branch of the River Stour to the "Corporation Stone, number 5; thence, eastward, along the boundary of the City Liberties, "including the whole of the Borough of Longport, to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 21,324, showing an increase of 5,212 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,908.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	1,084
Freemen	724
	1,808
Double Entries	205
Actual number	1,603

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,650, of whom 2,301 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of the Borough of Canterbury are identical, and the Local Government Act, 1858, is in force over the whole of this area, which comprises 3,774 acres.

To the east and south the Boundaries extend to distances of two miles and upwards from the City, and allow ample space for any probable extension of the Town in those directions.

To the west and north the Boundary in some places approaches more closely to the present Limits of the City, but in these directions also it includes all the buildings that properly form part of it, with the exception of a few houses in the Parish of Thanington on the Ashford Road, and it allows a sufficient margin for an extension of the City in these quarters, of which there is no present indication.

The Municipal Boundaries Commissioners, in their Report presented to Parliament in 1837, recommended that the Houses above mentioned should be included within the Municipal Limits of the Borough; but their recommendation does not seem to have been carried out, and the houses are still outside the Municipal Boundary.

These houses are but twenty-four in number, containing a population of less than one hundred persons, almost entirely composed of agricultural labourers and their families, and they do not constitute either a new or an increasing settlement.

There has been little recent building within the Borough, and the population has increased but slowly for many years past.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

CARLISLE

Scale Three Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 Feet

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James K.C. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.

CARLISLE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.

The Borough of Carlisle consists of the ancient City of Carlisle, the Townships of *Botchergate* and *Rickergate*, and a portion of the Township of *Caldewgate*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4., Schedule O.:—

" The ancient city of Carlisle, and the respective townships of Botchergate and Rickergate, and also " all such part of the township of Caldewgate as is comprised within the boundary herein-after " described, that is to say:

" From the bridge over the River Caldew uniting the township of Caldewgate with the old city of " Carlisle, southward, along the River Caldew to the point at which the same leaves the boundary " of the township of Caldewgate; thence, westward, along the boundary of the township of " Caldewgate to the point at which the road from the Kell Houses to Carlisle joins the Wigton " Road; thence in a straight line to the point at which the bye-road from Stainton, over the " Summer House Ford in the River Eden, and across the Canal from the Solway to Carlisle, " meets the road from Great and Little Orton to Carlisle at a place called New Town; thence " along the said road from Stainton to the point at which the same reaches the Summer House " Ford; thence along the boundary of the township of Caldewgate to the bridge first described."

The Population in 1861 was 29,417, showing an increase of 10,552 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,140.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,196
Freemen - - - - -	310
	1,506
Double entries - - - -	202
Actual number - - -	1,304

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,924, of whom 3,977 were at a rental below £10.

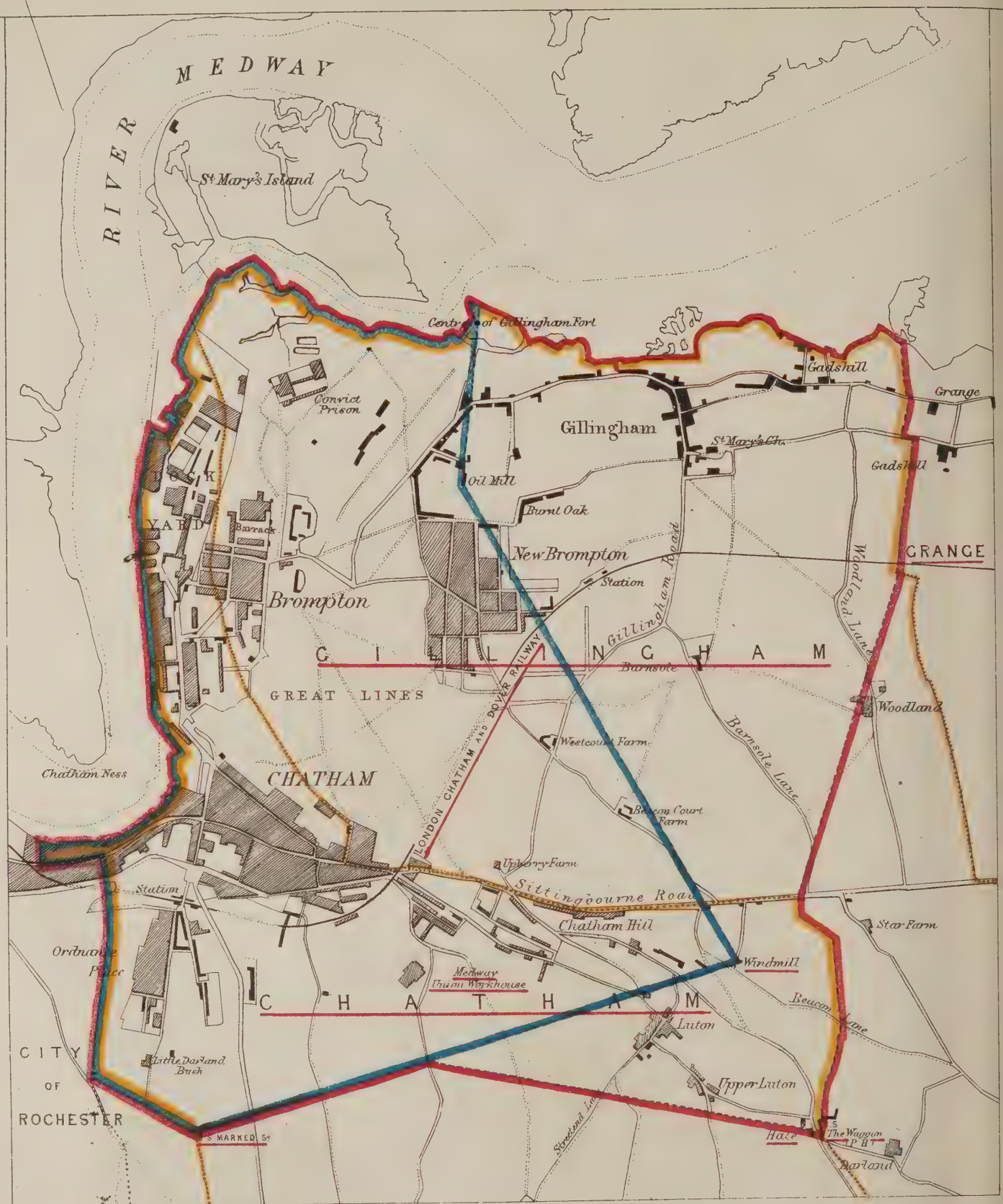
The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of the Borough are identical.

The Boundary, excepting on the west, where a part of it is defined by an arbitrary line, follows well known Township boundaries.

The population has increased since 1861, but not more than in the ordinary ratio, and the area of the Borough, which comprises 1,570 acres, is sufficient to allow for any probable extension of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any alteration of the existing Boundary.

CHATHAM



Scale 3 Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet = 1 Mile

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF CHATHAM.

CHATHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CHATHAM.

The Borough of Chatham consists of parts of the Parishes of *Chatham* and *Gillingham*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the easternmost point at which the Boundary of the City of Rochester meets the right " bank of the River Medway, southward, along the Boundary of the City of Rochester to " the Boundary stone of the said City marked 5; thence in a straight line to the Windmill " in the Parish of Chatham on the top of Chatham Hill; thence in a straight line to the " Oil Windmill in the Parish of Gillingham, between the Village of Gillingham and the " Fortifications; thence in a straight line through Gillingham Fort to the right bank of the " River Medway; thence along the right bank of the River Medway to the point first " described."

The Population in 1861 was 36,177, showing an increase of 15,053 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,185.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,111
Double entries - - - - -	7
Actual number - -	2,104

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,559, of whom 2,742 were at a rental below £10.

Chatham is not a Municipal Borough, but the Public Health Act was applied to the Parish of Chatham by a Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, which was confirmed by the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 34.

The Borough, which comprises an area of 1,649 acres, is bounded on the west and north by the Borough of Rochester and the River Medway.

An Island in the River Medway, called St. Mary's Saltmarsh, which has hitherto been separated from the mainland by the navigable channel of St. Mary's Creek, will, on the completion of the works now in progress for the extension of Chatham Dockyard, be converted, together with the creek itself, into a part of the mainland. As, however, the Medway and all its creeks, from Hawkwood in the Parish of Burham to its mouth at Sheerness, are included in the Borough of Rochester, (see the Report on that Borough,) the Commissioners are precluded from recommending, as they otherwise would, that the Island and the land thus reclaimed should be included within the Borough of Chatham.

On the south and east the Town has extended considerably since 1832 in the Parishes of Chatham and Gillingham, which now comprise an urban district beyond the Parliamentary Limits, closely, and in some cases continuously, connected by buildings with the Borough, and occupied by persons having identical pursuits and interest with the Town Population.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended so as to include this district.

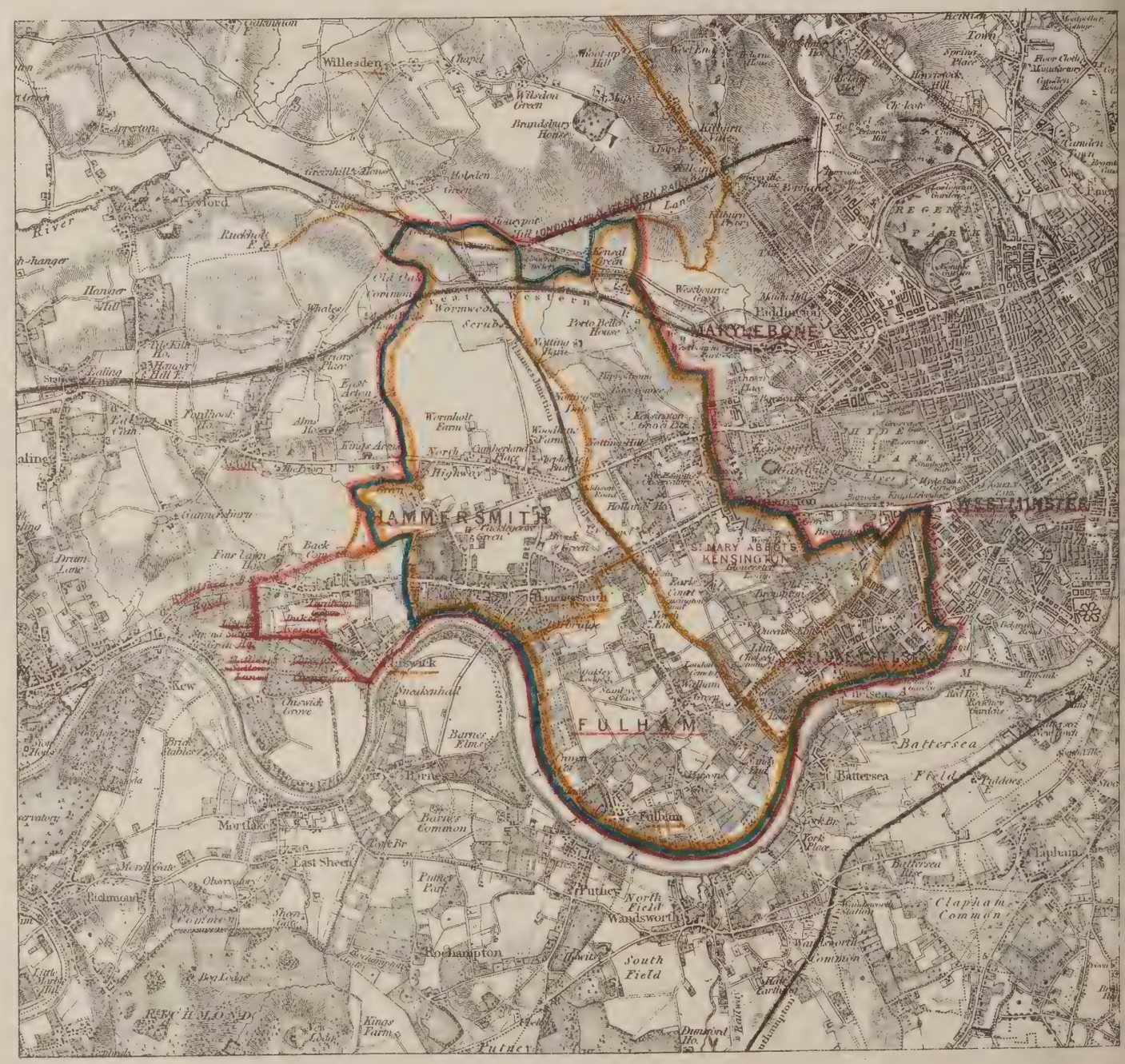
The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Chatham, and so much of the Parishes of Chatham and Gillingham as lies " between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say :

" From the Point on the Boundary of the present Borough between the Boundary Stone of the City " of Rochester marked 5 and the Windmill on the top of Chatham Hill at which that Boundary " is crossed by the road leading south from the Medway Union Workhouse, south-eastward, in a " straight line to the Boundary Stone on the road side at Hale, near " The Waggon " public " house, between the Parishes of Chatham and Gillingham ; thence northward along the Boundary " between the said Parishes to the Point at which it meets the Sittingbourne Road ; thence north- " eastward in a straight line to the angle of the Boundary of the Township of Grange near the " south side of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway and adjoining the foot path to Wood- " land ; thence along the western Boundary of the said Township of Grange to the sea shore, and " westward along the sea shore until it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

CHELSEA

(NEW BOROUCH)



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/1560

6 5 7 6 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Temporary Boundary, Act of 1867

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF CHELSEA.

CHELSEA.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CHELSEA.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Chelsea is defined by "The Representation of the People Act, "1867," Schedule B., as consisting of:—

The Parish of *Chelsea*,
The Parish of *Fulham*,
The Parish of *Hammersmith*, and
The Parish of *Kensington*.

It comprises an area of 6,861 acres, and is bounded on the east and north-east by the City of Westminster and the Borough of Marylebone, and on the south by the River Thames.

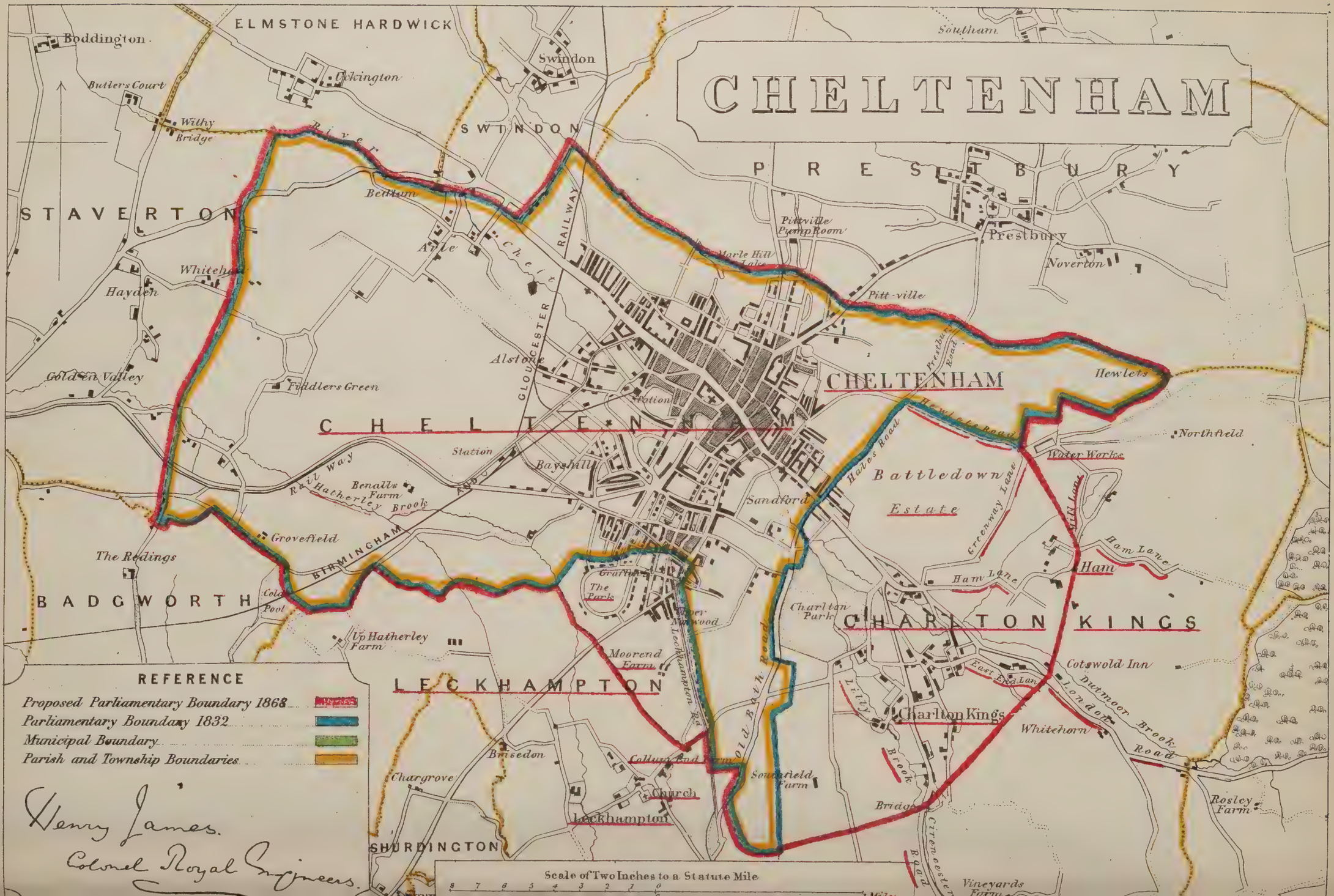
On the north of the temporary Boundaries lies the Parish of Willesden, a portion of which, at Kensal Green, adjoins the Parish of Kensington, and forms a thickly populated suburb.

On the south-west the temporary Boundaries adjoin the Parish of Chiswick, which is here occupied by rows of houses or villas standing close together, and extending to Chiswick Church and the western end of Turnham Green. This district contains 410 acres, 933 inhabited houses, and an estimated population of 6,000.

The Commissioners recommend that the new Borough should consist of the Parishes specified in the Act, together with the two districts above mentioned, and that it should be described as follows:—

"The Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea (including the detached portion):
"The Parish of Fulham:
"The Parish of Hammersmith:
"The Parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington:
"So much of the Parish of Willesden at Kensal Green as adjoins the Parish of Kensington and "the detached portion of the Parish of Chelsea, and lies to the south of the London and "North-western Railway, and to the west of a straight line to be drawn from the junction of the "Parishes of Willesden and Paddington with the detached portion of the Parish of Chelsea to the "nearest Point in the southern fence of the London and North-western Railway opposite to "the said junction:
"So much of the Parish of Chiswick as is included between the Boundary of the Parish of "Hammersmith, the River Thames, and the following Boundary, that is to say:
"Commencing at the River Thames at the Point at which it would be met by Corney Lane, if "produced, north-westward along the said lane to its junction with Burlington Lane; thence

" in the same direction along the eastern wall of the grounds of Chiswick House, and in a " straight line in production thereof to the junction of Duke's Avenue with Hogarth Lane; " thence, westward, in a straight line from the said junction to a Point in the nearest angle " of Little Sutton Lane, one hundred feet from the south-west angle of Little Sutton House; " thence, westward, along the said lane for a distance of two hundred feet from the aforesaid " angle; thence in a straight line northwards to two Boundary stones touching each other on " the north side of the Brentford Road, where the Boundary of the Parish of Acton meets " that Road; thence, eastward, along the said Parish Boundary to the Point at which it " meets the Boundary of the detached part of the Parish of Ealing; thence along the " southern Boundary of the said part of the Parish of Ealing to the Point at which it meets " the Boundary of the Parish of Hammersmith."


CHELTENHAM
ELMSTONE HARDWICK
Boddington
Butlers Court
Withy Bridge
Uckington
Swindon
SWINDON
River
STAVERTON
Whitehall
Hayden
Golden Valley
Fiddlers Green
Bentham
Ashe
Alstone
Gloucester Railway
Chelt
Pittville Pump Room
Marle Hill Lake
Pittville
Prestbury
Noverton
PRESTBURY
Prestbury Road
CHELTENHAM
Hewlets
Hewlets Road
Northfield
Water Works
Station
Bayshill
Sandford
Hales Road
Battledown Estate
Greenway Lane
Mill Lane
Ham Lane
Ham
Benalls Farm
Hatherley Brook
Rail Way
Grovefield
The Readings
BIRMINGHAM
BADGWORTH
Cold Pool
Up Hatherley Farm
Grafton
The Park
Upper Arlwood
Charlton Park
CHARLTON KINGS
Cotswold Inn
East End Lane
London
Dutnoor Brook
Road
Charlton Kings
Whitehorn
Lilly Brook
Moorend Farm
LECKHAMPTON
Leckhampton Rd
Old Bath Road
Brizedon
Chargrove
Collum End Farm
Church
Leckhampton
Somerfield Farm
Bridge
Cheltenham
Rosley Farm
SHURDINGTON
Vineyards Farm
Southam
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.
Scale of Two Inches to a Statute Mile
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM.

CHELTENHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CHELTENHAM.

The Borough of Cheltenham consists of :—

" The Parish of *Cheltenham*."

The Population in 1861 was 39,693, showing an increase of 16,751 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 42,240.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,012.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,793

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,490, of whom 1,995 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough is co-extensive with the Parish of Cheltenham, and contains an area of 4,203 acres.

Cheltenham is not a Municipal Borough, but it is under a Local Act (the Cheltenham Improvement Act, 1852).

The Town has extended beyond the Limits of the Borough on the south-west in the Parish of Leckhampton, and on the south-east in the Parish of Charlton Kings.

The Parish of Leckhampton includes the Park (which is built over), Upper Norwood, Moor End, and Grafton Streets, and the houses in Leckhampton Road. Building is extending in this direction, and the houses are in every respect a part of the Town of Cheltenham. This District contains an estimated population of 1,800.

The Parish of Charlton Kings comprises a large number of houses forming a continuation of the Town, and also the Battledown Estate, on part of which houses have already been built, and of which other parts are laid out for building.

The Commissioners recommend that these parts of the Parishes of Leckhampton and Charlton Kings should be included within the Borough.

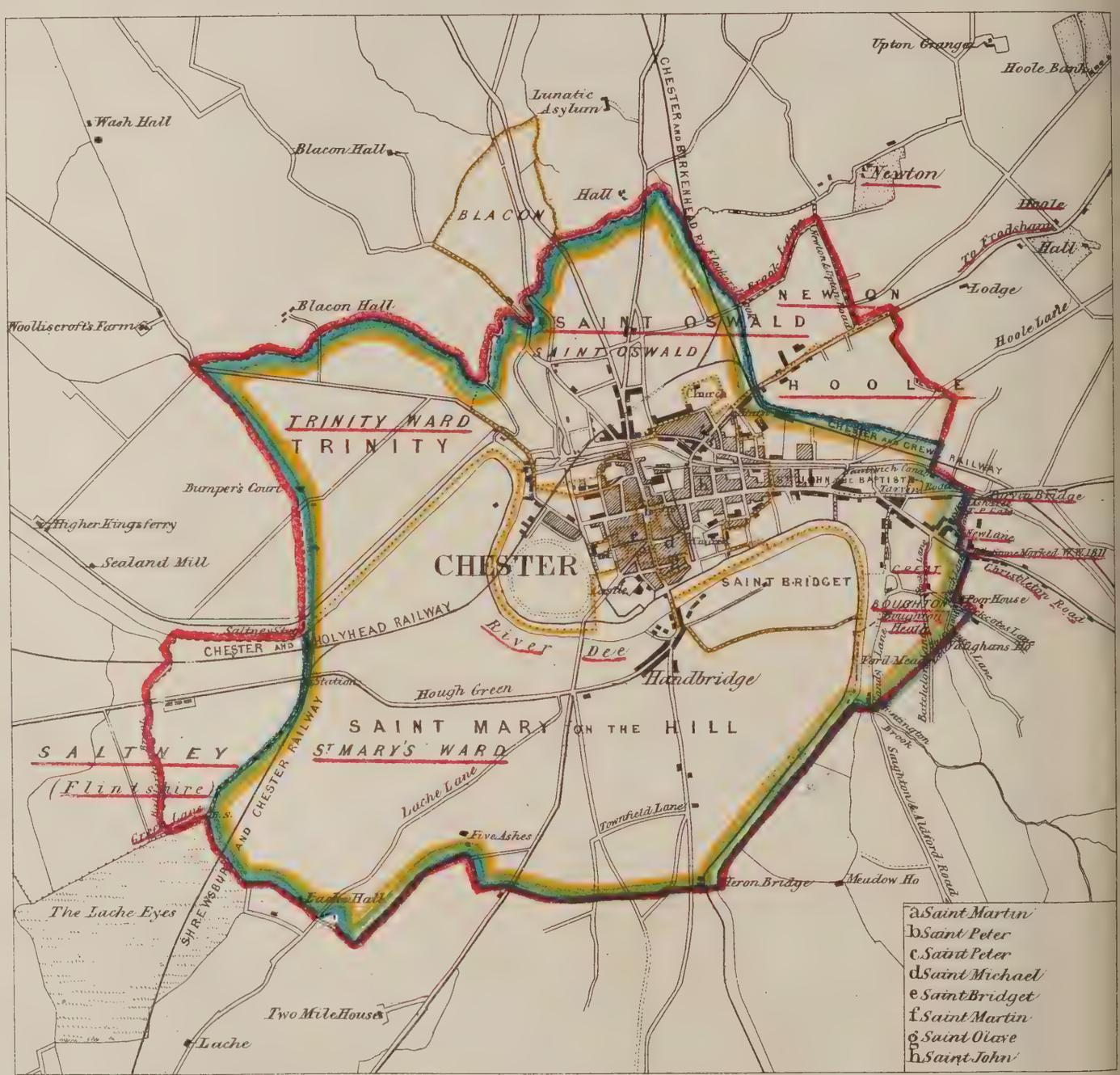
The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Cheltenham, together with so much of the Parishes of Leckhampton and " Charlton Kings as lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following " Boundaries respectively, that is to say:

" *Leckhampton.* From the Point at which the present Boundary crosses a road leading from " the Old Bath Road to Leckhampton Church, southward, along the said road to the Point " nearly opposite Collum End Farm, at which it crosses a stream or ditch which falls into " Hatherley Brook; thence, northward, down the said stream or ditch to the Point at which " it crosses the present Boundary:"

" *Charlton Kings.* From the Point at which the Boundary between the Parishes of Leckhampton " and Charlton Kings meets the present Boundary of the Borough at its southern extremity, " eastward, in a straight line to the Point at which Lilly Brook crosses the Cirencester Road; " thence, north-eastward, in a straight line to the Point at which Eastend Lane meets the " London Road; thence in a straight line to the Point at Ham at which Mill Lane meets " Ham Lane; thence in a straight line to the junction of Greenway Lane and Hewlets Road " at the Cheltenham Water Works; thence in a straight line to the nearest Point of the " present Boundary."

CHESTER



Scale Two Inches to One Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Captn R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF CHESTER.

CHESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CHESTER.

The Borough of Chester consists of the district thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The old City of Chester, and also the space included within the following Boundary, that is " to say :

" From the second City Boundary stone in Boughton Ford Mead, and on the eastern bank of " the River Dee, in a straight line to the western extremity of a lane which leads from Stock " Lane to Boughton Heath ; thence in a straight line to the southern extremity of Heath Lane ; " thence along Heath Lane to the point at which the same joins the Christleton Road ; thence " along the Christleton Road to the point at which the same is joined by New Lane ; thence " along New Lane to the point at which the same meets Filkin Lane ; thence along Filkin Lane " to the point at which the same joins, at Asp Tree Turnpike Gate, the Tarvin Road ; " thence along the Tarvin Road to Tarvin Bridge; thence along the Nantwich Canal to the " point at which the same meets the old City Boundary ; thence, southward, along the old City " Boundary to the second City Boundary stone aforesaid."

The Population in 1861 was 31,110, showing an increase of 9,766 since 1831, and was estimated in 1866 at 32,930.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,971.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	1,598
Freemen - - - -	1,102
	2,700
Double entries - - -	426
Actual number - - -	2,274

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,074, of whom 3,462 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough comprises an area of 3,037 acres.

The commercial importance of Chester and its Port of Saltney has considerably increased since 1831.

There is a very large extent of land within the Parliamentary Borough unoccupied by buildings, but building has extended beyond the Boundaries in the direction of Hoole, (which is now a District under a Local Board of Health,) in the direction of Boughton, and in the direction of Saltney, where the Great Western Railway Company have established works, and where other manufactories have been erected.

The following statistics have been obtained with reference to the above-mentioned Districts:—

Townships.	Acreage.	Houses.
Hoole - - Newton - -	121 81	355 30
Great Boughton -	91	48
Saltney (Flintshire)	172	190
TOTAL - -	465	623

The Commissioners recommend that these Districts should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

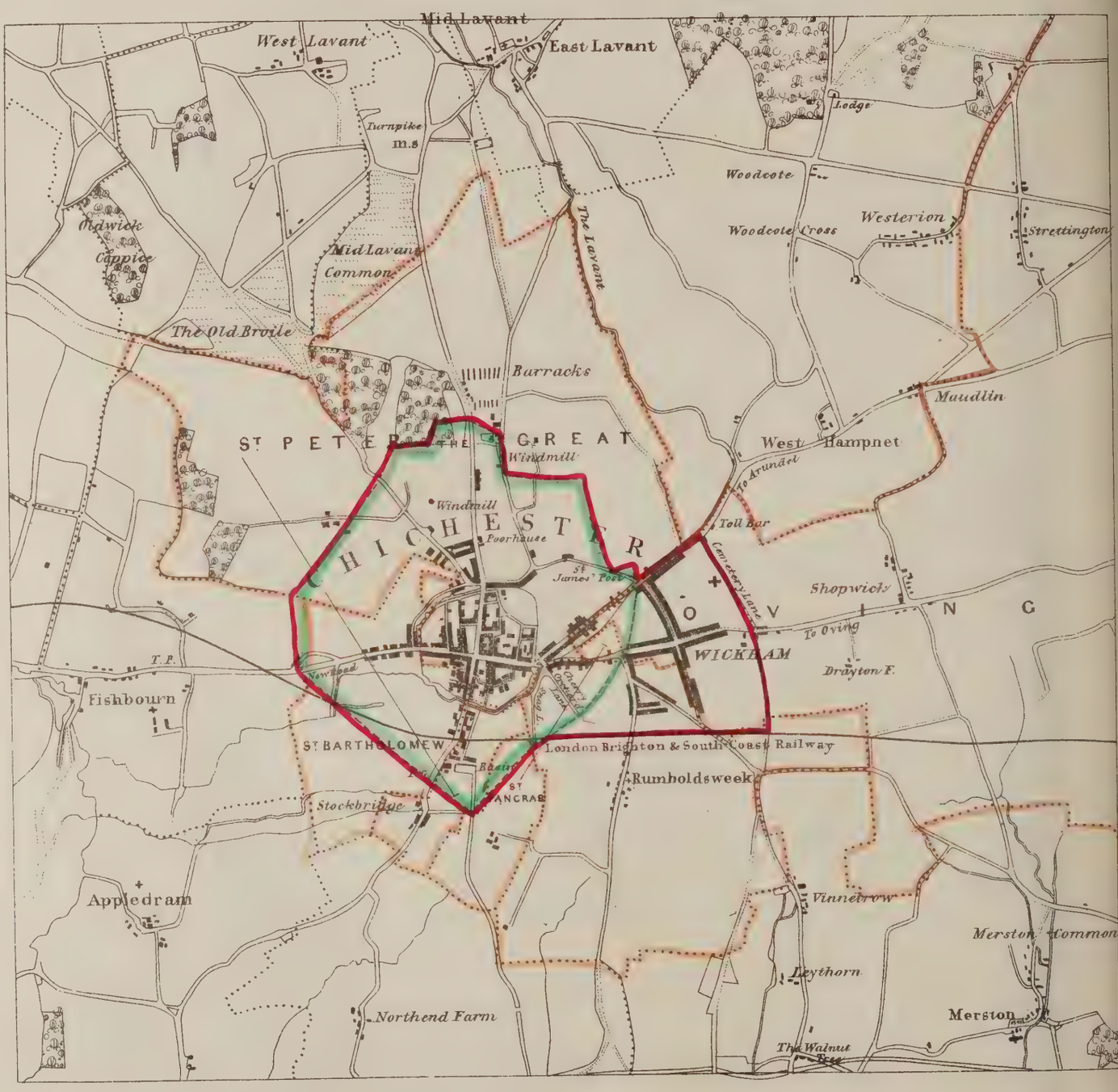
" The present Borough of Chester, together with so much of the Townships of Saltney in the County " of Flint, Great Boughton, Hoole, and Newton, respectively, as is included between the present " Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundaries respectively, that is to say:

" *Saltney*.—From the Point in the River Dee at Saltney Stage at which St. Mary's Ward " joins Trinity Ward, westward, along the River Dee to the Point at which the same is " joined by Balderton Brook near Stoop Bridge Stage; thence up the said brook to the " Bridge in Green Lane; thence eastward along Green Lane until it meets the nearest " Boundary stone in the present Boundary:

" *Great Boughton*.—From the Point at which the River Dee is joined by Huntington Brook, " up that brook to the centre of the Bridge on the Sainton and Aldford Road, commonly " called Sandy Lane; thence northward in a straight line to the Point at which Batchelor's " Lane is joined by Stile Lane near Vaughan's House; thence along Stile Lane to the Point " at which the same meets Poorhouse Lane; thence in a straight line to a Point in Beckcotes " Lane one hundred yards from its junction with the southern extremity of Heath Lane; " thence westward along Beckcotes Lane to the said extremity, and northward along Heath " Lane to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary:

" *Hoole and Newton*.—From the south-eastern angle of the Boundary of the Township of " Hoole at which it joins the present Boundary and the old City Boundary, northward, along " the Boundary of the said Township as far as it is also the Boundary of the Parish of " St. John the Baptist; thence westward along the Boundary of the said Parish to the " Boundary stone in it situated behind Mr. Moule's house, near the District Church of " Hoole; thence in a straight line for ninety yards to the south-eastern extremity of the " lane leading to the Chester and Frodsham Turnpike Road; thence along the said lane to " the Point at which it joins the said Turnpike Road; thence south-westward along the said " Turnpike Road to the Point at which it is joined by the Newton and Upton Road; thence " northward along the Newton and Upton Road to the Point at which the same is joined by " Brook Lane; thence southward along Brook Lane to the Point at which the same meets " the present Boundary."

CHICHESTER



Scale of Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & Director

BOROUGH OF CHICHESTER.

CHICHESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CHICHESTER.

The Borough of Chichester consists of the Parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Andrew*, *St. Martin*, *St. Olave*, and *St. Peter the Less*; parts of the Parishes of *St. Bartholomew*, *Oving*, *St. Pancras*, *St. Peter the Great*, and *Rumboldswyke*; and the Extra-parochial places of *St. James*, *Newtown*, and the *Precinct of the Close*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O:—

"From the eastern extremity of the Boundary of the old City Liberty at Saint James' Post, northward along the said Boundary to the point at which the same meets the old Broill Road; thence in a straight line to the westernmost point at which the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Peter the Great meets the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Bartholomew; thence southward along the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Bartholomew to the point at which the same crosses the new road to Fishbourn; thence in a straight line to the turnpike gate on the Stockbridge Road; thence in a straight line to the canal bridge adjoining the basin; thence in a straight line to the southern extremity of Snag Lane; thence in a straight line to the southern extremity of Cherry Orchard Lane; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Rumboldsweek Road meets the Oving Road; thence in a straight line to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 8,059, showing an increase of 703 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,601.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	559
Freemen	2
Ancient Right qualifications	26
	587
Double entries	25
Actual number	562

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,353, of whom 805 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 751 acres.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The City is bounded on the north, west, and south by a considerable extent of agricultural land lying within the Parliamentary Limits, very little of which is available for building.

In the direction of the Parishes of Oving and Rumboldswyke, however, parts of which are already within the Borough, the Town has extended beyond the Boundary.

This extension forms a suburb partly known as Wickham, which contains 222 inhabited houses, and a population estimated at 1,100, consisting of artizans and others who are employed in Chichester, and form part of the Town Population.

Some of the adjoining land is laid out for building, and the whole forms an area contained between the Arundel Road and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended so as to include this district.

The Borough, as enlarged, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Chichester, and so much of the Parishes of Oving and Rumboldswyke as " is contained between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is " to say:

" From the eastern extremity of the present Boundary of the Borough at St. James' Post " along the Arundel Road to the Point at which it meets the Cemetery Lane; thence along " the said lane to the Point at which it meets the Oving Road; thence along the lane which " runs nearly due south to the Point at which the said lane cuts the London, Brighton, " and South Coast Railway; thence, westward, along the northern fence of the said railway " to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary."

CHIPPENHAM

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James K.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF CHIPPENHAM.

CHIPPENHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CHIPPENHAM.

The Borough of Chippenham consists of :—

" The several Parishes of *Chippenham*, *Hardenhuish*, and *Langley Burrel*, and the Extra-parochial " space called *Pewisham*."

The Population in 1861 was 7,075, showing an increase of 1,805 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,345.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	402
Freemen - - - - -	5
	407
Double entries - - - -	15
Actual number - - -	392

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,212, of whom 747 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

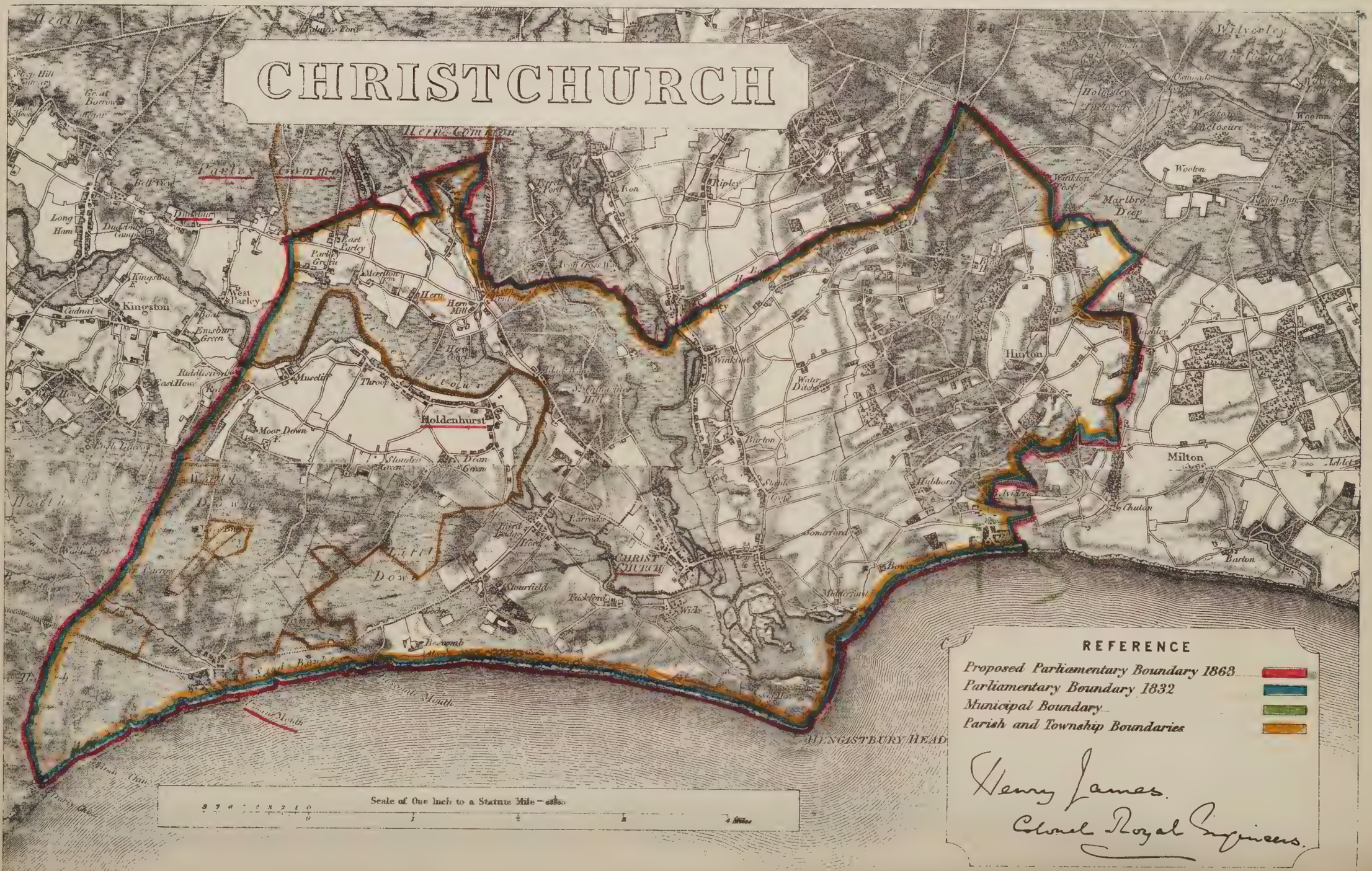
A very large agricultural area is included within the Boundaries of the Borough, the Town itself at no point approaching the Parliamentary Limits. There do not appear to be any premises excluded from the Borough the occupiers of which form part of the Town Population.

The Municipal Borough is of very small extent, being limited to its original Boundaries.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 11,019 acres.

The Local Government Act has not been adopted in the Borough, but the sanitary regulations of the Town are administered by Commissioners, who derive their powers from a private Act of Parliament. The District under their jurisdiction is limited to the Town of Chippenham, and is somewhat larger than the Municipal Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.


CHRISTCHURCH
Holdenhurst
Kingston
West Parley
East Parley
Hinton
Milton
Wootton
Winkton
Burton
Stourfield
Tuckton
Bournemouth
HENGISTBURY HEAD
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1863
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

CHRISTCHURCH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH.

The Borough of Christchurch consists of the Parishes of *Holdenhurst* and of *Christchurch*, except a small portion of one Tithing of the latter.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The Parish of Christchurch, and the Chapelry of Holdenhurst, except such part of the Tything " of Hurn, in the Parish of Christchurch as is situated to the north of the following Boundary; " (that is to say,) from the point at which the western Boundary of the Parish of Christchurch " crosses the road from Dudsbury to Hurn Bridge in a straight line to the south-western " corner of Merritown Common; thence along the southern Boundary of Merritown Common " and of Hurn Common to the point at which the southern Boundary of Hurn Common reaches " the Moor's River; thence in a straight line to the southern Boundary post of the Parish of " Christchurch on the Ringwood Road, close by Fillybrook plantation."

The Population in 1861 was 9,368, showing an increase of 3,291 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,832.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	419

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,081, of whom 564 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough embraces an area of 22,350 acres. The Town of Christchurch itself has not materially increased since 1832, and the nearest point of the Boundary is two miles from the Limits of the Town.

The Town of Bournemouth lies within the Parliamentary Borough of Christchurch. It has increased considerably of late years, and now contains about 450 houses and a population of 3,200.

The inhabitants of Bournemouth have adopted the Towns Improvement Act; but no portion of the District affected by this Act, nor of the Town itself, extends beyond the Limits of the Parliamentary Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

CIRENCESTER

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF CIRENCESTER.

CIRENCESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CIRENCESTER.

The Borough of Cirencester consists of:—

"The Parish of *Cirencester*."

The Population in 1861 was 6,336, showing an increase of 916 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 6,500.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,300.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	416
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	48
	464

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,095, of whom 659 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Borough comprises an area of 5,240 acres, and it has no Municipal Corporation.

The Town is under the government of Improvement Commissioners under a Local Act of 6 Geo. 4.

The district of Stratton, lying to the north of Cirencester, is intimately connected with the Borough. It contains an estimated population of 550, and about 150 inhabited houses. Nearly all the houses are within 150 yards of the streets of the Town, and are chiefly occupied by clerks and others in business there. It is in fact a suburb of Cirencester, and the Commissioners recommend that the Parish should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as enlarged, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Cirencester and the Parish of Stratton."

CLITHEROE

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.

CLITHEROE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.

The Borough of Clitheroe consists of:—

"The respective Chapelries of *Downham* and *Clitheroe*, and the four Townships of *Whalley*, "*Wiswall*, *Pendleton*, and *Henshorn*, and *Little Mitton* and *Colcoats*."

The Population in 1861 was 10,864, showing an increase of 974 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,247.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	484
Double entries - - - -	46
Actual number - - -	438

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,977, of whom 1,437 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Limits extend far beyond the Municipal Boundary, as the latter is confined to the Township of Clitheroe.

The Parliamentary Boundary includes an area of 16,026 acres, and contains the manufacturing Town of Clitheroe, and several agricultural villages, some of which are three or four miles from that Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

COCKERMOUTH

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1:63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — ½ — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

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Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF COCKERMOUTH.

COCKERMOUTH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF COCKERMOUTH.

The Borough of Cockermouth consists of:—
" The several Townships of *Cockermouth*, *Eaglesfield*, *Brigham*, *Papcastle*, and *Bridekirk;* and " also that detached Portion of the Township of *Dovenby* which lies between the respective " Townships of *Papcastle*, *Bridekirk*, and *Cockermouth*."

The Population in 1861 was 7,057, showing an increase of 1,035 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,543.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	356
Double entries - - - -	20
Actual number - - - -	336

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,571, of whom 1,163 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The area included in the Borough is very considerable, comprising no less than 8,467 acres. The Town of Cockermouth is situate nearly in the centre of this area. It has no Municipality, but the Township of Cockermouth is under the Local Government Act. The population has been decreasing since 1861. There are no Houses with a Town population adjoining the present Borough on any side.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

COLCHESTER

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

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Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.

COLCHESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.

The Borough of Colchester consists of sixteen Parishes in the County of Essex.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The Old Borough of Colchester."

The Population in 1861 was 23,809, showing an increase of 7,642 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,447.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,019
Freemen - - - -	405
	1,424
Double entries - - - -	19
Actual number - - -	1,405

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,689, of whom 2,450 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and comprise an area of 11,617 acres.

There has been of late years a considerable increase of population near the Camp and near the Railway Station; but there is still an ample margin left within the Parliamentary Boundary for further building on all sides.

Four of the Parishes comprised within the Borough, viz., Berechurch, Greenstead, Lexden, and Saint Michael Mile End, are almost exclusively rural, and the Town is entirely surrounded by them.

At three points near the Boundary, viz., Blackheath and Shrub End on the south and south-west, and Ardleigh Crown on the north-east, there are small groups of houses not at present included within the Borough: but the occupations of the inhabitants are mainly agricultural, and at no other point of the Boundary is there any considerable number of houses.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

COVENTRY

W
I
COVENTRY
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST
ST MICHAEL
HOLY TRINITY
Corley
Foleshill
Stoke
Binley
Bulkington
Exton on
Keresley
Eastern Green
Radford
Whitmore Park
Wyken
Wyken Green
Hearsall
Earlsdon
Chapelfields
Whitley
Coventry Canal
River Sowe
River Avon
Bagington
Willenhall
Binley Common
Binley Grange
Old Lodge
Stoke Hill
Foleshill Hall
Foleshill House
Foleshill Lodge
Whitmore Park House
Whitmore Park Lodge
Radford House
Radford Hall
Wyken House
Wyken Hall
Wyken Green
Hearsall Lane
Hearsall Common
Earlsdon Grange
Whitley Cottage
Whitley Common
Willenhall Wood
Willenhall Common
Stone House
Whitmore Wood
Bagington Hall
Bagington Lane
Bowley Lane
Kirby Corner
Kirby House
Whitefield Cottage
Whitefield Wood
Coxfield
Crackley
Crackley Hall
Crackley Wood
Tile Hill
Tile Hill Wood
Tile Hill Lane
Tile Hill Common
Tile Hill Farm
Tile Hill Green
Tile Hill Wood Farm
Tile Hill Wood Cottage
Tile Hill Wood Lodge

BOROUGH OF COVENTRY.

COVENTRY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF COVENTRY.

The Borough of Coventry consists of:—

"The City of Coventry and the Suburbs thereof."

The Population in 1861 was 41,647, showing an increase of 14,349 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 9,154.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,056
Freemen - - - - -	3,911
	4,967

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,739, of whom 5,619 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough of Coventry comprehends the two Parishes of St. Michael and Holy Trinity, with the exception of certain hamlets, viz., Keresley in the Parish of St. Michael, and Coundon and Willenhall in the Parish of Holy Trinity, which are agricultural districts.

The Municipal Borough is considerably less than, and everywhere within, the Parliamentary Borough, which contains an area of 5,530 acres.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises the whole of the Town of Coventry, as well as a detached portion of the Parish of St. Michael, and extends in some other directions beyond the limits of the streets.

A large proportion of the Electors are freemen, the freedom of the City being obtained by seven years' apprenticeship in one and the same trade within the City of Coventry and the suburbs thereof.

A suburb, consisting of 281 inhabited houses, and occupied by a population identical in pursuits and interests with that of the Town, has extended into the Parish of Stoke, which now divides the Borough into two parts.

The Commissioners recommend the addition of this Parish to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Coventry, and the Parish of Stoke."

CRICKLADE

Scale of Four Miles to One Inch = $\frac{1}{253440}$

Miles 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 20 30 M

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF CRICKLADE.

CRICKLADE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF CRICKLADE.

The Borough of Cricklade consists of the Hundreds of *Highworth*, *Cricklade*, *Staple*, and *Kingsbridge*, and that part of the Hundred of *Malmesbury* which is not included in the Borough of Malmesbury.

The Population in 1861 was 36,893, showing an increase of 8,399 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,676.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,008
Ancient Right qualifications - -	86
	2,094
Double entries - - - -	65
Actual number - - -	2,029

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,003, of whom 4,842 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough extends about 20 miles from east to west, and about 14 miles from north to south, and the character of its constituency is in a great measure rural. There are 50 Parishes wholly or partly within the Borough.

By an Act passed in 1782, the Hundreds of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, and Kingsbridge, and that part of the Hundred of Malmesbury which is not included in the Borough of Malmesbury, were added to the old Borough of Cricklade.

The Town of Swindon, where the principal manufacturing works of the Great Western Railway are situated, is within the present Boundary, which embraces an area of 158,777 acres, and includes all the existing Town Population, with ample room for any probable increase of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

PRINCETON

DARLINGTON

(NEW BOROUGH)

HEIGHINGTON
Houghton le Side
Dean Bottom
Dean Bottom Cott.
Grove Lanes
Codcsay Moor
New Ho.
Walworth Moor
Grainshaw Cot.
Sockburn
Cow Fold
Walworth Gate
New Moor
Throstle Nest
Swan Ho.
Paradise
Humbleton
North F.
Walworth
East Farm
Pearl Acres
Fulbeck Plant.
Low Walworth
Sherburn Hall
Cold Sides
Long Hill
Burtree Ho.
Whessoe Cot.
Chapel
Whessoe
Bottom Ho.
Faverdale
Myers Flat
Beaumont Hill
Low Beaumont Hill
Coatham Mundeville
Coatham Ho.
Brafferton
Loversome Hill
Mount Pleasant
Newton Ketton
East Ketton
Ketton Hall
Little Ketton
Moor Ho.
Skerningham
Barmpton
Haughton Moor
Whinbush Ho.
Murcar Hp.
Great Burdon
Little Burdon
Sadberge
Haughton le Skerne
Red Hall Farm
Stockton
South Burdon
Lingfield Plant.
Lingfield
Palmers Ho.
Yarm
Low Stodhoe
Thornaby Ho.
Maidendale
Hurworth Moor
Greenland Plant.
Hunter Hill
Ansell's Farm
Dinsdale Park
Dinsdale
Dinsdale Wood
Cold Comfort
Neasham Spring
Skip Bridge
Neasham
Neasham Hall
Holme Ho.
Low Hall
Hurworth
Hurworth Cott.
Garden Ho.
Black Bank
Brick and Tile Works
Bound Hill
Springfield
Blackbank Ho.
North Cowpen
Cowpen Ho.
Cowpen Bewley
Monk End Wood
Monk End
Croft
Croft Grange
High Jolby
Jolby
Willow Br.
Bretanby
Bretanby Plant.
Clow Beck
Beck Ho.
Whinny moor Plant.
Crunton
Blenkholme
Cleasby
Cleasby Grange
Stapleton
Stapleton Grange
Blackbird Cottage
Stapleton Bank
Cold Knuckles
High Ho.
Pinkney Cott.
Manfield
Howden Hill
All Saint's
Cleasby
Low Coniscliffe
Coniscliffe Moor
Lark Ho.
Glebe Ho.
Twine Lairs
Broken Scar
The Holmes
Red Barn
Skerne Ho.
Mill
Skerne Bridge
Skerne Hall
The Park
Geneva Hall
Clare Abbey
Mount Pleasant
Convent
Hill Close Ho.
Reservoir
Coniscliffe Grange
Bushel Hill
Hall Moor
High Coniscliffe
Vicarage
Low Carlbury
Tumulus
Ox Close
Hope Town
Cockerton
Cockerton Grange
Rise Carr
Mount Pleasant
Shop Ho.
Sherburn Hall
Pulbeck Plant.
Low Walworth
Pierremont
Newport
Cockerton Green
Larkspur Terrace
Nasefield
Red Hall
Haughton Bridge
St Augustine's Rec.
Haughton le Skerne
Murcar Ho.
Haughton Moor
Whinbush Ho.
Great Burdon
Little Burdon
Sadberge

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

DARLINGTON.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Darlington, as defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., consists of the Townships of *Darlington*, *Haughton-le-Skerne*, and *Cockerton*, and comprises an area of 5,220 acres.

There is on the south a small outlying portion of the Township of Darlington, called Oxney Field, or more properly Oxen-le-Field, which is included in the Parliamentary Borough, though separated from the main part of it by the Township of Blackwell; so that the provisional Boundary is not continuous.

The Municipal Borough of Darlington (which is co-extensive with the District of the Darlington Local Board of Health) comprises the Township of Darlington only, including the above-mentioned outlying portion. The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are therefore not co-extensive. The latter has been created since the passing of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867."

The population of the Township of Darlington, which in the year 1841 was 11,033, in the year 1851, 11,582, and in the year 1861, 15,789, was estimated in 1867 at 25,000. The number of inhabited houses in the year 1861 was 2,883, and is now 4,234, showing an increase since the year 1861 of 1,351. Buildings are rapidly spreading, and a great deal of land is laid out for building.

These statistics, however, (except as to the area above given,) apply to the Township of Darlington, exclusively of the detached portion called Oxen-le-Field, which is purely agricultural. Its area is 345 acres, upon which there is only one farm, and there is no present prospect of a Town Population springing up there. Although Oxen-le-Field forms part of the Township of Darlington, it cannot be included with the Borough in one continuous line, unless the Township of Blackwell also is added to it, which the Commissioners cannot recommend.

The area of the Township of Blackwell is 1,588 acres. Its population in the year 1861 was 336, and was estimated in 1867 at 350. In 1861 it contained 65 inhabited houses, and it contains the same number now. Along the Grange Road the Town of Darlington is extending, and nearly reaches the Boundary of the Township of Blackwell; but on either side of this road, namely, both in the south-east and south-west of the Township of Darlington, immediately on the north of the Township of Blackwell, there is a great deal of land available for building. The works and manufactories of Darlington are not likely to spread southwards, nor does there seem any prospect of a Town Population extending into the Township of Blackwell. The Commissioners, therefore, do not recommend that this Township should be added to the Borough.

If the rapid increase in the works, population, and houses of Darlington should continue, it is probable that at no distant period a large extension of its population will take place into the Townships of Haughton-le-Skerne and Cockerton.

The statistics of the two Townships are as follows: The area of Haughton-le-Skerne is 1,946 acres, and its population, which in 1861 was 536, was estimated in 1867 at 575. The number of inhabited houses in 1864 was 125, and was in 1867, 128. The area of Cockerton is 1,808 acres, and its population, which in 1861 was 576, was estimated in 1867 at 1,000. The number of inhabited houses was 122 in 1861, and is now 295.

There is, therefore, little or no present growth in Haughton-le-Skerne, but considerable growth in Cockerton, and these figures show that at present the growth is northwards.

The Commissioners recommend, therefore, that the Township of Cockerton and part of the Township of Haughton-le-Skerne should be included in the Borough.

They recommend that the new Borough should consist of:—

" The Township of Darlington (with the exception of the detached part called Oxen-le-Field):
" The Township of Cockerton: and
" So much of the Township of Haughton-le-Skerne adjoining the Township of Darlington as is
" included within the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Eastern Angle in the road from Darlington to Yarm of the Boundary between the
" Townships of Darlington and Haughton-le-Skerne, eastward, along the north side of the
" said road to the Point at which it meets Lingfield Lane; thence, northward, along Lingfield
" Lane to the Point at which it joins the turnpike road leading from Darlington to
" Stockton; thence in the same direction in a straight line crossing the said road and the
" River Skerne, west of and near to Haughton Bridge, to the Point at which a small
" rivulet there enters that river; thence up the said rivulet (which forms the Western
" Boundary of the playground of Haughton National Schools, and of the graveyard of
" St. Andrew's Church) to Hardcastle Lane; thence northward and westward up Hardcastle
" Lane to the Point at which it joins Back Lane; thence, westward, along Back Lane for
" about one hundred and sixty-six yards to the Point in it opposite the angle of the Boundary
" between the Townships of Haughton-le-Skerne and Cockerton; thence, southward, about
" sixteen yards to the said angle."

DARTMOUTH

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 186

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S.&c. Director

1865

BOROUGH OF DARTMOUTH.

DARTMOUTH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DARTMOUTH.

The Borough of Dartmouth consists of the Parishes of *Townstall*, *St. Saviour*, and *St. Petrock*, and a small portion of the Parish of *Stoke Fleming*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

"From the point on the sea coast at which the Boundary of the Parish of Townstall meets the "Boundary of the Parish of Stoke Fleming, northward, along the Boundary of the Parish of "Townstall, to the point at which the same meets the Stoke Road; thence along the Stoke "Road, passing Swallaton Cross and Swallaton Gate, to the point at which the Stoke Road "meets the Milton Road; thence along the Milton Road to the point at which the same is "met by the Boundary of the Parish of Townstall; thence, westward, along the Boundary of "the Parish of Townstall to the point at which the same reaches Old Mill Creek; thence along "the low-water mark to the point first described."

The population in 1861 was 4,444, showing a decrease of 153 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 825.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	294
Freemen - - - - -	1
	295
Double entries - - - -	13
Actual number - - - -	282

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 870, of whom 433 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 1,847 acres.

The Boundary of the Borough is conterminous with those of the Parishes, except for a short distance where it follows a road across a narrow strip of the Parish of Stoke Fleming.

The Local Government Act is in force over the whole Borough.

There were in 1861, 75 uninhabited houses, and 7 building. There are now 22 houses building; about 40 have been built since 1861, and 35 pulled down for the improvement of the streets.

The population had decreased between 1861 and 1866, but it is now about the same as in 1861, the training ship for Naval Cadets, which is stationed at Dartmouth, having been the means of bringing 440 additional residents to the Town.

The Borough contains 1,986 acres, of which not more than 250 acres, including the entire Parishes of St. Saviour and St. Petrock, are built over; the rest is agricultural land. Building has in no part reached the Boundary of the Borough, and there are no persons resident beyond the Boundary who can be said to form part of the Town Population.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

DERBY

Scale 3 Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet = 1 Mile

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF DERBY.

DERBY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DERBY.

The Borough of Derby consists of the Parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Werburgh*, and parts of the Parishes of *St. Alkmund*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Peter*.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The old Borough of Derby."

The Population in 1861 was 43,091, showing an increase of 19,464 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 8,981.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	2,196
Freemen	336
	2,532
Double entries	82
Actual number	2,450

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,869, of whom 5,250 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 1,796 acres.

The Local Government Act and a Towns Improvement Act (1845) are in force within the Limits of the Borough.

The Town has extended on the north in the Township of Little Chester, and on the south in the Township of Litchurch.

The Township of Little Chester is part of the Parish of St. Alkmund, Derby, and contains 105 inhabited Houses, and a Town Population estimated at 505.

It adjoins the Town of Derby, and much of its area is occupied by buildings, and others are likely to be erected there. The Goods Station of the Midland Railway and other large works are situated in the Township.

The Township of Litchurch is within the Parish of St. Peter, Derby, and contains 1,898 inhabited Houses, and an estimated Population of 9,490.

Litchurch is part of the Town of Derby, being connected with it by continuous streets; and building is likely to extend within the limits of the Township, which contains large iron and lead works, a silk mill, and the principal passenger station of the Midland Railway.

The Commissioners recommend that these Townships should be included within the Parliamentary Borough.

The Borough, as enlarged, may be described as consisting of :—

" The present Borough of Derby, and the Townships of Litchurch and Little Chester."

DEVIZES

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

4 3 2 1 0 0 1/2 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF DEVIZES.

DEVIZES.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DEVIZES.

The Borough of Devizes consists of the Parishes of *Saint John the Baptist* and of the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, part of the chapelry of *Saint James*, which is a tithing of the Parish of *Bishops Canning*, and a small portion of the Parish of *Rowde*, situate at the north-east corner of the Borough.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

"The Old Borough of Devizes, including the respective Parishes of Saint John the Baptist and the "Blessed Virgin Mary, and also so much of the chapelry of Saint James and of the Parish of "Rowde as lies between the boundary of the old Borough and the following boundary; (that "is to say),

"From the point at which the boundary of the Parish of Saint John the Baptist would be cut by a "straight line to be drawn from the Dairy Farm House on the Chippenham Road, called Ox "House, to the round tower of the new County Bridewell, in a straight line to Ox House; thence "in a straight line to a house occupied by Mr. Mayo, called Brow Cottage; thence in a straight "line to the point at which the towing path of the Kennet Canal meets Dye House Lane; thence, "eastward, along the Kennet Canal to the point at which the same turns northward near London "Bridge; thence in a straight line drawn due east to a point one hundred yards distant; thence "in a straight line to Mr. Gundry's house on the Salisbury Road; thence in a straight line to a "house, called Southgate, occupied by Mr. Slade; thence in a straight line to the southernmost "point at which Gallows Acre Lane is met by the boundary of the Parish of Saint John the "Baptist."

The Population in 1861 was 6,638, showing an increase of 271 since 1831.

The number of Inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,336.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	365
Ancient Right qualifications - -	4
	369
Double entries - - - -	10
Actual number - - -	359

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 916, of whom 542 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and comprise an area of 907 acres.

The Local Government Act has been adopted in the Borough, and the District affected by it is co-extensive with the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs.

There are no houses beyond the Limits of the Borough the occupiers of which are so connected with it as to form part of the Town Population. Some houses have been recently erected on the Bath Road; but the occupiers of a very few only of these houses go into the Borough to their respective employments, and, except in this respect, the inhabitants do not appear to have any community of interest with the Borough.

The effect of extending the Borough by including these houses, which are separated from it by the Kennet and Avon Canal, would be that the Boundary of the Parish of Saint John would no longer form part of the Boundary of the Borough at the south of the district in question, and that a small detached portion of the Parishes of Rowde and of Pottern would be brought within the Parliamentary Limits.

There is at present but little prospect of any increase in the small number of houses existing in this district.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners are of opinion that no alteration in the existing Parliamentary Boundaries is desirable.

DEVONPORT

RIVER TAMER
HAMOAZE
SOUND
CAWSAND BAY
PLYMOUTH
DEVONPORT
St Budeaux
Keyham
Stonehouse
Mount Edgcumbe
Cremyll
Torpoint
Saltash
St Stephens
Pennycomequick
Hollow Pit
Southway
Derryford
Thornbury
Eastover
Smallick
Leigham
Egg Buckland
Compton
Lipson
Pennycross
Plymstock
Radford
Goosewell
Hooe
Staddiscombe
Down Thomas
Langdon
Wilby
Hedge
Bottery
Kings Reservoir
Pipes
Tanhouse
Hatbor Ho.
Bovisand
STADDON P.
Light Houses
Landing
Break Water
Kingsand and Cawsand
Rame
Beacon
Millbrook
Anderton
Maker
West Maker
Tidding
Oc Combe
Sailock
Trehuwys
Trehill
Wiggle
Forder
Trethinnon
Trefrontle
Brickmoor
Frethy
Stone
Trejanthan
Inceworth
Kings Brewhouse
Nicholas Island
Burrington
Weston Mill
Chapel
Weston Peverell
Ham
Manadon
Widey
Knacker Knott
Bowling Green House
Woodland F.
Ernesettle
Bridgehead
Hollow Pit
Southway
Palmers
Higher Efford
Lower Efford
Crabtree
Pomphlett
Wigcombe
Leigh Hill
Gut Downs
Cattedown
Coxside
Sutton Pool
Barbican
Mill Bay
Citadel
Fort Stamford
Mount Wise
Devil's Point
Durnford Street
Union Street
Fore Street
Cornwall Street
Ker Street
Wolseley Road
Albert Road
Alexandra Road
Cobourg Street
Victoria Road
Clifton Place
Lockyer Street
Princess Square
Princess Street
Treville Street
Morice Square
Morice Town
Stoke Damerel
Milehouse
Swilly
Ford
Weston Mill Lake
Lake
Hooe Lake
Hooe Pool
Hooe Barton
Hooe Moor

BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

DEVONPORT.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DEVONPORT.

The Borough of Devonport consists of :—

"The Parish of *Stoke Damerel* and the Township of *Stonehouse*."

The Population in 1861 was 64,783, showing an increase of 20,329 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,434.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,860
Double entries - - - -	40
Net number - - -	2,820

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,325, of whom 406 were at a rental below £10.

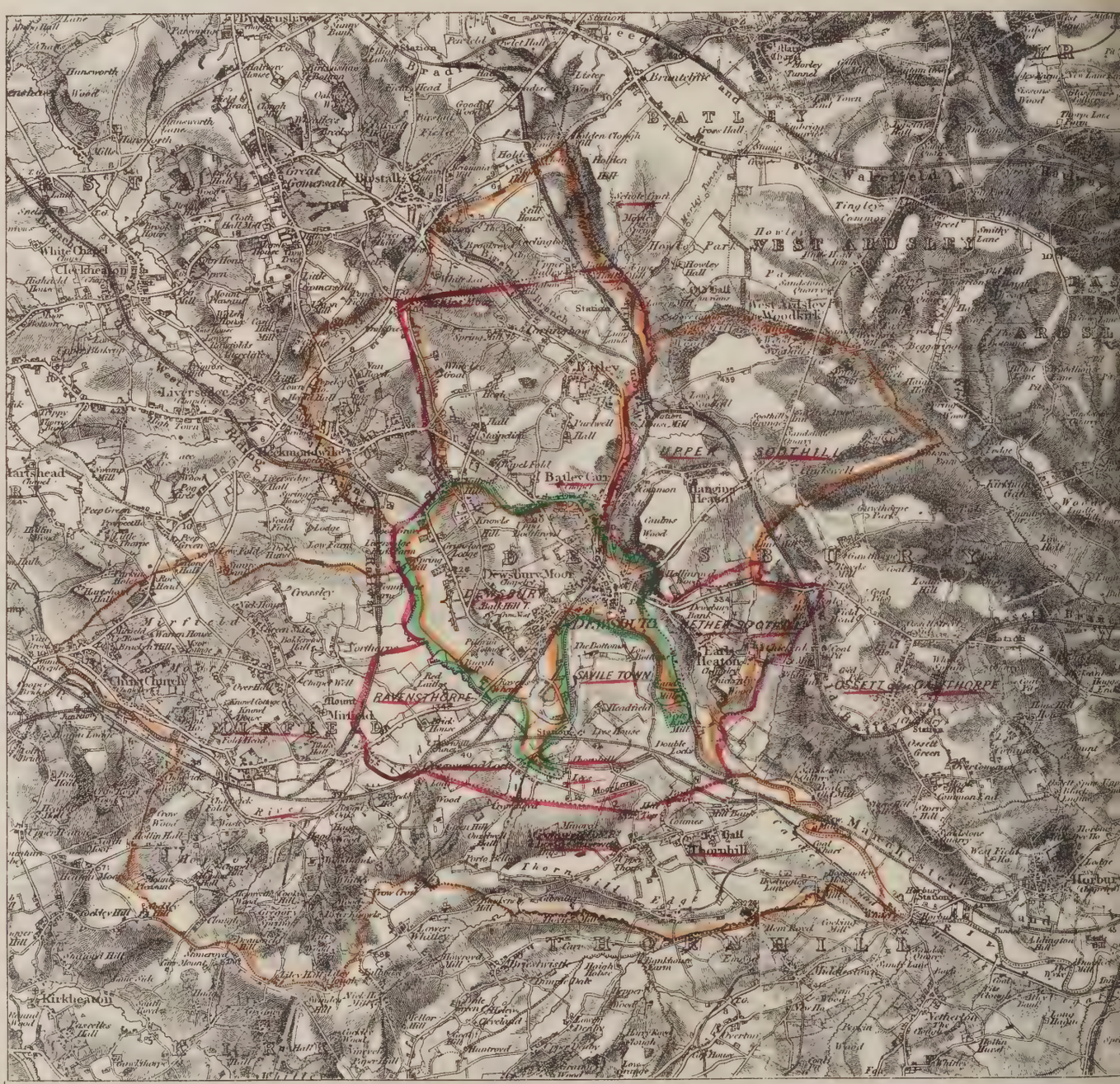
The Municipal Borough of Devonport consists of the Parish of Stoke Damerel, and is subject to the operation of the Local Government Act. It has an area of 1,759 acres, and a population of about 55,000.

The Parliamentary Borough includes also the Township of East Stonehouse, which lies between the Municipal Boroughs of Plymouth and Devonport, and comprises an area of 1,950 acres. The Township has a population of 16,000, and is entirely occupied by buildings, except on the sites of the fortifications and Government works.

There is still a large extent of agricultural land in Stoke Damerel, and building has in no part reached the Boundary, nor, except a few gentlemen having offices in the Town but living in the adjoining Parish of Pennycross, are there any persons directly connected in interest with Devonport resident beyond the Boundary.

The Commissioners do not propose any extension of the existing Boundaries of this Borough.

DEWSBURY


Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/1056
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1867 (Temporary)
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & c. Director.

BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY.

DEWSBURY.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Dewsbury, as defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., consists of the Townships of *Dewsbury*, *Batley*, and *Soothill*.

The following Table shows the number of inhabited houses and population contained within the temporary Boundary of the Borough:—

	Inhabited Houses.		Population.	
	1861.	1867.	1861.	1867 (Estimated.)
Dewsbury	3,639	4,800	18,148	24,000
Batley	2,956	3,760	14,173	18,000
Soothill	1,290	1,550	6,238	7,750
Total	7,885	10,110	38,559	49,750

Dewsbury was in 1862 constituted a Municipal Borough, the Boundary of which is identical with that of the Township of Dewsbury.

The Township of Soothill is divided for Local Government purposes into two divisions, "Upper" and "Nether." The area of the "Upper Soothill" Division comprises 1,896 acres and 600 inhabited Houses, with a Population of 3,250. That of "Nether Soothill" contains 562 acres, and 950 inhabited Houses, with a Population of 4,500.

The Population of the Townships of Dewsbury and Batley, and the District of Nether Soothill, are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, blankets, and other similar fabrics.

During the last 30 years there has been a great and progressive increase in the population, manufactures, and trade of the district comprised within the temporary Boundary of the Borough. Mills, houses, and villa residences are extending in all directions from the Towns of Dewsbury and Batley. The northern part of the Township of Batley, however, is not thickly populated, and the north-east portion of "Upper Soothill" is at present an agricultural district.

Dewsbury, Batley Carr, and Batley are connected by an almost continuous line of buildings, and may be said to form one Town.

On the south-west, a part of the Township of Mirfield, known as the District of "Ravensthorpe," adjoins the Municipal Borough of Dewsbury. It contains an area of 353 acres, 456 inhabited houses, and an estimated Population of 2,280. It is united to the Borough by a continuous line of houses and shops. The inhabitants are employed in industrial and manufacturing pursuits, and have an identity of interest with the Population of the Borough.

On the south the Municipal Borough is bounded by the parts of the Township of Thornhill known as Thornhill Lees and Savile Town, containing an area of 815 acres, 400 inhabited houses, and an estimated Population of 2,400. In these Districts, which are connected with the Borough by a bridge over the River Calder, roads have been made and a large quantity of land laid out for building. The Population follow the same pursuits as the inhabitants of the Borough.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the Districts of Ravensthorpe, Thornhill Lees, and Savile Town should form part of the new Borough, and that the more thinly populated part of the Township of Batley and the Upper Division of the Township of Soothill should be excluded from it.

They recommend, therefore, that the Parliamentary Borough of Dewsbury should consist of:—

"The Township of Dewsbury:

"So much of the Township of Batley as lies to the south of the following Boundary, that is to say:—

"From the junction of the Townships of Heckmondwike, Gomersall, and Batley at Smithies Moor, eastward to the Point at Upper Batley at which a Bridle Road passing Batley Hall joins Upper Batley Lane; thence along the said Bridle Road about two hundred and forty yards to the Point at which it turns southwards; thence in a straight line to the Point on the Eastern Boundary of the Township at which Howley Beck is crossed by the footpath leading from Upper Batley to School Croft:

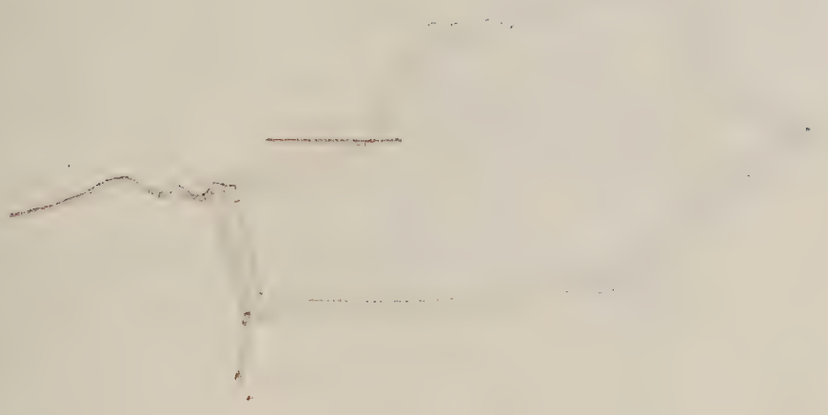
"The Nether Division of the Township of Soothill:

"That part of the Parish of Mirfield called Ravensthorpe which is comprised within the District to which the Local Government Act, 1858, has been applied: and

"So much of the Township of Thornhill as lies to the north of the following Boundary, that is to say:—

"From the Point in the River Calder near Greenwood Lock at which the Boundary between the Parishes of Mirfield and Thornhill leaves the said river, south-eastward, to the Point at which the Cromwell Colliery Railway crosses the Bridle Road leading to Thornhill Lees, about three hundred and thirty-five yards from the south side of Moor Lane, measured along the said Railway; thence eastward in a straight line to the Point near Hill Top at which the long causeway joins the road leading from Thornhill Road to Hill Top; thence in a straight line to the junction of the Townships of Thornhill, Soothill, and Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe in the River Calder."

REMOVED



DORCHESTER

Scale Two Inches to a Statute Mile

4 3 2 1 0 0 ½ 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1865

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DORCHESTER.

The Borough of Dorchester consists of the Parishes of *Saint Peter* and *All Saints* (forming the old Borough) and parts of *Trinity* and *Fordington*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

"From the second or middle bridge on the Sherborne Road, along the northern branch of the River "Frome, passing under Grey's Bridge, to the point at which such northern branch is met, near "Stanton's Cloth Factory, by the boundary of the Parish of Fordington; thence, southward, "along the boundary of the Parish of Fordington, to the point at which the same meets the "Wareham Road; thence, westward, along the Wareham Road, to the Turnpike Gate; thence "in a straight line to the centre of the barrow called "Two Barrows;" thence in a straight line "to the centre of the amphitheatre called Maumbury Ring; thence in a straight line to the centre "of the barrow called Lawrence Barrow, near the Exeter Road; thence in a straight line to the "south-western corner of the barrack wall; thence, northward, along the barrack wall and "palisade, to the point at which such palisade meets the southern branch of the River Frome; "thence in a straight line to the second or middle bridge on the Sherborne Road."

The population in 1861 was 6,823, showing an increase of 1,883 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,030.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	451
Double entries - - - -	19
Actual number - - -	432

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 828, of whom 381 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Municipal Borough and the jurisdiction of the Local Board of Health are co-extensive with the Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 635 acres.

The Parliamentary Boundaries comprise a considerable extent of land which has not as yet been built upon, and contain ample space for any probable increase of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

DOVER

BUCKLAND
Crabble Pt
Back Lane
The Danes
Old Quarries
Old Quarry
Coomb Hole
Edinburgh Hill
Castle Hill Farm
Buckland Bottom
Whitehall Farm
Prospect Place
Union Workhouse
Hospital
Noah's Ark
Combe Road
Tower Hamlets
Brick Works
Old Brick Works
Limekiln
Maison Dieu Gardens
Maison Dieu Cottages
Tucker's Close
Brook Ho.
Laurestone House
Water Works
Charlton Lodge
Charlton Villas
Prospect Cottages
Trafalgar Place
Effingham Crescent
Castle Hill Road
THE CASTLE
Old Charlton Road
Lower Lane
Dover Castle Gate
Lodge
Top Hill Cemetery
The Clay Pit
Buckland Brewery
Brook Cottages
Charlton Farm
Charlton Green
Charlton Old Brewery
Charlton Fm.
Chapel Hill Cottages
Victoria Crescent
Victoria Place
Clarence Terrace
Bright Cottages
Castles Cottages
Cooks Cottages
Charlton Green Steam Mill (Flour)
Paper Mill
Maison Dieu Farm
Nursery
Summer Ho.
Fountain
Well
Stone
Mill
Chapel
Quarry
Burial Ground
Reservoir
Tumulus
Old Signal Ground
Brewery
Dover 2
Deal 7

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

DOVER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DOVER.

The Borough of Dover consists of the Parishes of *St. James the Apostle* and *St. Mary the Virgin*, of parts of the Parishes of *Buckland*, *Charlton*, *Guston*, and *Hougham*, and of the Extra-parochial places of *East Cliffe* and *The Dover Castle Liberties.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4., c. 64. Schedule O. :—

> " From the Jetty, along the Boundary of the Liberties of the Town and Port of Dover, on the " eastern side of the Castle, and through the Parish of Charlton, to the Boundary Stone at which " the Boundary of the said Liberties meets the Boundary of the Parish of Buckland in Back " Lane; thence along Back Lane to the point at which the same meets the Road leading down to " Crabbe turnpike gate on the London Road; thence in a straight line, in a westerly direction, to " the point at which the Boundary of the Parish of Buckland crosses the London Road; thence " along the Boundary of the Parish of Buckland to the point at which the same crosses the River; " thence in a straight line to the point at which the Boundary of the Parish of Buckland meets " the road leading to Combe Farm; thence along the Boundary of the Parish of Buckland to the " point at which the Boundary of the Parish of Hougham is intersected by the Boundary of the " Liberties aforesaid; thence along the Boundary of the said Liberties to the Sea Coast; thence, " along the Sea Coast to the Jetty."

The Population in 1861 was 25,325, showing an increase of 9,680 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,991.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers	1,575
Freemen	839
	2,414
Double entries	96
Actual number	2,318

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,338, of whom 998 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs, which are co-extensive, comprise an area of 1,262 acres; and the Public Health Act, which was adopted in 1850, is in force over the whole Borough.

Dover has a sea-front of about two miles, along the greater part of which the Town and Port extend. From either extremity of this sea-front the Boundary runs irregularly inland to a point on the London Road distant nearly two miles from the coast, and includes the Town with its suburbs, and nearly the whole of the fortifications.

On the west and north there is ample space within the Boundary for any probable extension of the Town, and on the north-east also the natural features of the country are such as to render it improbable that building will extend beyond the existing Limits of the Borough.

On the east, a few houses have been erected immediately without the Borough, and occupy all the available space for building between the cliffs and the sea, but the Commissioners are of opinion that it would not be desirable to disturb the existing Boundary for the purpose of including them.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James K.E. F.R.S.&c.Director.

BOROUGH OF DROITWICH.

DROITWICH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DROITWICH.

The Borough of Droitwich consists of the district thus described in 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" The old Borough of Droitwich; the several Parishes of *Dodderhill*, *Hampton Lovett*, *Doverdale*, " *Salwarp*, *Martin Hussingtree*, *Oddingley*, *Hadsor*, *Hindlip*, *Himbleton*, and *Elmbridge*; the " Moreway-end Division and the Broughton Division of the Parish of *Hanbury*; the extra- " parochial places called Crutch- and Westwood Park; together with the two parts of the " respective Parishes of *Claines* and *Warndon* which are surrounded by the respective Parishes of " Hindlip and Martin Hussingtree; and also the extra-parochial place called Shell, and the " detached part of the Parish of *Inkberrow*, which are respectively contained between the " Parish of Himbleton and the Broughton Division of the Parish of Hanbury."

The Population in 1861 was 7,086, showing an increase of 1,137 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,504.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	398
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	2
	400

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,293, of whom 902 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Borough lies within the Parliamentary area, and comprehends the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, and parts of the Parishes of Dodderhill and Salwarp. The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 27,577 acres.

Droitwich lies in the midst of a large agricultural district, and the Town does not appear at present to be increasing.

There are, however, in the immediate confines of the Borough three districts, in which there is a population engaged in the same pursuits as the inhabitants of the Town, and which it would be desirable to include within the Borough.

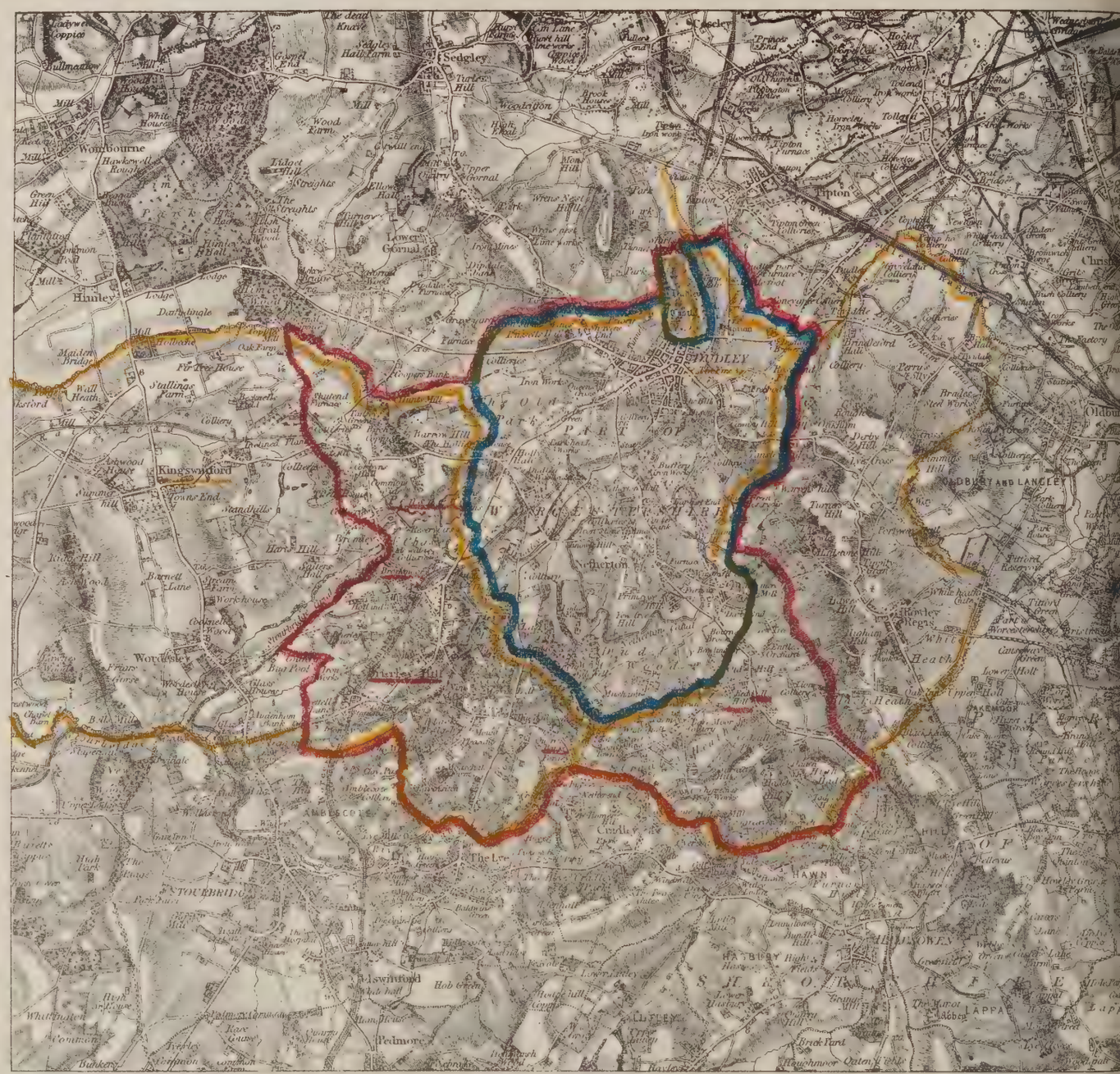
The additions proposed are parts of the Parishes of Stoke Prior and Hanbury, and include 328 inhabited houses and a population of 1,300.

The Commissioners recommend that the present Boundaries should be extended in conformity with this proposal.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Droitwich, the portion of the Parish of Stoke Prior which lies to the "south of the road from Hynets Farm to Webb's Farm, and the two portions of the Parish of "Hanbury which are not within the present Borough and lie to the south and south-west of "the road from Hanbury to Feckenham."

DUDLEY


Sedgley
Tipton
Wombourne
Hinkley
Kingswinford
Wordsley
Pedmore
Netherton
Lye
Cradley
Halesowen
Oldbury and Langley
Rowley Regis
White Heath
Lappal
Abbey
Stourbridge
Amblecote
Hawn
Hayley Green
Ludley
Brierley Hill
Dudley
Dudley Wood
Upper Gornal
Lower Gornal
Woodsetton
Turlers Hill
Sedgley Hall Farm
Wood Farm
Tipton Furnace
Tipton Green Collieries
Wrens Nest Hill
Wrens Nest Park
Dibdale Wood
Dibdale Furnace
Iron Mines
Coopers Bank
Iron Works
Queen Furnace
Stallings Farm
Barrow Hill
Derby Hill
Turners Hill
Warren Hill
Fir Tree House
Oak Farm
Maiden Bridge
Darkhouse
Lodge
Mill Heath
Colliery
Kingswinford
Stanhills
Harts Hill
Barnett Lane
Workhouse
Colonel Wood
Friars Grove
Bug Pool
Glass House
Wordsley House
Mudeham
Bell Mills
Hob Green
Hamphouse
Rave Grange
Whittington
Hyde Park
Park Head
Hill Top
Ridge Hill
Ashwood
Ashwood Hayes
Summer Hill
Towns End
Bromley
Cotwall End
Cotwall Wood
Cotwall Hall
Cotwall Hill
Cotwall Hall Farm
Cotwall Hall Coppice
Bullmeadow
Bullmeadow Coppice
Hawkswell Rough
Green Hill
Plantation
Common Field
Mill
White House
Wood Farm
Tidget Hill
Straights
The Straights
Hollow Hall
Hollow Hall Farm
Hollow Hall Coppice
Hollow Hall Wood
Hollow Hall Common
Hollow Hall Lodge
Hollow Hall Cottage
Hollow Hall Colliery
Hollow Hall Furnace
Hollow Hall Iron Works
Hollow Hall Mill
Hollow Hall Pool
Hollow Hall Reservoir
Hollow Hall Tunnel
Hollow Hall Canal
Hollow Hall Basin
Hollow Hall Wharf
Hollow Hall Bridge
Hollow Hall Road
Hollow Hall Lane
Hollow Hall Gate
Hollow Hall Cottages

BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

DUDLEY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DUDLEY.

The Borough of Dudley consists of:—

"The Parish of *Dudley*."

The Population in 1861 was 44,975, showing an increase of 21,545 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 8,714.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,358

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,936, of whom 6,547 were at a rental below £10.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted to the Borough in the year 1865, and its Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, comprising an area of 3,680 acres. It is an outlying portion of the County of Worcester, completely surrounded by the County of Stafford.

The Borough is bounded on the north-west by the Parish of Sedgeley, in the Parliamentary Borough of Wolverhampton; on the north and north-east by Dudley Castle Hill Grounds, which are extra-parochial, and by the Parish of Tipton, which forms part of the new Borough of Wednesbury; on the east and south-east by the Parish of Rowley Regis; and on the south and west by the Parish of Kingswinford.

The outlying populous parts of the Parishes of Rowley Regis and Kingswinford are nearly as thickly inhabited as the Borough of Dudley, and are interested to the same extent in the production of coal and iron. The Borough of Dudley contains 3,930 acres. The Ecclesiastical Districts of Pensnett, Brockmoor, Brierley Hill, and Quarry Bank, in the Parish of Kingswinford, contain about 2,500 acres and 5,000 houses. The Ecclesiastical District of Reddall Hill, in the Parish of Rowley Regis, contains about 1,200 acres and 2,400 houses.

The Commissioners therefore recommend that these districts should be included within the Borough, which would thus be augmented by about 7,300 inhabited houses and a population of 37,000.

The Commissioners also recommend that the Dudley Castle Hill Grounds should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, would comprise—

"The present Borough of Dudley; the extra-parochial grounds of Dudley Castle Hill; the "District Chapelries of Pensnett, Brockmoor, Quarry Bank, and Brierley Hill, in the Parish of "Kingswinford, and of Reddall Hill, in the Parish of Rowley Regis."

DURHAM
Note. No 1 Porters Close (Claimed to be Extra Par.)
" 2 The Castle and Precincts (Extra Parochial)
" 3 St Mary le Bow Pt and North Bailey TP
" 4 St Mary the Less Pt and South Bailey TP
" 5 The College (Extra Parochial)
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.
Scale - Six Inches to One Statute Mile
1000 Feet
0
1000
2000
2640 Feet
0
1/4
1/2 Mile

BOROUGH OF DURHAM.

DURHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF DURHAM.

The Borough of Durham consists of the ancient City of Durham, the Castle and Precincts, and three other Extra-parochial Districts; the Parish and Township of *St. Nicholas;* the Townships of *North Bailey* and *South Bailey*, and parts of the respective Townships of *Framwellgate*, *Elvet*, and *Crossgate*, in the Parish of St. Oswald; and part of the Parish and Township of *St. Giles*.

The Parliamentary Limits of the Borough are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"From Shincliffe Bridge over the River Wear, on the Stockton Road, along the Stockton Road, to "the point at which the same is met by a lane leading into the Darlington Road; thence along "the said lane to the point at which the same joins the Darlington Road; thence along the "Darlington Road to the point at which the same is met by Potter's Lane; thence along Potter's "Lane to the point at which the same meets Quarry Head Lane; thence along Quarry Head "Lane to the point at which the same meets Margery Lane; thence along Margery Lane to the "point at which the same meets Flass Lane; thence along Flass Lane to the point at which the "same meets a lane leading into the newly cut Turnpike Road which forms the Commencement "of the Newcastle Road; thence along the last-mentioned lane to the point at which the same "joins the said newly cut Road; thence, northward, along the said newly cut road to the point "at which the same joins the old line of the Newcastle Road; thence in a straight line through "the northernmost of the Two Out-buildings attached to Kepier's Hospital to the River Wear; "thence along the River Wear to the point at which the same meets Kepier Lane; thence along "Kepier Lane, passing under the old Arches of the Hospital, to the point at which the same "Lane is joined, on the south-west of High Grange Farm, by a lane leading into the Loaning "Head Road; thence along the last-mentioned lane, crossing the Sunderland Road, to the point "at which the same lane joins the Loaning Head Road; thence along the Loaning Head Road "to the point at which the same is met by a beck running close to the North of Pellaw Wood "and to the south of Gilesgate Church; thence along the said beck to the point at which the "same falls into the River Wear; thence along the River Wear to Shincliffe Bridge."

The Population in 1861 was 14,088, showing an increase of 3,953 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 14,700.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,007.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers	-	648
Freemen	-	501
		1,149
Double entries	-	93
Actual number	-	1,056

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,177, of whom 1,349 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 880 acres.

On the north-western side of the Borough is a district called Western Hill, upon which of late years several good houses have been erected, and others are likely to be built. It is a favourite situation on the main road leading to Newcastle, and the Commissioners consider that these houses should be included within the Borough.

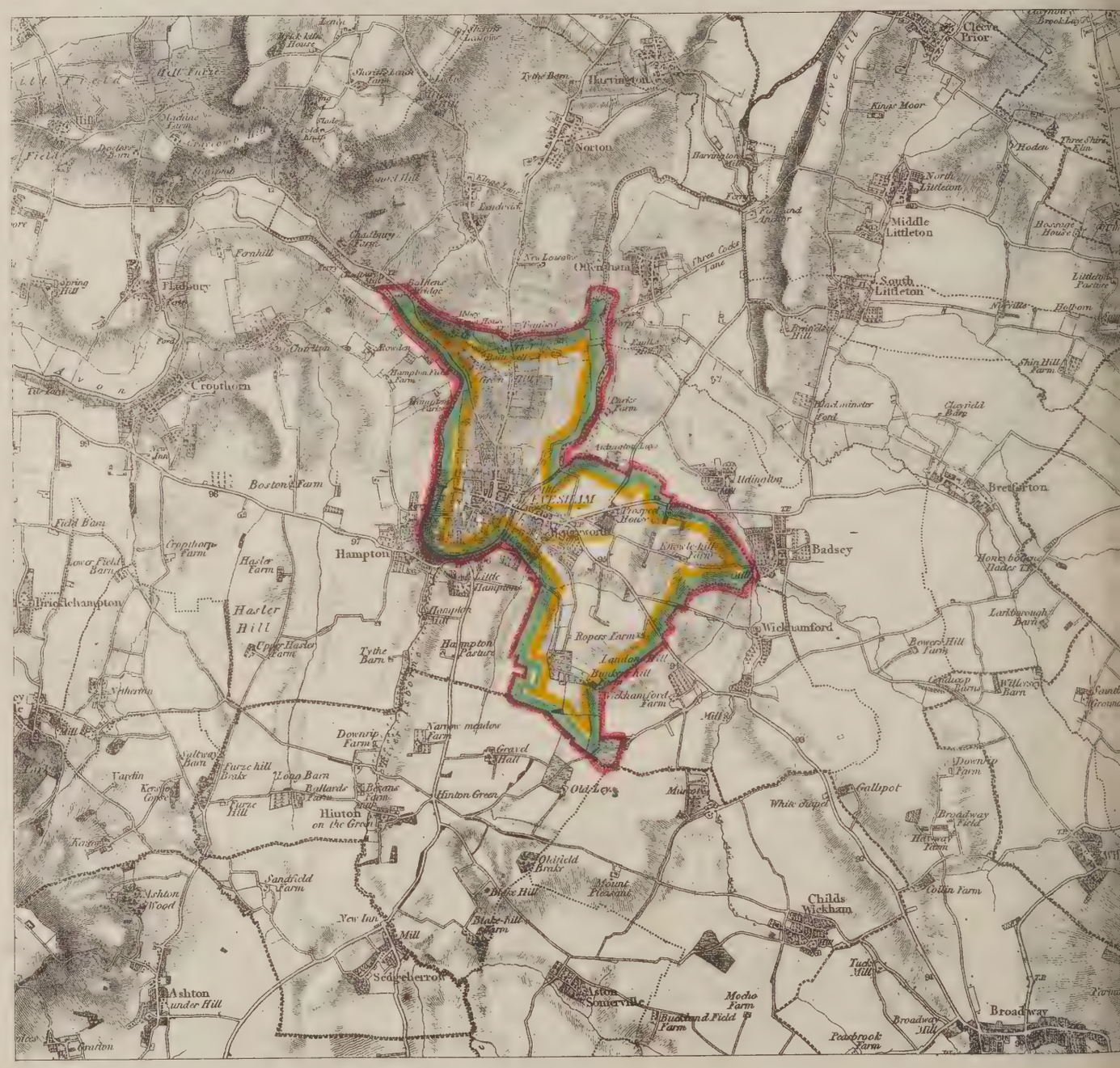
To effect this it will be necessary to take in a further portion of the Township of Framwellgate, hereafter described. The area of this portion is about 67 acres, the number of inhabited houses about 70, and the population about 350.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Durham, and that portion of the Township of Framwellgate which " lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to " say:

" From the north-west corner of the present Boundary of the Borough, near the junction of " the Lanchester and Newcastle High Roads, westward, along the Lanchester High Road " to the Point at Western Lodge and White Smocks Turnpike, at which it is met by a road " coming in from the south; thence along this latter road in a southerly direction to the " Point at which it crosses the Boundary between the Townships of Framwellgate and " Crossgate; thence in a south-westerly direction along the said Boundary to the Point at " which it reaches the present Boundary of the Borough."

EVESHAM



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF EVESHAM.

EVESHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF EVESHAM.

The Borough of Evesham consists of the three Parishes of *St. Lawrence* and *All Saints*, Evesham, and *St. Peter*, Bengeworth.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The old Borough of Evesham."

The Population in 1861 was 4,680, showing an increase of 689 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 967.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	323
Freemen - - - - -	49
	372
Double entries - - - -	35
Actual number - - -	337

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 833, of whom 504 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 2,338 acres.

The Town of Evesham is situated on the river Avon, and is connected by a bridge with the Town of Bengeworth, which lies on the opposite bank of the river.

The trade of these places is entirely market gardening, the whole of the land immediately surrounding them being garden ground.

The Town has not extended of late years in any direction, and there are no houses in the vicinity of the present Boundary, the occupiers of which form part of the Town Population.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

Scale of 3 Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet 1 Mile

REFERENCE

- Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
- Parliamentary Boundary 1832
- Municipal Boundary
- Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt[n] R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF EXETER.

EXETER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF EXETER.

The Borough of Exeter consists of the City and County of the City of Exeter, the Parish of *St. Leonard,* and parts of the Parishes of *Heavitree, St. Thomas the Apostle, Topsham,* and *Alphington.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. Schedule O.:—

"From the Turnpike Gate on the Morton Road, southward, along Cowick Lane to the point at "which the same meets Stone Lane; thence along Stone Lane to the point at which the same "meets the road from Exeter to Alphington; thence, southward, along the road from Exeter to "Alphington to the point at which the same is joined by Marsh Barton Lane; thence along "Marsh Barton Lane to the Point at which the same reaches the Western Branch of the River "Exe; thence in a straight line to the point at which Abbey Lane meets the Eastern Branch "of the River Exe; thence, southward, along the Leat to the point at which the same is joined "by the Brook which runs down through East Wonford; thence along the said Brook to the "point at which the same crosses the Old Stoke and Tiverton Road near the road to Mincing "Lake Farm; thence along the Old Stoke and Tiverton Road to the point at which the same "meets the Boundary of the County of the City; thence, northward, along the Boundary of "the County of the City to the point near Foxhays at which a branch of the River Exe, flowing "through Exwick, joins the main stream thereof; thence in a straight line to the point at which "the road from Exwick to the Turnpike Gate on the Morton Road is joined by a road leading "from Foxhays to Cleave; thence along the said Road from Exwick to the Turnpike Gate on "the Morton Road to the point at which the same reaches such Turnpike Gate.

The Population in 1861 was 41,749, showing an increase of 8,197 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 6,854.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	2,452
Freeholders	1,013
Freemen	224
	3,689
Double entries	601
Actual number	3,088

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,789, of whom 3,023 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Borough comprises the City and County of the City of Exeter.

Building is in progress in all parts of the Borough, but the Town has in no part reached the Parliamentary Boundary, which comprises an area of 3,547 acres; and on all sides of the City there is land within the Boundary not occupied by houses.

The Boundaries are for the most part well defined, and, where identical with those of the Municipal Borough, are marked by Boundary Stones.

Part of the southern Boundary is stated to follow "Marsh Barton Lane to the western branch of "the River Exe, and thence in a straight line to the point at which Abbey Lane meets the eastern "branch of the River Exe." The direction of this Boundary is well known, but there are several inaccuracies in the description. Abbey Lane does not come so far as the river, but turns away about twenty yards before meeting it, the interval being occupied by a yard and cowshed. What is called the Western Branch of the River Exe is in fact a Canal, and is said to be always spoken of "the Canal." Marsh Barton Lane is difficult to trace where it has been taken into a field, and is crossed by the South Devon Railway. The hedge of that field appears, however, to be the hedge of the old lane, which is distinct as soon as it passes the railway. No difficulty can arise at present, as there are no houses in that part, but it would be desirable that stones should be fixed to determine the exact line of Boundary.

Part of the western Boundary is stated to be from the junction of two branches of the Exe "in a "straight line to the point at which the road from Exwick to the turnpike gate on the Morton Road is "joined by a road leading from Foxhays to Cleave." There is a slight confusion here, which has led to disputes before the revising barrister, for the gate of Cleave is on the Exwick Road at a turning where there are three or four houses, with the road between them, known as Foxhays. The only road from Foxhays to Cleave is the private drive inside the gate of Cleave.

The Commissioners recommend that the Boundaries at these points should be amended by leaving the old Boundary at a point on the Exe, above the junction of the two streams, where the river is crossed by a road leading to the railway station, and by following that road to the road from Exwick to the Turnpike Gate on the Morton Road, and continuing along that road to Foxhays, where the old Boundary may be resumed.

This alteration would add two or three fields to the Borough and the farm buildings at Foxhays above referred to.

The description of the Boundary, as rectified, will be:—

"From the turnpike gate on the Morton Road, southward, along Cowick Lane to the Point at "which the same meets Stone Lane; thence along Stone Lane to the Point at which the same "meets the road from Exeter to Alphington; thence, southward, along the road from Exeter to "Alphington to the Point at which the same is joined by Marsh Barton Lane; thence along the "northern hedge of Marsh Barton Lane to the Point at which the same meets the fence of the South "Devon Railway; thence along such fence, southward, to the railway arch; thence through the "said arch and along Marsh Barton Lane to the Point at which the same reaches the Canal; "thence in a straight line to a Boundary Stone on the left bank of the River Exe above the old "Abbey; thence, southward, along the Leat to the Point at which the same is joined by the "brook which runs down through East Wonford; thence along the said brook to the Point at "which the same crosses the Old Stoke and Tiverton Road near the road to Mincing Lake Farm; "thence along the Old Stoke and Tiverton Road to the Point at which the same meets the "Boundary of the County of the City; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the County of "the City to the Point near Exwick, at which the River Exe is crossed by a road leading to the "Railway Station; thence, westward, along that road to the Point at which the same meets the road "from Exwick to the Turnpike Gate on the Morton Road; thence along the said road to the "Point at which the same reaches such Turnpike Gate."

ATHENÆUM CLUB
PALL MALL

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF EYE.

EYE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF EYE.

The Borough of Eye consists of:—

" The several Parishes of *Eye*, *Hoxne*, *Denham*, *Redlingfield*, *Occold*, *Thorndon*, *Braisworth*, " *Yaxley*, *Thrandiston*, *Broome*, *and Oakley*."

The Population in 1861 was 7,038, showing an increase of 23 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,405.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	329
Freemen	17
	346
Double entries	7
Actual number	339

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,287, of whom 980 were at a rental below £10.

The eleven Parishes composing the Borough comprise an area of 20,493 acres. Before the Boundary Act of 1832 the Parliamentary Borough consisted of the Parish of Eye only, which still forms the whole of the Municipal Borough.

In the Town of Eye there is a flax manufactory which gives employment at times to about 300 people, but the other ten Parishes included within the Parliamentary Borough are entirely agricultural. Hoxne, which is the largest of them, and also the nearest to the Boundary, is about three quarters of a mile from it, and building is not increasing in the direction of the Boundary.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

FINSBURY

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

A *Gray's Inn*
B *Lincoln's Inn*
C *Staple Inn*
D *Furnival's Inn*
E *Liberties of Saffron Hill, Hatton Gardens, Ely Rents and Ely Place*
F *St. Sepulchre*
G *Charter House*
H *Glass House Yard*
I *The Rolls.*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

FINSBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

The Borough of Finsbury consists of:—

"The several Parishes of *Saint Luke, Saint George the Martyr, Saint Giles-in-the-Fields, Saint* "*George, Bloomsbury, Saint Mary, Stoke Newington,* and *Saint Mary, Islington;* the several "Liberties or Places of *Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, Ely Place, the Rolls, Glass* "*House Yard,* and the *Charter House; Lincoln's Inn* and *Gray's Inn;* the Parish of *Saint* "*James and Saint John, Clerkenwell,* except that part thereof which is situate to the north of "the Parish of *Islington;* those parts of the respective Parishes of *Saint Sepulchre* and *Saint* "*Andrew, Holborn,* and of *Furnival's Inn* and *Staple Inn* respectively, which are situated "without the Liberty of the City of London."

The population in 1861 was 387,278, showing an increase of 152,642 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 44,410.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	25,491
Double entries - - -	30
Actual number - - -	25,461

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 41,472, of whom 1,804 were at a rental below £10.

The whole of the Borough is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and comprises an area of 4,770 acres.

The Borough is bounded on the east by the new Borough of Hackney, on the south by the Cities of London and Westminster, on the west by the Borough of Marylebone, and on the north by the Parishes of Hornsey and Tottenham.

There are two detached portions of the Parish of Hornsey, almost entirely enclosed within the Borough.

There is, on the north, a portion of the same Parish which intervenes between the Parishes of Islington on the west, and Stoke Newington on the east. This district is thickly populated, and building is rapidly extending within it. It contains 160 inhabited houses, and a population of about 500.

The Commissioners recommend that the several portions of the Parish of Hornsey above referred to should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Finsbury; the detached parts of the Parish of Hornsey in Stoke "Newington; and that part of the Parish of Hornsey which intervenes between the Parishes of "Islington and Stoke Newington, and lies to the south of the new Tottenham and Hampstead "Railway, from Stroud Green to the Bridge where it is crossed by the Great Northern "Railway, and of a straight line between the centre of the said Bridge and the north-western "angle of the Boundary of the Parish of Stoke Newington."

FROME

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

4 3 2 1 0 0 ½ 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF FROME.

FROME.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF FROME.

The Borough of Frome consists of the Parish of *Frome* and an isolated portion of the Parish of *Marston*.

Its Parliamentary Boundaries are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From Cottle's Oak Turnpike Gate, along Barton Lane, to the point at which the same meets " Green Lane; thence along Green Lane to the point at which the same meets the lane to " Hellicar's Grave; thence along the lane to Hellicar's Grave to the southern extremity thereof; " thence in a straight line through Plaguy House into Grove Lane; thence in a straight line to " the point at which the road from Tytherington is met by the lane to Adderwell at a place " called the Mount; thence along the lane to Adderwell to the eastern extremity thereof near " Bellow's Hole; thence in a straight line to the point at which Frome River would be cut by " a straight line to be drawn from the point last described to the house called " Mrs. White's," " or " Southfield Farm House;" thence, northward, along Frome River to the point at which " the same is joined by Rodden Lake Streamlet; thence along Rodden Lake Streamlet to " Rodden Bridge at the end of Rodden Lane; thence along Rodden Lane to the point called " Clink Crossways; thence in a straight line to the twelfth mile stone on the Bath Road; " thence in a straight line to the north-eastern corner of Mr. Shepherd's garden wall; thence in " a straight line, through the house of Thomas Ball and Mrs. Slade, to Frome River; thence " along Frome River to the northernmost part of the buildings of the Dye House, late the " property of Samuel Button; thence in a straight line to the centre of Kissing Batch Pound; " thence in a straight line to Cottle's Oak Turnpike Gate."

The Population in 1861 was 9,522, showing a decrease of 848 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,066.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	414

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,806, of whom 1,401 were at a rental below £10.

Frome is not a Municipal Borough. The Public Health Act has been adopted, and the District of the Local Board is co-extensive with the Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 724 acres.

The Town is not extending beyond the Borough Boundaries, and there do not appear to be any houses beyond the Boundaries which ought to be included in the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

GATESHEAD

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n B.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

GATESHEAD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

The Borough of Gateshead consists of the Parish of *Gateshead*, and part of the Chapelry of *Heworth*.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The Parish of Gateshead, and also all such part of the Chapelry of Heworth in the Parish of " Jarrow as is situated to the west of a straight line to be drawn from Kirton Toll Gate House to " Blue Quarry Mill, and prolonged each way to the Boundary of the Parish of Gateshead."

The Population in 1861 was 33,587, showing an increase of 17,970 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 39,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,391.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,172
Double entries - - - -	7
Actual number - - -	1,165

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,210, of whom 5,744 were at a rental below £10.

Three Ecclesiastical Districts have been formed out of the Chapelry of Heworth, namely,—Heworth, Felling, and St. Alban's; and portions of these two latter Ecclesiastical Districts respectively are within the Parliamentary Borough. The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 3,243 acres.

There are no sufficient grounds for recommending an addition to the Parliamentary Borough, except on its eastern side, in the direction of the three Ecclesiastical Districts above mentioned. The Town Population is steadily increasing, towards the south-west, where there is still ample space for the erection of buildings within the Borough.

On the east, and beyond the Limits of the Borough, large manufactories and works, with their attendant population and dwellings, are spreading along the right bank of the River Tyne; and in a parallel direction, along the Monk Wearmouth Road the number of dwelling houses is also steadily increasing. These manufactories, works, and dwellings are chiefly in the places known as High Felling, Low Felling, Felling Shore, St Alban's, Heworth Shore, Heworth Lane, Nether Heworth, and Bill Quay. All of these are situate in one or other of the three Ecclesiastical Districts above named.

This district comprises about 1,780 acres, and its population, which is rapidly increasing, was estimated in 1867 at 10,000. The main line of railway from Newcastle and Gateshead to London, and also the line from Newcastle and Gateshead to Sunderland and South Shields, pass through the centre of the district, and in it is the station called Pilaw Junction.

The Commissioners recommend that the more populous part of the Ecclesiastical District of Heworth and such parts of the Ecclesiastical Districts of St. Alban and of Felling respectively as are not already included within the Boundary should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Gateshead; so much of the Ecclesiastical District of Felling, and of the " Ecclesiastical District of St. Alban, as is not already included in the present Parliamentary " Borough; and so much of the Ecclesiastical District of Heworth as is north of a line pro- " ceeding eastward from the north-east corner of the Ecclesiastical District of St. Alban, along " High Lane, to the junction of High Lane and the Gateshead and Monk Wearmouth High " Road; thence eastward along the said High Road, to the Point at which it leaves the Ecclesias- " tical District of Heworth."

GLOUCESTER

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — Scale = 2 Inches to a Mile — 1 — 1½ Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GLOUCESTER.

The Borough of Gloucester consists of the district thus described in the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4. cap. 64. Schedule O.:—

"From the old City Boundary Stone on the western side of the Lane called Castle Lane, leading "from Westgate Street to the County Gaol, northward, along the old City Boundary to the "Boundary Stone, south of the London Road, which marks the easternmost point of the old "City Boundary; thence in a straight line through the eastern corner of the mill upon the River "Twiver, between the old City Boundary and the tramroad from the Gloucester and Berkeley "Canal to Cheltenham, to the said tramroad; thence along the said tramroad to the point at "which the same is met by Barton Lane; thence along Barton Lane to the point at which "the same crosses the Sud Brook; thence along the Sud Brook to the point at which the same "falls into the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal; thence along the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal "to the point at which the same is met by the old City Boundary; thence, westward, along the "old City Boundary to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 16,512, showing an increase of 3,512 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 17,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,854.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers	1,298
Freemen	548
	1,846
Double entries	131
Actual number	1,715

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,961, of whom 1,263 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries are identical, and embrace an area of 415 acres.

The Public Health Act, 1848, has been applied to the Town, the District of the Local Board being co-extensive with the Borough.

The area of the City is very small, and the present Boundary Line is quite arbitrary, passing, in many instances, through houses and across streets. The Town has extended in all directions, except where it is bounded by the River Severn.

The Parishes are much scattered and subdivided, and their Limits are not well known.

Three places outside the City have adopted the Local Government Act, viz., Barton St. Mary and Barton St. Michael in one direction, and King's Holme St. Catherine in another; but a considerable urban population has recently grown up without the Borough, which is not included in these Districts.

The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that portions of the following Parishes, containing an estimated Population of 14,000, and 2,500 Inhabited Houses, should be included in the Borough, viz.:— *King's Holme St. Catherine*, *South Hamlet*, *Wootton St. Mary*, *Barton St. Michael*, *Barton St. Mary*, and *Upton St. Leonard*.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Gloucester, and the space included between the present Boundary of the " Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the Point at which Dockham Ditch is crossed by the present Boundary, northward, along " Dockham Ditch to the Point at which it meets a road leading from the meadows to " Sandhurst Lane; thence along the said road to its junction with Sandhurst Lane; thence " northward along Sandhurst Lane to the Point at which it crosses the Barnwood Brook; " thence up the Barnwood Brook to the Point at which it is crossed by the Great Western " Railway; thence southward along the western fence of the Great Western Railway to the " Point at which it meets the footpath leading from Gloucester to Robin's Wood Hill; thence " westward in a straight line to a Point in the Stroud Road at which it is met by a ditch " or watercourse leading down to the Bristol Road; thence westward along the said ditch " or watercourse to the Point at which it joins Still Ditch; thence along Still Ditch to the " Point at which it enters the River Severn; thence in a straight line to the southernmost " Point of the present Boundary in Castle Mead."

GRANTHAM

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — ½ — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

GRANTHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM.

The Borough of Grantham consists of the Town of Grantham and a surrounding agricultural district.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The Parish of Grantham (including the several Townships of Spittlegate, Manthorpe with Little " Gonerby, and Harrowby,) and that part of the Parish of Somerby which is contained between " the Boundary of the Parish of Grantham and High Dyke."*

The Population in 1861 was 11,121, showing an increase of 3,694 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,254.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	671
Freemen - - - - -	215
	886
Double entries - - - -	131
Actual number - - -	755

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,008, of whom 1,308 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Borough is co-extensive with the Township of Grantham, including the district of Earle's Fields.

The whole of the Municipal Borough is within the Parliamentary Limits, which comprise an area of 5,811 acres.

The Local Government Act is in force within the Limits of the Municipal Borough, and also in the Township of Manthorpe cum Little Gonerby, exclusive of the Ecclesiastical Parish of Manthorpe.

The whole of the District affected by this Act is within the Parliamentary Limits.

The present Parliamentary Boundaries embrace the whole of the population which ought to be included within the Borough, and there is no Town Population beyond the existing Parliamentary Limits.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

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* A place called Grantham Grange, formerly extra-parochial, but now parochialised, is omitted from this description, but, being surrounded by the contents of the Borough, forms part of it under sect. 37. of the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. cap. 64.

GRAVESEND

(NEW BOROUGH)

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Temporary Boundary Act of 1867

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF GRAVESEND.

GRAVESEND.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GRAVESEND.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Gravesend, as defined by " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., consists of 'the Parishes of Gravesend, Milton, and Northfleet.'

Of these Parishes, the two former, containing the Town of Gravesend, are of small area, and occupy the north-eastern quarter of the Borough.

The Parish of Northfleet is of much greater extent, and contains more than 3,900 acres, or fully three fourths of the whole area comprised within the temporary Boundaries.

The Municipal Borough of Gravesend consists of the Parishes of Milton and Gravesend. That portion of it which is situated between the River Thames and the Old London Road is under a Local Improvement Act, but there is no Act in force in the remaining portion. It contained, in 1861, 3,062 inhabited Houses, and a Population of 18,039.

In Northfleet the Population was 5,743 in 1861, and was estimated in 1867 at 7,090.

The Parishes of Milton and Gravesend, and the northern portion of the Parish of Northfleet, are thickly populated, but the southern part of the last-named Parish is an agricultural district, and contains but few inhabitants.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the part of Northfleet which is situated to the south of the Old Roman Road called the Watling Street, and contains an area of 2,044 acres and a Population of 300, should not be included in the Borough.

They recommend, therefore, that the Parliamentary Borough of Gravesend should consist of—

" The Parishes of Milton and Gravesend, and so much of the Parish of Northfleet (not including " its detached portion) as lies to the north of the Old Roman Road called ' Watling Street.' "

GREENWICH

West Ham
Plaistow
West Ham Marsh
East Ham
East Ham Level
Barking Level
PARISH OF BARKING
PART OF KENT
Tripcock or Barking Reach
Gallions Reach
Plumstead Marshes
Plaistow Level
Bow
Stepney
Limehouse
Hackney
Rotherhithe
SOUTHWARK
The Isle of Dogs
Blackwall Reach
Greenwich Reach
THE THAMES
Woolwich Reach
Greenwich Marsh
WOOLWICH
Plumstead
Charlton
Deptford
Kidbrooke
Blackheath
Lee
Lewisham
Eltham
West Wood
Crown Wood
Well Hall
Shooters hill Wood
Shrewsbury House
Wickham House
Wickham Court
Hornpark
Burnt ash Lane
Shrubbery Hill
Shrubbery House
Shrubbery Cottage
Shrubbery Farm
Shrubbery Hill Cottage
Shrubbery Hill Farm
Shrubbery Hill Wood
Shrubbery Hill Common
Shrubbery Hill Park
Shrubbery Hill Chapel
Shrubbery Hill Mill
Shrubbery Hill Mill House
Shrubbery Hill Mill Farm
Shrubbery Hill Mill Cottage
Shrubbery Hill Mill Wood
Shrubbery Hill Mill Common
Shrubbery Hill Mill Park
Shrubbery Hill Mill Chapel

BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

GREENWICH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GREENWICH.

The Borough of Greenwich consists of the Parishes of *St. Paul* and *St. Nicholas, Deptford*, the Parish of *Woolwich*, (with the exception of the parts north of the Thames,) parts of the Parishes of *Charlton* and *Plumstead*, and the whole of the Parish of *Greenwich*, except the small portion of it which lies to the south of the Dover Road.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"From the point at which the Royal Arsenal Canal at Woolwich joins the River Thames, along the "said Canal, to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a straight line to the south-western "corner of the Ordnance Storekeeper's House; thence in a straight line in the direction of a "stile in the footpath from Woolwich to Plumstead Common, over Sand Hill, to the Boundary of "the Parish of Woolwich; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Woolwich to "the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of Charlton; thence, westward, "along the Boundary of the Parish of Charlton to the point at which the same turns southward "near the Dover Road; thence along the Dover Road to the nearest point of the Boundary of "the Parish of Greenwich; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Greenwich to "the point at which the same turns abruptly to the south, close by the Dover Road; thence in a "straight line in a westerly direction to the nearest point of the Boundary of the Parish of "Greenwich; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Greenwich to the point at "which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Paul, Deptford; thence, southward, "along the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Paul, Deptford, to the point at which the same meets "the River Thames; thence along the River Thames to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 139,436, showing an increase of 76,264 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 19,365.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	9,813
Double entries - - - -	8
Actual number - - - -	9,805

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 18,782, of whom 5,566 were at a rental below £10.

Greenwich is not a Municipal Borough. The Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 5,304 acres, contains the Towns of Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, besides large populations at New Cross, Blackheath, and Charlton, and is wholly situate within the District of the Metropolis Local Management Act.

The Borough is bounded on the north by the River Thames; on the west and north-west by the Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark; on the east by the part of the Parish of Plumstead which is not within the Borough; and on the south by parts of the Parishes of Lewisham and Charlton, the Parish of Kidbrooke, and the small portion of the Parish of Greenwich above mentioned, which are all intermixed.

The Boundary is not well defined on the north-east, where it passes through the Parish of Plumstead.

The Parish of Plumstead is stated by the Registrar General to have exhibited the most remarkable proportionate increase, both of houses and population, between the years 1851 and 1861, of any Parish within the Metropolitan District, a circumstance chiefly owing to the large extension of the Government Establishments in Woolwich during that period. The Town of Woolwich has, in fact, spread over a considerable part of the Parish of Plumstead, and the Boundary of the Borough in this direction now cuts through houses and intersects numerous streets.

The Population of the Parish and the number of inhabited houses, and their increase since 1851, is shown by the following Table:

	1851	1861	1867 (estimated)
Population	8,373	24,502	31,312
Inhabited Houses	1,376	3,195	4,083

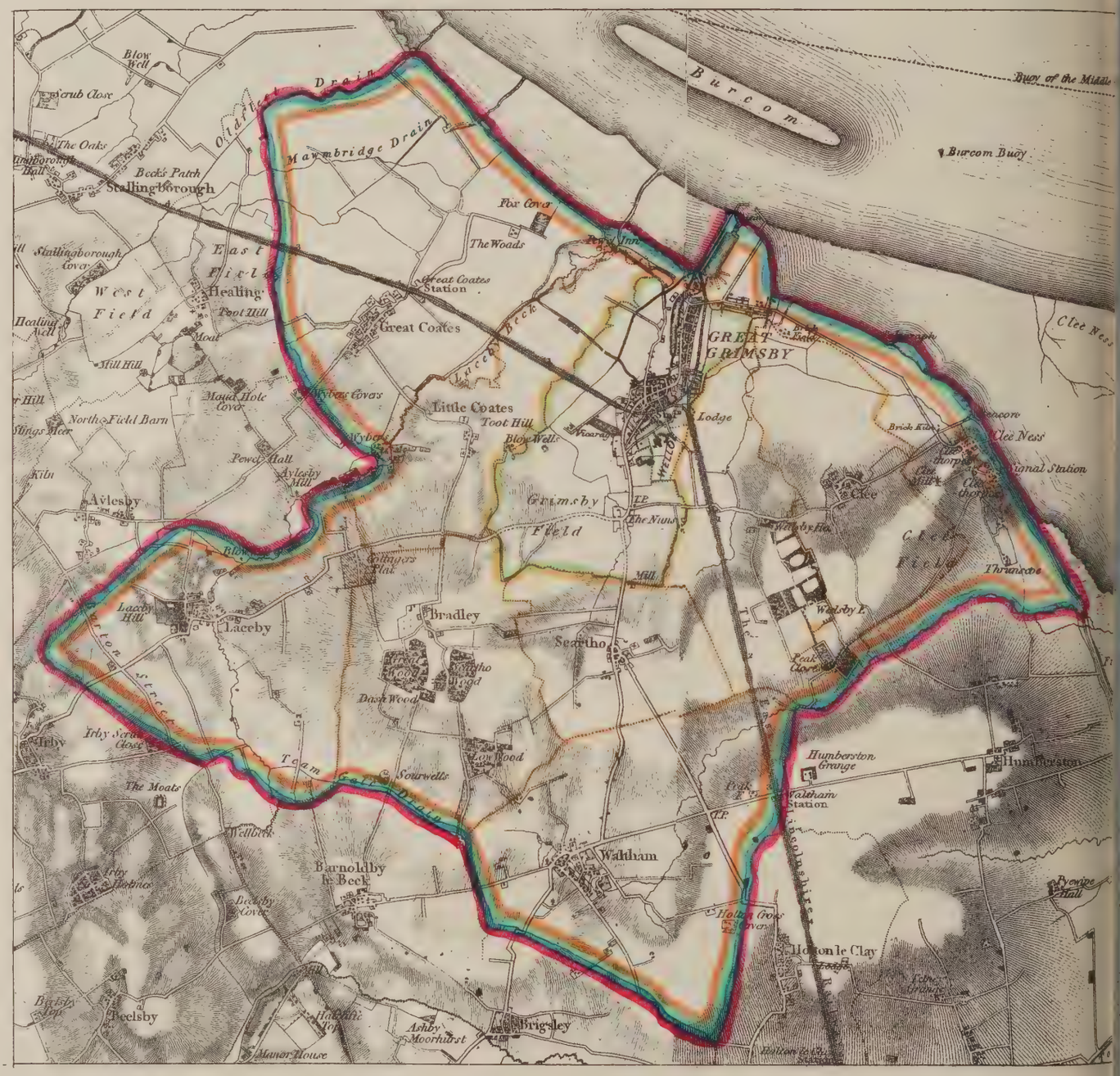
Of these 4,083 inhabited houses, 3,551 are beyond the Parliamentary Boundary, with an estimated Population of 27,224 persons, and are occupied in a great measure by artizans and others employed in the Royal Arsenal and other Government Establishments in Woolwich. Within the Parish is a considerable portion of marsh land which is not adapted for building purposes.

The Commissioners, however, recommend that the whole of the Parish should be included in the Borough, as this arrangement will secure a fixed and well-known line of Boundary, which it would be difficult to lay down if the marsh land were excluded.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Greenwich, and that part of the Parish of Plumstead which is not already "within the Borough."

GREAT GRIMSBY



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — ½ — 1 — 2 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF GREAT GRIMSBY.

GREAT GRIMSBY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GREAT GRIMSBY.

The Borough of Great Grimsby consists of:—

"The several Parishes of *Great Grimsby*, *Great Coates*, *Little Coates*, *Bradley*, *Laceby*, *Waltham*, "*Scartho*, *Clee*, *Weelsby*, and *Cleethorpes*."

The Population in 1861 was 15,060, showing an increase of 8,471 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,161.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,012
Freemen - - - - - -	346
	1,358
Double entries - - - - -	85
Actual number - - - -	1,273

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,491, of whom 2,738 were at a rental below £10.

The Local Government Act, and the Great Grimsby Improvement Act, 1853, are in force within the Limits of the Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary Borough embraces an area of 16,330 acres.

The present Parliamentary Boundaries contain the whole of the population which ought to be included within the Borough, and there is no Town Population beyond the present Limits.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

GUILDFORD

Scale- Six Inches to One Statute Mile $\frac{1}{10560}$

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet

1 Furlong 0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

REFERENCE.

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

GUILDFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

The Borough of Guildford consists of the Parishes of *Holy Trinity*, and *St. Mary*, parts of the Parishes of *St. Nicholas*, *Shalford*, and *Stoke*, and the *Friary* and *Bowling Green*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the point on the north of the Town at which a creek leading from Dapdune House joins the " River Wey in a straight line to the point at which the road called the New Road joins the " Stoke Road; thence along the New Road to the point at which the same joins the Kingston " Road; thence along the Kingston Road to the point at which the same joins Cross Lane; " thence along Cross Lane to the point at which the same joins the Epsom Road; thence in a " straight line to the point in Chalky Lane at which the Boundary of Trinity Parish leaves the " same; thence along the southern Boundary of Trinity Parish to the point at which such " Boundary enters Gaol Lane; thence in a straight line to the point at which the River Wey " turns abruptly to the north at a wharf close by the Horsham Road; thence in a straight line " to the point at which the path from Guildford across Bury Fields abuts on the Portsmouth " Road; thence in a straight line to the south-western corner of Cradle Field; thence along the " western hedge of Cradle Field to the point at which the same cuts the old Farnham Road; " thence in a straight line towards Worplesdon Semaphore to the point at which such line cuts " the new Farnham Road; thence in a straight line to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 8,020, showing an increase of 2,734 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,466.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	685
Freeholders	9
Freemen	31
	725
Double Entries	58
Actual number	667

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,242, of whom 456 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 543 acres.

The Town has increased considerably since the extension of the Parliamentary Limits in 1832, and all the land within the Borough which is available for building has already been occupied by houses.

On the south, immediately without the Borough, is situated a group of 49 houses, built in rows along the Portsmouth Road, the inhabitants of which, about 230 in number, may properly be considered part of the Town Population.

On the east, in immediate proximity to the Borough Boundary, stand the Union Workhouse, and a group of 14 inhabited houses which form part of the Town of Guildford.

The Commissioners recommend that these two extensions of the Town should be included within the Borough.

The proposed Boundary may be thus described :—

" The present Borough of Guildford, and the lands contained between the present Boundary of the " Borough and the two following Boundaries respectively, that is to say :

" From the Point at which the present Boundary meets the River Wey, southward, along the said " river to a Point in it due east of St. Catherine's Chapel ; thence, westward, in a straight line " to St. Catherine's Chapel ; thence, northward, in a straight line to the junction of the " Portsmouth Road and the Sandy Lane leading to Compton ; thence along the said lane to " Piccard's Farm ; thence, northward, along the road leading through the said farm to its northern " extremity ; thence, northward, in a straight line to the present Boundary of the Borough at " Booker's Tower : and

" From the angle of the present Boundary in the Merrow Road, south-eastward, along the cross " road from the Merrow Road to the Point at which the said cross road joins the road leading " past the Union Workhouse to Merrow Downs ; thence south-westward in a straight line to the " south-eastern angle of the present Borough."

HACKNEY

(NEW BOROUGH)

Scale— Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

- Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
- Temporary Parliamentary Boundary (Act of 1867)
- Municipal Boundary
- Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

HACKNEY.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Hackney, formed by the division of the Tower Hamlets into two Boroughs, is defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule C., as consisting of:—

The Parish of *St. John, Hackney,*
The Parish of *St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,*
The Parish of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch.*

The aggregate Population of the Parishes constituting the new Borough was 311,152 in 1861, with 44,155 inhabited houses.

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 44,560, of whom 6,278 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough comprises an area of 4,698 acres, and is bounded on the west by the Borough of Finsbury, and on the south by the City of London and the new Borough of the Tower Hamlets.

The temporary Boundary between the Boroughs of the Tower Hamlets and Hackney is irregular in some parts; but the Commissioners are of opinion that it is more expedient to adhere to the existing Parochial Boundaries than to attempt to correct these irregularities by substituting an arbitrary line.

On the north and east the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works extends only to the proposed Boundary of the Borough.

The Commissioners do not consider that any extension of the Parliamentary Limits is necessary, and they recommend that the Borough should consist of the temporary contents as defined by the Act.

HALIFAX

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

0 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

HALIFAX.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HALIFAX.

The Borough of Halifax consists of the Township of *Halifax*, together with parts of the Townships of *Northowram* and *Southowram*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" From the point on the north of the Town at which the respective Boundaries of the several Townships of Halifax, North Owram, and Ovenden meet, westward, along the Boundary of the Township of Halifax, to the point at which the same meets the road leading from a house called Shay to Bank Top; thence along the said road from Shay to Bank Top to the point at which the same meets the road leading from South Owram to North Owram; thence along the said road from South Owram to North Owram to God Lane Bridge; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of New Town on the Bradford road; thence in a straight line to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 37,014, showing an increase of 15,462 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,807.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	1,788
Double entries - - - - -	17
Actual number - - - -	1,771

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,693, of whom 5,705 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are not identical, the latter having been largely extended by the Halifax Extension and Improvement Act, 1865. The area of the Parliamentary Borough comprises 1,212 acres, with a population estimated at 40,000; that of the enlarged Municipal Borough comprises 3,768 acres, with a population estimated at 56,000. The number of inhabited houses in the Parliamentary Borough is computed at 8,754, and those within the extended Municipal Boundary at 3,810, making a total of 12,564.

The inhabitants of the Borough are mainly engaged in manufacturing and trading pursuits.

The Boundary of the extended Municipal Borough embraces portions of the Townships of Northowram, Southowram, Ovenden, and Skircoat. The inhabitants of this extended area follow the same pursuits as those within the Parliamentary Borough, being engaged in the staple manufactures and trades of the district.

The Commissioners recommend that the present Borough should be extended, so that the Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries may be identical.

The Borough, as enlarged, would be described as—

" The Municipal Borough of Halifax as constituted by 'The Halifax Extension and Improvement " Act, 1865,'" (28 & 29 Vict. c. 140).

THE HARTLEPOOLS

(NEW BOROUGH)

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868.

Temporary Boundary, Act of 1867.

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

1868

THE HARTLEPOOLS.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF THE HARTLEPOOLS.

The new Parliamentary Borough of "The Hartlepools," as defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., comprises the Municipal Borough of Hartlepool and the Townships of *Throston*, *Stranton* (which includes West Hartlepool), and *Seaton Carew*.

The entire area thus included is considerable, comprising 7,689 acres; but the population of the Parliamentary Borough is large and is rapidly increasing, as appears by the fact that in 1861 it was 27,475, and was estimated in 1866 at 38,357. It is probably now about 40,000.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are not co-extensive, as the latter consists of the ancient Town of Hartlepool only.

The Township of Seaton Carew includes some small islets in the estuary of the River Tees. The Tees Conservancy Commissioners, under the powers of their Acts, are at present engaged upon works in the estuary, the result of which will be to connect those three islets, and ultimately to reclaim a tract of land which probably will become of great importance for works and buildings.

The Commissioners recommend that the tract of land authorized to be reclaimed, so far as it will abut on the Township of Seaton Carew, should be included within the Limits of the Borough, but that in all other respects the temporary Boundaries of the Borough, as defined by the Act, should remain unaltered.

HARWICH

Harkstead
Erwarton
Holbrook Bay
Erwarton Bay
Orwell Haven
River Stour
Copperas Bay
Harwich
Dovercourt
Parkeston
Little Oakley
Oakley Cross
Pewit Island
Stone Marshes
Walton Salt Marshes
Walton
Frinton Marshes
Bloody Point
Beacon Hill
Lower Dairy House
Upper Dairy House
Primrose Hall
Denbush Hill
Stourwood
Oakley Street
Great Oakley
Buck's Farm
Old Moss Hall
New Moss Hall
Moss Cottages
Old Hall
Old Hall Grove
Erwarton Hall
Shotley Marshes
Thorn Point
Main Point
Hollow Grove
Nether Hall
Hall Farm
Hillside
Shotley Gate
Walton Naze
Walton Hall
Walton Grove
Walton Ferry
Lower Walton
Vere Farm
Meeting House
Wadgate Hill
Lawford
Lawford Common
Manningtree
Mistley
Mistley Marshes
Mistley Hall
Mistley Towers
Mistley Park
Mistley Heath
Mistley Thorn
Mistley Quay
Bradley Hall
Bradley Farm
Bradley Wood
Shadbury Hall
Shadbury Farm
Shadbury Wood
Hall Wood
Wood Barn
Wood Farm
Bilton Park
Bilton Hall
Bilton Grove
Woodhouse
Woodhouse Farm
Woodhouse Hall
Woodhouse Barn
Woodhouse Cottages
Woodhouse Grove
Woodhouse Lodge
Woodhouse Park
Woodhouse Wood
Woodhouse Hall

BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

HARWICH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

The Borough of Harwich consists of the Parishes of *St. Nicholas Harwich*, and *Dovercourt*, in the County of Essex, which form a peninsula, lying between the River Stour and the German Ocean.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The old Borough of Harwich."

The Population in 1861 was 5,070, showing an increase of 773 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 811.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	389
Double entries - - - -	3
Actual number - - -	386

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 705, of whom 254 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 1,492 acres.

Houses and other buildings are in course of erection at Dovercourt, but there is a margin of a mile and a half of rural district between the most recently erected houses and the land Boundary of the Borough.

The adjoining Parish of Ramsey is strictly agricultural, and there is no considerable number of houses in any direction near the present Boundary of the Borough.

The Harwich Harbour Reclamation of Land Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. lxiv.), empowers a Company, formed for the purpose, to reclaim from the sea and construct certain works upon a tract of waste land, mudbanks, &c. westward of and adjacent to the Town of Harwich. The 51st section of the Act enacts that the embankments authorized by the Act, and such of the lands from time to time reclaimed as are now below high-water mark, shall until the year 1880 be deemed extra-parochial, and shall afterwards be deemed to be situate within the Parishes of St. Nicholas Harwich, and Dovercourt.

The Commissioners recommend that the land to be reclaimed under this Act should be included within the Parliamentary Borough by the extension of the Boundary to the low-water mark, in accordance with their general recommendation as to the Boundaries of Boroughs bounded by the sea-coast and tidal rivers.

HASTINGS

DETACHED PART OF BORO' OF HASTINGS
(Near Winchelsea)
about 7½ miles N.E. of Hastings
St LEONARDS DETACHED PART
(BOROUGH OF HASTINGS) WINCHELSEA
Nelstone
Branch
Railway
Ferry Ho
Icklesham
Hickam
Sluice Hse
Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.

HASTINGS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HASTINGS.

The Borough of Hastings consists of:—

"The Town and Port of Hastings, and its Liberties, including that detached part of the Parish of "Saint Leonard which lies near the Town of Winchelsea, and including also the Liberty of the "Sluice, but excluding all such other parts of the old Borough of Hastings as are detached from "the main body thereof."

The Population in 1861 was 22,910, showing an increase of 12,813 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,290.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,938
Freemen - - - -	3
	1,941
Double entries - - - -	70
Actual number - - -	1,871

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,757, of whom 488 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 2,752 acres, and, exclusive of its detached parts, is co-extensive with the Municipal Borough.

The Borough of Hastings, exclusive of the Township of St Leonard's, is under the Hastings Improvement Act, 2 W. 4. c. 91., and the Public Health and Local Government Acts. The Township of St. Leonard's, which consists of parts of the Parishes of St. Leonard and St. Mary Magdalen, is under a separate Local Act called the St. Leonard's Improvement Act.

The "Liberty of the Sluice" lies about eight miles west of Hastings in Pevensey Marsh, and contains an area of 850 acres. The "detached part of the Parish of Saint Leonard which lies near the Town of Winchelsea" contains about 50 acres, and is entirely surrounded by the Borough of Rye. (See Report on that Borough.)

The sea front of the Borough of Hastings is five miles in length; but its depth inland is inconsiderable, ranging from one eighth of a mile to a mile and a quarter.

That part of the sea front eligible for building is already occupied, and the Town has of late been rapidly extending inland.

Beyond the Parliamentary Boundary a considerable suburb called Tivoli, situated partly in the Parish of St. Leonard and partly in that of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, has recently sprung up and is increasing. It consists of about 150 houses built in continuous rows, which are occupied by persons whose interests are identical with those of the inhabitants of the Borough.

Beyond this, on the Battle Road, there is another District, called Silverdale, situated partly in the Parish of St. Mary-in-the-Castle and partly in that of Hollington, which is also inhabited by a Town Population.

In the south-eastern angle of the Parish of Ore, immediately beyond the present Parliamentary Boundary, there is a considerable settlement called Fairlight Down, consisting chiefly of cottages and small houses occupied by persons connected with the trade of Hastings, and by artizans employed in the Town.

The Districts above described contain 748 inhabited houses, and an estimated population of 3,740.

The Commissioners recommend that these Districts should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Hastings, and so much of the Parishes of St. Leonard, St. Mary-in-the-
" Castle, and Ore as lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following
" Boundary, that is to say:

" From the easternmost Point at which the Boundary of the Parish of Ore meets the Boundary
" of the Parish of All Saints, northward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Ore to the
" easternmost Point of that Boundary; thence, westward, in a straight line to the Point at
" which the road from Ore to Spring Hill and Westfield leaves the old road from Hastings
" to London; thence, westward, along the said Old London Road to the Point at which it
" meets the Boundary of the Parish of St. Mary-in-the-Castle; thence, northward, along the
" Boundary of the Parish of St. Mary-in-the-Castle to the Point at which it meets the
" Boundary of the Parish of St. Leonard; thence, southward, along the Boundary of
" the Parish of St. Leonard to the nearest Point of the present Boundary of the Borough."

HELSTON

HELSTON
Constantine
Mawgan
Breage
Sithney
Trewavas
Trevarno
Trevarrack
Trevarrian
Trevarrick
Trevarrow
Trevarth
Trevarthian
Trevarthick
Trevarthin
Trevarthyn
Trevarthyne
Trevarthyon
Trevarthyons
Trevarthyons
Trevarthyons

BOROUGH OF HELSTON.

HELSTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HELSTON.

The Borough of Helston consists of the Municipal Borough of Helston (which is within the Parish of *Wendron*), part of the Parish of *Wendron*, and the entire Parish of *Sithney*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

"The old borough of Helstone, the parish of Sithney, and also the space included within the following boundary, that is to say:

"From Coverack Bridge, over the River Loo, in a straight line across the Wendron Road to the western extremity of a lane leading by Wheal Ann to Graham Mine; thence along the said lane to the point at which the same meets a small stream; thence southward, along the said stream to the point at which the same meets a lane leading from Wendron to Trecoose and Constantine; thence eastward, along the said lane to Trecoose and Constantine, to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the parish of Wendron; thence southward, along the boundary of the parish of Wendron to Coverack Bridge."

The Population in 1861 was 8,497, showing an increase of 1,382 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,683.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	357
Freemen - - - - -	6
	363
Double entries - - - -	15
Actual number - - -	348

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,428, of whom 1,044 were at a rental below £10.

Neither the Local Government Act, nor any Act for the improvement of the Town, is in force within the Borough.

The Municipal Borough occupies only a small part of the Parish of Wendron; its Boundaries are defined by Charter.

The Town lies in the centre of the Parliamentary Borough. There is a large margin of unoccupied land on all sides within the existing Boundary, and no population directly connected in interest with Helston, as a Town, is resident outside the Borough. Helston is the Market Town of a considerable district, and the Population has slightly increased since 1861.

The area of the Parliamentary Borough is 10,992 acres.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

HEREFORD

Hereford Hay and Brecon Railway
Worcester and Hereford Railway
HEREFORD
ST NICHOLAS
ST OWEN
ST MARY
Holmer
Huntington
Breinton
Clehonger
Eaton
Bullinghope
Bullingham
Hereford
Dinedor
GRAFTON
HEYWOOD
Allensmoor
Dewsall
Bolstone
Stretton Sugwas
Burton
Pipe
Lyde
Kenchester
Sutton
Wormington
Tidnor
Old Longworth
Upper Lugwardine
Lugwardine
Moreton
Holme Lacy
Mordiford
Hampton Bishop
Lower House
Upper House
Field House
Stalling
Yeld
Yeldde
Black Hole
Wilcroft
Tidnor Wood
Tidnor House
Tidnor Green
Tidnor Lodge
Longwood
Longwood House
Longwood Quarry
Lugwardine Hall
Hagley Park
Lugwardine Wood
Lugwardine Court
Lugwardine Mill
Lugwardine Pool
Lugwardine Copse
Lugwardine Bridge
Lugwardine Cross
Lugwardine Common
Lugwardine Farm
Lugwardine Lodge
Lugwardine Cottage
Lugwardine Brook

BOROUGH OF HEREFORD.

HEREFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HEREFORD.

The Borough of Hereford consists of:—

"The whole space contained within the Boundary of the Liberties of the City of Hereford, including "Castle Green."

The Population in 1861 was 15,585, showing an increase of 4,651 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,005.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,129
Freemen - - - -	185
	1,314
Double entries - - - -	99
Actual number - - - -	1,215

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,460, of whom 1,284 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of Hereford are identical, and have been the Boundaries of the City and Liberties from time immemorial.

They include several Parishes and parts of Parishes, and comprise an area of 4,969 acres.

The Hereford Improvement Act, 1854, is in force over the area of the City.

The population has increased considerably since 1861, and there has been a large amount of building, but principally within the Borough Limits.

The Boundaries of the City contain all the existing Town Population, and allow ample space for future extensions.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

HERTFORD

Scale Four Inches to One Statute Mile.

Chains 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 Chains = 1 Mile.

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF HERTFORD.

HERTFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HERTFORD.

The Borough of Hertford consists of the Parish of *All Saints;* of portions of the Parishes of *St. John*, *St. Andrew*, and *Bengeo;* and of portions of the Liberties of *Brickenden* and *Little Amwell.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. Schedule O.:—

"From the Corporation Post at the bottom of Port Hill, along the Bengeo Road to the Point at "which the same is cut by the northern fence of Port Hill Field; thence along the northern "and western fences of Port Hill Field to the point at which such western fence cuts the Mole "Wood Mill Road; thence in a straight line through Sele Farm Bridge to the Stevenage "Road; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Hertingfordbury Road is crossed "by the Boundary of the Out-Borough of Hertford; thence, southward, along the Boundary "of the Out-Borough of Hertford to the Corporation Post at the bottom of Port Hill."

The Population in 1861 was 6,769, showing an increase of 909 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,227.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	496
Freemen	96
Ancient Right qualifications	10
	602
Double entries	59
Actual number	543

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,131, of whom 549 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, which are identical, comprise an area of 864 acres.

A considerable number of houses in the occupation of townspeople, and situate beyond the Borough, in the Parish of Bengeo, form a street in continuation of the Town; and other houses are in course of erection in this vicinity. Most of these houses are being erected by a local building company; and a considerable quantity of land belonging to private owners is laid out in plots for building purposes.

This district contains 132 inhabited houses, mostly villas and artizans' dwellings, with an estimated population of 660.

The Commissioners recommend such an extension of the Borough in the Parish of Bengeo as will include these houses and allow for additional buildings in the locality.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Hertford, and so much of the Parish of Bengeo as is contained within "the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the Point to the westward of the Town at which the River Beane leaves the Borough "Boundary, northward, along the said river to the Point at which it joins the backwater "from the Mole Wood Mill Stream to the same river; thence along the said backwater "to the sluice gate at which the said mill stream falls into the same backwater; thence, "in a south-easterly direction, along the said mill stream to the bridge over the same, near "to the Mole Wood Mill, where the same stream is crossed by the public footway, known "as the Church Path; thence, eastward, along the Church Path to the single tree growing "therein at sixteen chains distance (as measured along the same path) from the Point at "which the same joins the Hertford and Sacombe Road; thence in a straight line to the "tree growing in the west fence of the said Hertford and Sacombe Road at ten chains "distance (as measured along the same) from the Point at which the same joins the public "footway from Bengeo to Goldings; thence, eastward, in a straight line to the Point at "which the River Rib meets the road from Bengeo to Ware; thence along the said River "Rib to the Point at which the same joins the present Boundary of the Borough in the "River Lea."

HONITON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James K.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF HONITON.

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

HONITON.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH OF HONITON.

The Borough of Honiton consists of:—

"The Parish of *Honiton*."

The Population in 1861 was 3,301, showing a decrease of 208 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 714.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	228
Ancient Right qualifications - -	60
	288
Double entries - - - -	21
Actual number - - -	267

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 561, of whom 307 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Municipal Boundaries are identical with those of the Parish and Borough, which comprise an area of 3,066 acres.

The Boundaries of the Borough comprise a large agricultural district, and there is no reason to anticipate any considerable increase of the population.

The number of inhabited houses remains about the same as in 1861, viz. 714; but the population has continued to increase.

It does not appear that there are any houses beyond the existing Borough Boundaries, the occupiers of which, from community of interests with the Borough or from any other circumstances, can be considered as forming part of the Town Population.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

HORSHAM

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.

HORSHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.

The Borough of Horsham consists of:—

"The Parish of *Horsham*."

The Population in 1861 was 6,747, showing an increase of 1,642 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,267.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	400

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,175, of whom 770 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough of Horsham is almost entirely surrounded by the Borough of New Shoreham, which comprises the whole of the Rape of Bramber except the Parish of Horsham.

The Town has not extended beyond the Limits of the Borough, which contains an area of 10,741 acres.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the Boundaries.

HUDDERSFIELD

Hartshead
Birchens
DEWSBURY
Manch
Eastall
Elland
Brighouse
Clifton Church
Meltrid
Bradley Lodge
Bradley Hall
Bradley Park
Bradley Mills
Stainland
Greetland
Rastrick
Rastrick Church
Rastrick Common
Lindley cum Quarmby
Lindley
Lindley Moor
Lindley Wood
Lindley Church
Golcar
Slaithwaite
Lockwood
Lockwood Bridge
Almondbury
Almondbury Bank
Kirkheaton
Dalton
Deighton
Fartley Fm
Fartley
Hill Top
Crosland Moor
Crosland Hall
Crosland Height
Wormald Hill
Blackley
Blackley Hall
Lumbutts
Stoney Bank
Stoney Bank Hill
Stoney Bank Moor
Stoney Bank Wood
Milnsbridge
Milnsbridge Hall
Milnsbridge Wood
Milnsbridge Moor
Milnsbridge Bridge
Milnsbridge Mills
Milnsbridge Lane
Milnsbridge Lane End
Milnsbridge Lane Ends
Milnsbridge Lane Head
Milnsbridge Lane Heads
Milnsbridge Lane Foot
Milnsbridge Lane Feet
Milnsbridge Lane Side
Milnsbridge Lane Sides
Milnsbridge Lane Top
Milnsbridge Lane Tops
Milnsbridge Lane Bottom
Milnsbridge Lane Bottoms
Milnsbridge Lane Middle
Milnsbridge Lane Middles
Milnsbridge Lane Centre
Milnsbridge Lane Centres
Milnsbridge Lane Corner
Milnsbridge Lane Corners
Milnsbridge Lane Angle
Milnsbridge Lane Angles
Milnsbridge Lane Point
Milnsbridge Lane Points
Milnsbridge Lane Edge
Milnsbridge Lane Edges
Milnsbridge Lane Face
Milnsbridge Lane Faces
Milnsbridge Lane Surface
Milnsbridge Lane Surfaces
Milnsbridge Lane Plane
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BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

HUDDERSFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

The Borough of Huddersfield consists of:—

"The Township of *Huddersfield*."

The Population in 1861 was 34,877, showing an increase of 15,842 since 1831, and was computed in 1867 at 39,858.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 6,955.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,138

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 6,508, of whom 4,406 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 4,056 acres.

Huddersfield is not a Municipal Borough, but a Petition is before the Privy Council praying for a Charter of Incorporation.

The inhabitants of the Borough are chiefly engaged in manufacturing and trading pursuits.

In nearly all directions, except in the northern part of the Borough, which to a very large extent is occupied only for agricultural purposes, the Town has been progressively increasing in the number of its buildings and population.

The most populous districts beyond the existing Boundary are those of Lockwood, Almondbury, Dalton, Lindley, Lower Linthwaite, and a portion of Longwood east of Ball Royd Brook.

The district of Lockwood consists of the Township of Lockwood, and two small detached portions of the Township of South Crossland. It joins the Borough on the south-west at a point called Engine Bridge, is distant about six hundred yards from the market place, and forms, for upwards of a mile, by means of houses, mills, and shops, a continuation of the Town. Land in the Township is rapidly being taken up for building purposes. The town delivery of letters extends into the district, which is supplied with gas and water from Huddersfield, and the pursuits and employments of the inhabitants are identical with those of the Town Population.

The Township of Almondbury adjoins the Borough on the south-east. As at Lockwood, building is extending from the Borough in a southerly direction, and the population forms a manufacturing and trading community.

The Township of Dalton lies on the east of the Borough, with which it is connected by a bridge called "Long Bridge." From this point along the Wakefield Road, for more than a mile, there is a continuous line of buildings, and mills and dwelling-houses are in course of erection. The occupations of the inhabitants are identical with those of the Town Population.

The Township of Lindley-cum-Quarmby, adjoining the Borough on the west, communicates with Huddersfield by means of two good turnpike roads, the frontages of which, nearest the Borough, are rapidly taken up for building purposes. The population of the Township is principally engaged in manufactures and trade. The district is supplied with gas and water from Huddersfield. A great

number of villa residences have within the last fourteen years been built here, and are occupied by Huddersfield merchants and traders. The land in the Township is divided into small holdings, the occupiers of which frequently find employment for themselves and portions of their families in the neighbouring mills.

On the western side of the Borough are portions of the Township of Longwood, known as "Longwood Middle Ward" and "Longwood East Ward." The population in both these divisions is employed in the woollen manufactures of the district, and is essentially a Town Population.

The Hamlet of Lower Linthwaite is separated from the Borough by a narrow intervening space formed by the junction of the eastern end of Longwood East Ward with the Township of Lockwood. The inhabitants find employment chiefly in the staple woollen trade and manufacture of the district.

The following Table shows the acreage, number of inhabited houses, and population, of the existing Borough and the districts above mentioned :—

Name of District.	Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (Estimated).
Huddersfield (Borough)	4,056	7,800	39,858
Lockwood	860	1,447	8,445
Almondbury	2,585	2,225	11,000
Dalton	1,225	1,728	5,500
Lindley-cum-Quarmby	2,210	876	5,150
Longwood, Middle Ward	78	249	1,245
Longwood, East Ward	111	175	875
Lower Linthwaite	300	407	2,035
Total	11,425	14,907	74,108

The Commissioners recommend that the Parliamentary Boundary of the Borough should be extended so as to include these districts.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Huddersfield; the Township of Lindley-cum-Quarmby; the Hamlet of Lower Linthwaite; the Township of Lockwood (including the two detached portions of the Township of South Crossland which are surrounded by it); the Township of Almondbury; the Township of Dalton; and so much of the Township of Longwood as is included within the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the Point at which the Boundaries of the Townships of Lindley-cum-Quarmby and Longwood meet the present Boundary of the Borough, north-westward, along the Boundary of the said Townships to the Point called Raw Nook; thence south-eastward along the road which leads from Raw Nook to Dodlee to the Point at which the said road meets the road leading from Dodlee to Clough Bottom; thence south-westward along the last-mentioned road to the Point at which it meets the Boundary of the Townships of Longwood and Golcar; thence along the Boundary of the Townships of Longwood and Golcar, south-eastward, to the Point in the River Colne at Miln's Bridge, at which the Townships of Longwood, Golcar, and Linthwaite meet; thence along the said river to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

HUNTINGDON

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James K.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON.

The Borough of Huntingdon consists of the five Parishes of *All Saints*, *Saint John*, *Saint Mary*, *Saint Benedict*, and *Godmanchester*.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The Old Borough of Huntingdon and the Parish of Godmanchester."

The first four Parishes mentioned constitute the Municipal Borough.

The Population in 1861 was 6,254, showing an increase of 841 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,285.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	363
Freemen - - - - -	45
	408
Double entries - - - -	25
Actual number - - -	383

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,177, of whom 761 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary Boundaries, which comprise an area of 6,086 acres, embrace the whole Town Population, and leave room for any probable increase of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

HYTHE

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

HYTHE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

The Borough of Hythe consists of the two Towns of Hythe and Folkestone, situated respectively at its south-western and south-eastern extremities, and the watering place of Sandgate, which lies between them; it also includes a large agricultural district, which occupies chiefly its northern portion.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"The old Borough of Hythe; the Liberties of the Town of Folkestone; and the several Parishes of "West Hythe, Saltwood, Cheriton, Folkestone, and Newington, except that detached part of the "Parish of Newington called Marwood Land.

The Population in 1861 was 21,367, showing an increase of 12,456 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,843.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,265
Freemen - - - - -	48
	1,313
Double entries - - - -	22
Actual number - - -	1,291

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,573, of whom 1,370 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough occupies a very considerable area, extending some eight miles along the coast, and to distances of from one to nearly four miles inland, and comprising 10,591 acres.

Hythe and Folkestone are both Municipal Boroughs, each regulated by its own local Act, while Sandgate has formed itself into a District under the Health of Towns Act. A small portion of this District lies within the Municipal Boundaries of Folkestone, and is excluded from the operation of the Folkestone Act.

The Parliamentary Borough is considerably larger than the two Municipal Boroughs it includes, and its Boundary coincides throughout with parochial limits. The population has more than trebled itself since 1831, having been estimated in 1866 at 27,222. This increase is principally due to the rapid

expansion of Folkestone, which is now a place of considerable importance. The Town of Sandgate also has largely extended within the last few years. The annual increase of population in Hythe is unimportant.

There are no grounds for anticipating any extension of the Town Population beyond the present Parliamentary Limits. On the north of the Town of Folkestone the Boundary is about three miles distant from the sea front; and towards the east, where the Town approaches it within about half a mile, there is no indication of any increase in the population. Sandgate is situated near the centre of the coast line of the Borough, with ample space for its development on the landward side; and the Town of Hythe has also a large margin of land surrounding it.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

IPSWICH

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

IPSWICH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

The Borough of Ipswich consists of the Liberty of Ipswich, which comprises, in addition to twelve entire Parishes, and some Extra-parochial places, parts of six other Parishes, viz. *Belstead*, *Bramford*, *Rushmere*, *Sproughton*, *Westerfield*, and *Whitton*, all in the County of Suffolk.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The Old Borough of Ipswich."

The Population in 1861 was 37,950, showing an increase of 17,749 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 8,272.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,877
Freemen - - - - -	360
	2,237
Double entries - - - -	119
Actual number - - -	2,118

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,240, of whom 4,980 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and embrace an area of 8,192 acres.

The Town has been of late increasing in all directions within the Limits of the Borough, especially in the district of "California" on the eastern side, where there are numerous small houses within half a mile of the Boundary, and on the western side near "Crane Hall," where villa residences are being built in close proximity to, but within, the Boundary.

There are no houses beyond the present Parliamentary Limits, the occupiers of which can be said to form part of the Town Population.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

KENDAL

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868.

BOROUGH OF KENDAL.

KENDAL.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF KENDAL.

The Borough of Kendal consists of:—

"The respective Townships of *Kendal* and *Kirkland*, and all such Parts of the Township of *Nether* "*Graveship* as adjoin the Township of *Kendal*."

The Population in 1861 was 12,029, showing an increase of 452 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,590.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	454
Double entries - - - -	15
Actual number - - -	439

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,234, of whom 1,768 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of the Borough are identical.

The Boundary is well-defined and known, and embraces an area of 2,622 acres, consisting principally of agricultural land.

The Town of Kendal is situate near the centre of the Borough, the Limits of which are amply sufficient for any probable extension of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

KIDDERMINSTER

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1:63360

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF KIDDERMINSTER.

KIDDERMINSTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF KIDDERMINSTER.

The Borough of Kidderminster consists of the old Borough and part of the "Foreign" of *Kidderminster*, the term "Foreign" being applied to that part of the old Parish of *Kidderminster* which is beyond the old Borough, and is of great extent.

The Parliamentary Limits of the Borough are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"From the point at or near Proud Cross at which the boundary of the old Borough meets the "Broomfield Road, along the boundary of the old borough to the point at which the Abberley "Road meets the Black Brook; thence, westward, along the Abberley Road to the first point at "which the same is met by a hedge running due south therefrom; thence along the said hedge to "its southern extremity near a stone quarry; thence in a straight line to the said stone quarry; "thence in a straight line to the first milestone on the Bewdley Road; thence, westward, along "the Bewdley Road to the point at which the same is joined by a footpath leading to the Stour-"port Road; thence along the said footpath to the point at which the same meets the boundary "of the old Borough; thence, southward, along the boundary of the old Borough to the point at "which the same meets the south-eastern fence of a wood called "the copse" situated on the "eastern bank of the River Stour; thence along the said fence to the point at which the same "meets Hoo Lane; thence across Hoo Lane, over a stile called 'Gallows Stile,' along a footpath "leading from the said stile to the lane from Hoo Brook to Comberton Hill, to the point at which "the last-mentioned footpath meets the lane from Hoo Brook to Comberton Hill; thence, north-"ward, along the lane from Hoo Brook to Comberton Hill to the point at which the same meets "the boundary of the old Borough; thence, northward, along the boundary of the old Borough "to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 15,399, showing a decrease of 601 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,354.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	625
Double entries - - -	13
Actual number - - -	612

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,093, of whom 2,367 were at a rental below £10,

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 1,247 acres.

The Population of the Town, which is situated on the River Stour, is mainly engaged in carpet making and cotton spinning.

The Town is increasing, especially on its eastern side, where many new houses have been built, and where several plots of land are laid out for building.

On the north and west of the Borough also there has of late years been an increase of building.

The Commissioners recommend that a small part of the Parish of Wolverley, and of the Parish and Foreign of Kidderminster, containing about 150 inhabited houses and 750 inhabitants, should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Kidderminster, and such parts of the Parishes of Kidderminster and " Wolverley as lie between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundaries " respectively, that is to say:

" *Kidderminster*, 1.—From the Point at which the present Boundary meets the Sutton Common " Road, southward, along that road to the Point at which it meets the Stourport Road; thence, " eastward, along the Stourport Road to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary:

" *Kidderminster*, 2.—From the south-eastern angle of the present Boundary in Chester Lane, " southward, along that lane to the Point at which it meets the lane leading by Gorset Hall " to Comberton Farm; thence along the last-mentioned lane to the Point at which it meets " the Bromsgrove Road; thence along the Bromsgrove Road to the Occupation Road by " Comberton Farm; thence along such Occupation Road to its termination; thence, " northward, along the hedge proceeding from this Point to the Borough Boundary on the " road to Offmore Farm:

" *Kidderminster*, 3.—From the Point at which the present Boundary meets the Boundary of " the Parish of Wolverley, northward and westward along the last named Boundary to the " Point at which it meets the road to Bridgnorth; thence, southward, along the Bridgnorth " Road to the Point at which it is met by the road from Franch to High Habberley; thence, " south-westward, along the last-mentioned road to the entrance gate to High Habberley " House; thence in a straight line to the south-western angle of the Borough in the Bewdley " Road:

" *Wolverley*.—From the Point in the present Boundary of the Borough at its junction with the " Cookley and Wolverhampton Road, northward, along that road to the Point at which it is " met by the road leading to Wolverley by Sion Hill; thence along such road to the Lea " Castle Gate; thence, southward, along a lane to the east of Sion House to the Occupation " Road leading to Sion Hill Farm; thence, westward, along such Occupation Road through " the farm-yard, and along the Occupation Road from such farm-yard, westward, to the " swing bridge on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal; thence, southward, along the " Canal to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough.

KINGS LYNN

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.

KING'S LYNN.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.

The Borough of King's Lynn consists of the two Parishes of *St. Margaret* and *South Lynn All Saints.*

Its area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—

"The Old Borough of King's Lynn."

The population in 1861 was 16,170, showing an increase of 2,800 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,637.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	805
Freemen - - - - -	96
	901
Double entries - - - -	49
Actual number - -	852

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,139, of whom 1,272 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 3,226 acres.

The Town is situated in the northern part of the Borough, and occupies almost the whole of the Parish of St. Margaret, and a small portion of the Parish of South Lynn All Saints.

The latter Parish, which forms the southern part of the Borough, extends nearly four miles in that direction, and comprises a purely agricultural district.

On the north of the Town there are buildings within fifty yards of the Boundary, while on the west (where the River Ouse forms the Boundary), and on the east, the buildings extend quite up to it.

Towards the north of the Borough the River Ouse has been diverted from its old bed, and on the reclaimed land a Dock is now being constructed, under the provisions of the King's Lynn Docks and Railway Act, 1865 (28 Vict. c. lxxxviii.), which authorizes the construction of Docks in the

Parishes of St. Margaret, West Lynn St. Peter, North Lynn, and Gaywood, and in the ancient bed of the River Ouse, on land bounded on the west by the Ouse, on the south and east by the old high water line of the river, and on the north by the old estuary bank across the old bed of the river.

The course of the Fisher Fleet, a small stream formerly skirting the houses in the north of the Parish of St. Margaret, has been frequently diverted, and some confusion has thus arisen as to the northern Boundary. A new channel is at present being constructed for the passage of the water of this stream and of the Gaywood river (under the provisions of the aforesaid Act) along and within the above-mentioned estuary bank.

On the eastern side of the Borough, in the Parish of Gaywood, is a suburb of Lynn known as Highgate, containing about 140 small houses, and separated from the Borough by a rivulet only. Many of the occupiers of these houses are persons employed on the railway, and the rest are principally engaged in pursuits connected with the Town.

The Commissioners recommend that a large portion of the land recently reclaimed (including the site of the new Dock, and a sufficient space for the buildings which will probably be erected in connexion with it, or with a new railway) should be included within the Borough.

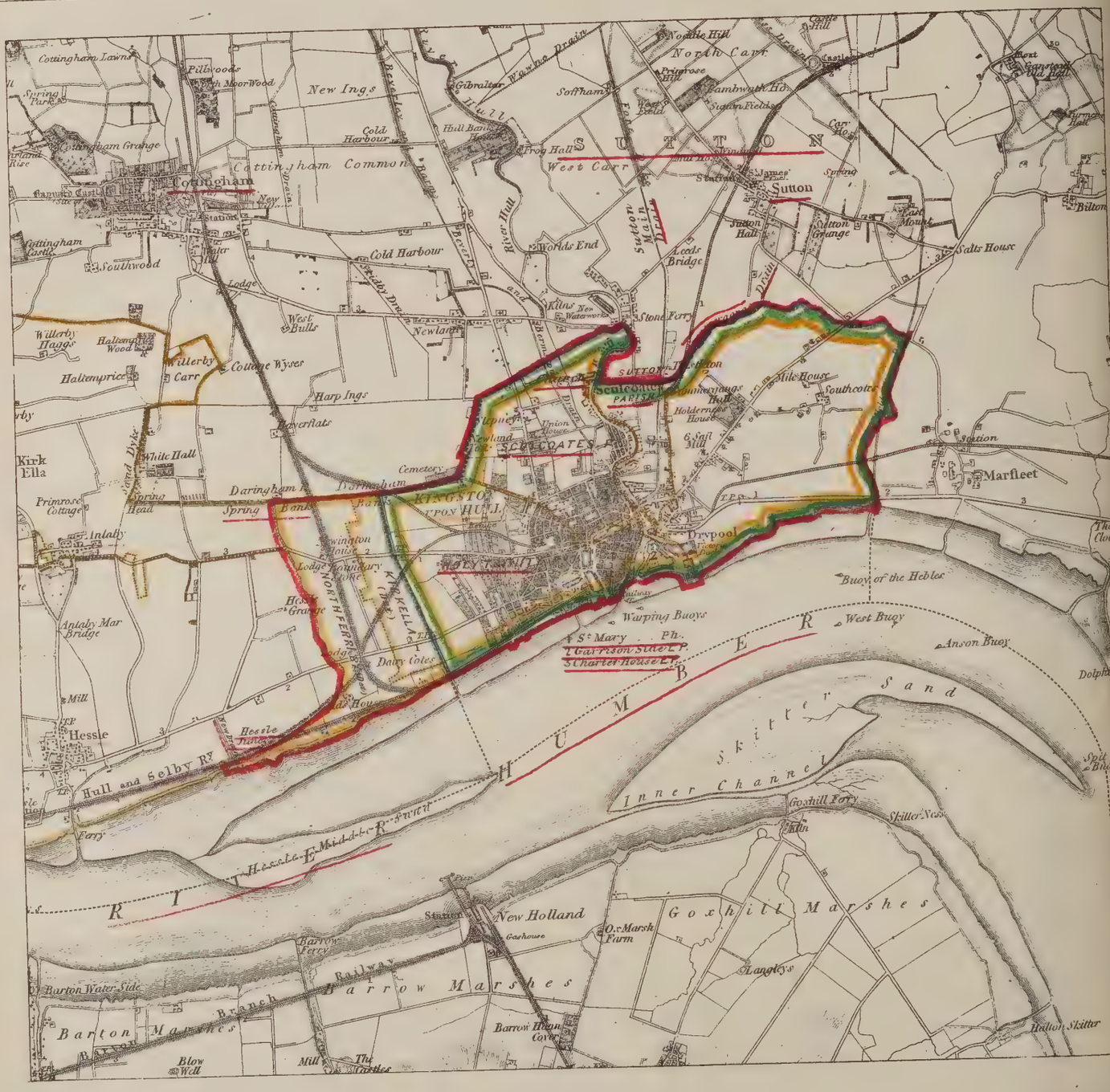
They also recommend that a portion of the Parish of Gaywood, comprising the suburb of Highgate and the land adjacent thereto, should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of King's Lynn, and the space included between the present Boundary of the " Borough, and the following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the present Boundary on the north-east at the New Bridge near Walker's house, north-" ward, along Alma Lane, crossing the railway, to the Point at which that lane joins the " Gaywood Road; thence, westward, along the Gaywood Road to the Point at which it is met " by Salter's Road; thence, northward, along Salter's Road to the Point at which the said " road joins the old East Sea Bank; thence, northward, along the old East Sea Bank to " the new Sea Bank; thence, westward, along the new Sea Bank to the Point at which it " joins the old West Sea Bank; thence, south-westward, along the old West Sea Bank (which " forms the eastern Boundary of the Parish of North Lynn) to the Estuary Cut; thence, " southward, along the east side of the Estuary Cut to the Point at which it meets the " present Boundary of the Borough."

KINGSTON UPON HULL



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

The Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull consists of the district described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"The several Parishes of St. Mary, the Holy Trinity, Sculcoates, and Drypool; together with the "extra-parochial space called Garrisonside, and all other extra-parochial places, if any, which are "surrounded by the Boundaries of the said Parishes of St. Mary, the Holy Trinity, Sculcoates, "and Drypool, or any or either of them; and also all such part of the Parish of Sutton as is "situated to the south of a straight line to be drawn from Sculcoates Church to the point at "which the Sutton Drain meets the Summergangs Drain."

The Population in 1861 was 97,661, showing an increase of 45,750 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 19,516.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	5,140
Freemen - - - - -	1,358
	6,498
Double entries - - - -	932
Actual number - - -	5,566

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 19,209, of whom 12,090 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 3,656 acres.

In 1851 the provisions of the Public Health Act were applied to the Town, which is now, however, governed by "The Kingston-upon-Hull Improvement Act, 1854," (17 & 18 Vict. c. 101). The Town Council are thereby constituted the Local Board of Health under the Public Health Act, and the Borough is declared to be a District for the purposes of that Act.

Hull, which is one of the great seaports of England, is fast increasing in population and wealth. Of late years the Docks have been much extended, and the value of property in the Town has considerably increased since 1861.

Within the present Boundary, on the east side, there is an open space of about 1,500 acres, which has not yet been made use of for building purposes, and no extension in that quarter is necessary.

On the south-west, along the banks of the Humber, the extension of the Docks is proceeding rapidly. A large Dock is now in course of construction which reaches nearly to the present Boundary, and others are contemplated which will extend far beyond it, power to construct having already been conferred on the Dock Company by the Hull Docks Act of 1867.

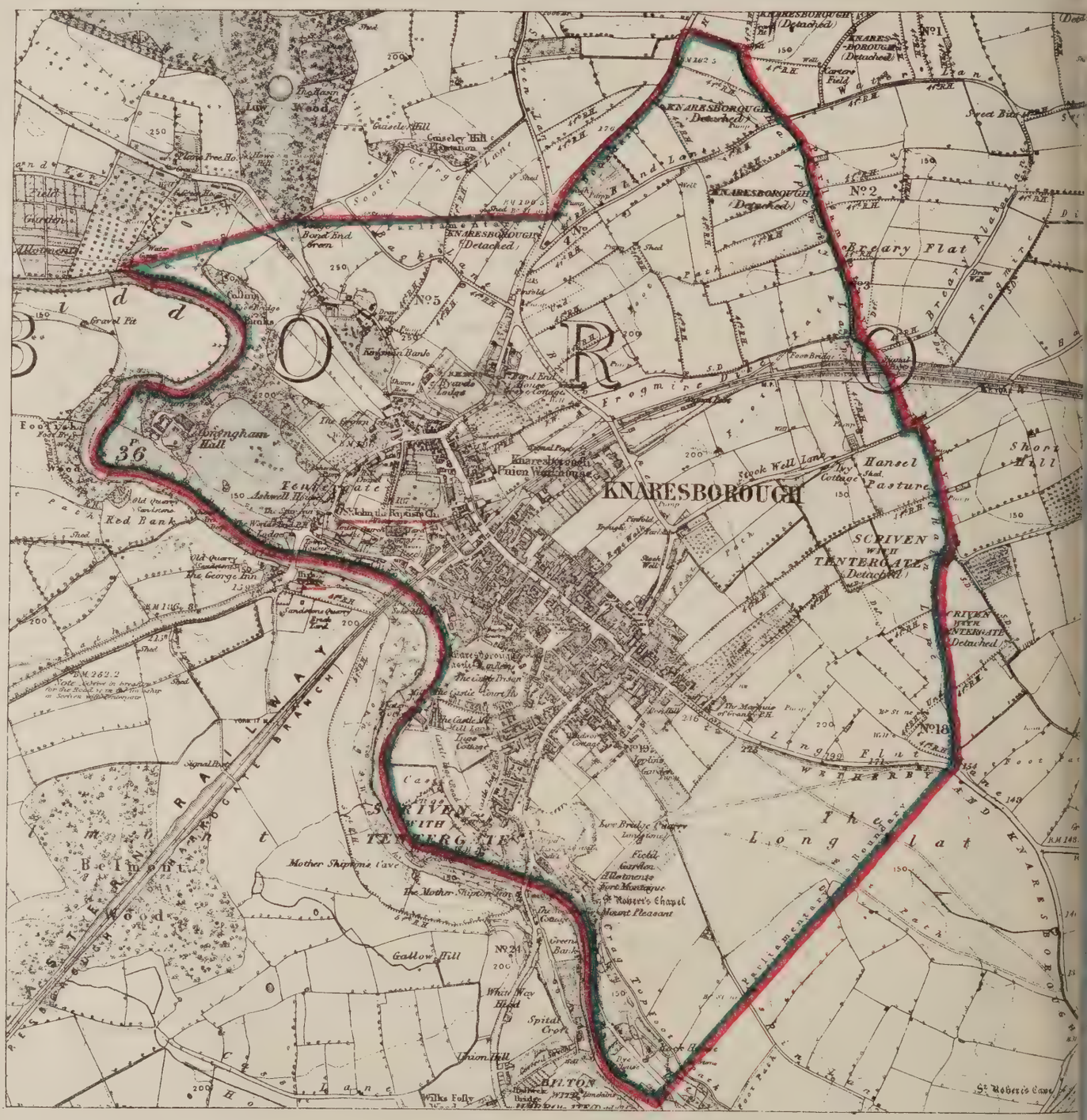
On the south-west and west the suburbs of Dairy Coates and Beetonsville have arisen beyond the Boundary, and are rapidly extending; whilst within the Boundary the buildings have in some cases already reached the Limits of the Borough.

The Commissioners recommend an extension of the present Boundary so as to allow for the construction of the Docks, and to include the suburbs above referred to.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, together with such parts of the Parishes of Hessle,
" North Ferriby, and Kirk Ella as are included between the present Boundary of the Borough
" and the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the south-western angle of the present Boundary at the River Humber, along that
" river westward as far as the New Drain of the Hessle and Anlaby Drainage; thence up
" the said drain to the Point at which it is crossed by the Hull and Selby Railway; thence
" curving along the south side of the said railway in a north-easterly direction past Hessle
" Junction, and along the south side of the northern branch of the said railway, to the Point
" at which it crosses the eastern Boundary of the Parish of Hessle; thence, northward, along
" the said Parish Boundary, and along the Boundary between the Parishes of North Ferriby
" and Kirk Ella to the Point at which it meets the Boundary of the Parish of Cottingham,
" at Spring Bank; thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Cottingham on the
" south side of Spring Bank to the north-western angle of the present Boundary of the
" Borough."

KNARESBOROUGH



Scale_Six Inches to One Statute Mile $10\frac{1}{560}$

10 Chains 5 0 10 20 30 40 60 60 70 80 Chains
40 Perches 20 0 40 80 120 160 200 240 280 320 Perches
1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868.

BOROUGH OF KNARESBOROUGH.

KNARESBOROUGH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF KNARESBOROUGH.

The Borough of Knaresborough consists of the Town of Knaresborough, and a District constituted by a Local Government Act (4 Geo. 4. c. 35.)

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

"The Boundary described in the second section of an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign "of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, and intituled 'An Act for paving, lighting, "'watching, cleansing, and improving the Town of Knaresborough in the West Riding of the "County of York, and that part of the Township of Scriven-with-Tentergate which adjoins "'the said Town and is called Tentergate.'"

The Population in 1861 was 5,402, showing a decrease of 534 since 1831, and was estimated in 1866 5,336, showing a further decrease.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,318.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	290
Double entries	18
Actual number	272

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,045, of whom 731 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Commissioners appointed under the Act of George 4. above mentioned are the sole governing body of the Town.

The Parish of Knaresborough is very extensive, and consists of five Townships, with the area subjoined:—

	Acres.
Bilton-with-Harrogate (including High and Low Harrogate)	4,120
Knaresborough	3,012
Scriven-with-Tentergate	1,829
Brearton	1,562
Arkendale	1,603
	12,126

In 1861 the population of the whole Parish was 11,277.

The Parliamentary Borough, and the District under the Improvement Commissioners with which it is co-extensive, comprise an area of 481 acres, and include part of the Township of Knaresborough and part of Scriven-with-Tentergate. The portion of these Townships not included within the Borough is sparsely populated and purely agricultural; and the same remark applies to Brearton and Arkendale.

In Bilton-with-Harrogate, however, is situate the well-known watering place of Harrogate, which is every year increasing, in the number not only of its visitors but of its resident population, many persons who carry on business at Leeds now occupying villas there. The Town of Harrogate is governed by a Board of Commissioners appointed under a Local Act (4 Vict. c. 16.); and in 1862 the Commissioners were constituted a Local Board under the Local Government Act, 1858. Their jurisdiction extends over 761 acres of the Township of Bilton-with-Harrogate, and 175 acres of the adjoining Township of Pannall, making together 936 acres.

The growth of the Town is shown by the following facts: in 1841 the resident population within the District under the Improvement Commissioners was 3,372; in 1851, 4,527; in 1861, 6,110; and it is now estimated at 6,500.

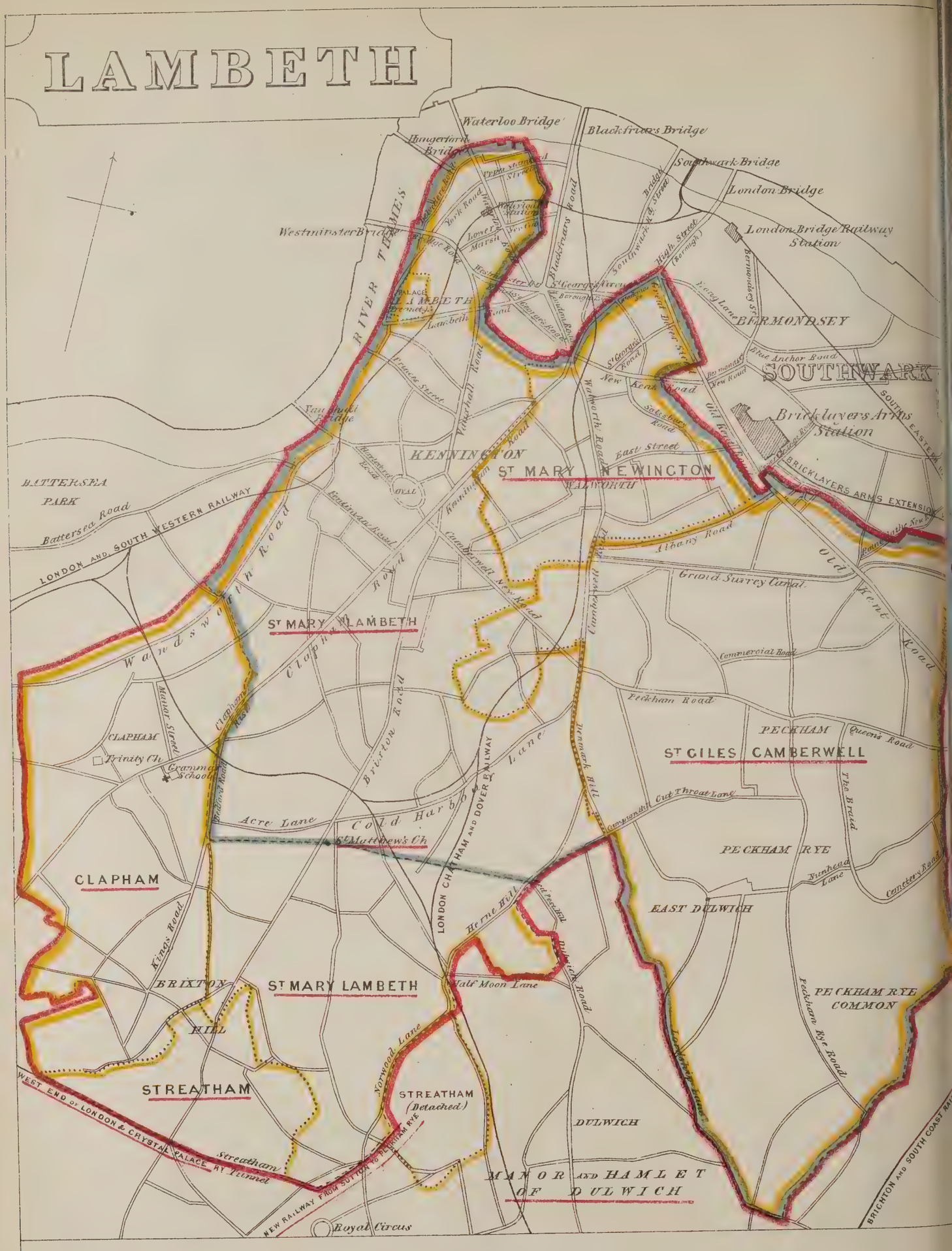
On the west the River Nidd forms the Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough of Knaresborough, and the Town approaches close to the river. Two bridges about half a mile apart connect the two banks, and what are known as the High and Low Roads lead from each bridge to Harrogate. In each case the nearest point of that Town is rather more than three miles distant. The North Eastern Railway runs from York through Knaresborough to Harrogate, and the passenger station for the latter Town was formerly at Starbeck, which is midway between the two Towns; but a station at such a distance from Harrogate was found inconvenient, and five years ago a passenger station was opened at High Harrogate. Since the abandonment of the passenger station at Starbeck, building has not increased in the village.

Along the High Road leading from Knaresborough to Harrogate there are several villas and cottages, the number of such houses, including those in the village of Starbeck, being, in the three miles of road, 89. On the Low Road from the Low Bridge to Woodlands, a distance of one mile and three quarters, there are 68 houses, of which 40 are close to Knaresborough. With the exceptions just indicated the district between Harrogate and Knaresborough is purely agricultural.

The Commissioners, having regard to these circumstances, do not consider themselves justified in proposing the addition of Harrogate to the Borough of Knaresborough.

They do not propose any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits of that Borough.

LAMBETH



Scale Two Inches to One Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt^n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

LAMBETH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.

The Borough of Lambeth consists of the district thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"The Parish of *Saint Mary, Newington*, the Parish of *Saint Giles, Camberwell*, except the Manor " and Hamlet of Dulwich, and also such part of the Parish of *Lambeth* as is situate to the north " of the line herein-after described, including the extra-parochial space encompassed by such " part:

"From the point at which the road from London to Dulwich by Red Post Hill leaves the road from " London over Herne Hill in a straight line to Saint Matthew's Church at Brixton; thence in " a straight line to a point in the Boundary between the respective Parishes of *Lambeth* and " *Clapham* one hundred and fifty yards south of the middle of the carriageway along Acre " Lane."

The population in 1861 was 294,883, showing an increase of 140,270 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 44,529.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	27,754

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 42,767, of whom 4,224 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough of Lambeth comprises an area of 5,655 acres.

It is bounded on the north by the Borough of Southwark, on the north-west by the River Thames, and on the east by the Borough of Greenwich.

On the south and south-west it adjoins the part of the Parish of Lambeth which is now without the Borough, and the Parishes of Streatham and Clapham.

Part of that portion of the Parish of Lambeth which is without the Borough, and parts of the Parishes of Streatham and Clapham, are very thickly populated, and the lines of houses and streets within them are continuous with those within the Borough.

The whole of the Parish of Lambeth, together with the Parishes of Streatham and Clapham, is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Commissioners recommend that the districts referred to should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

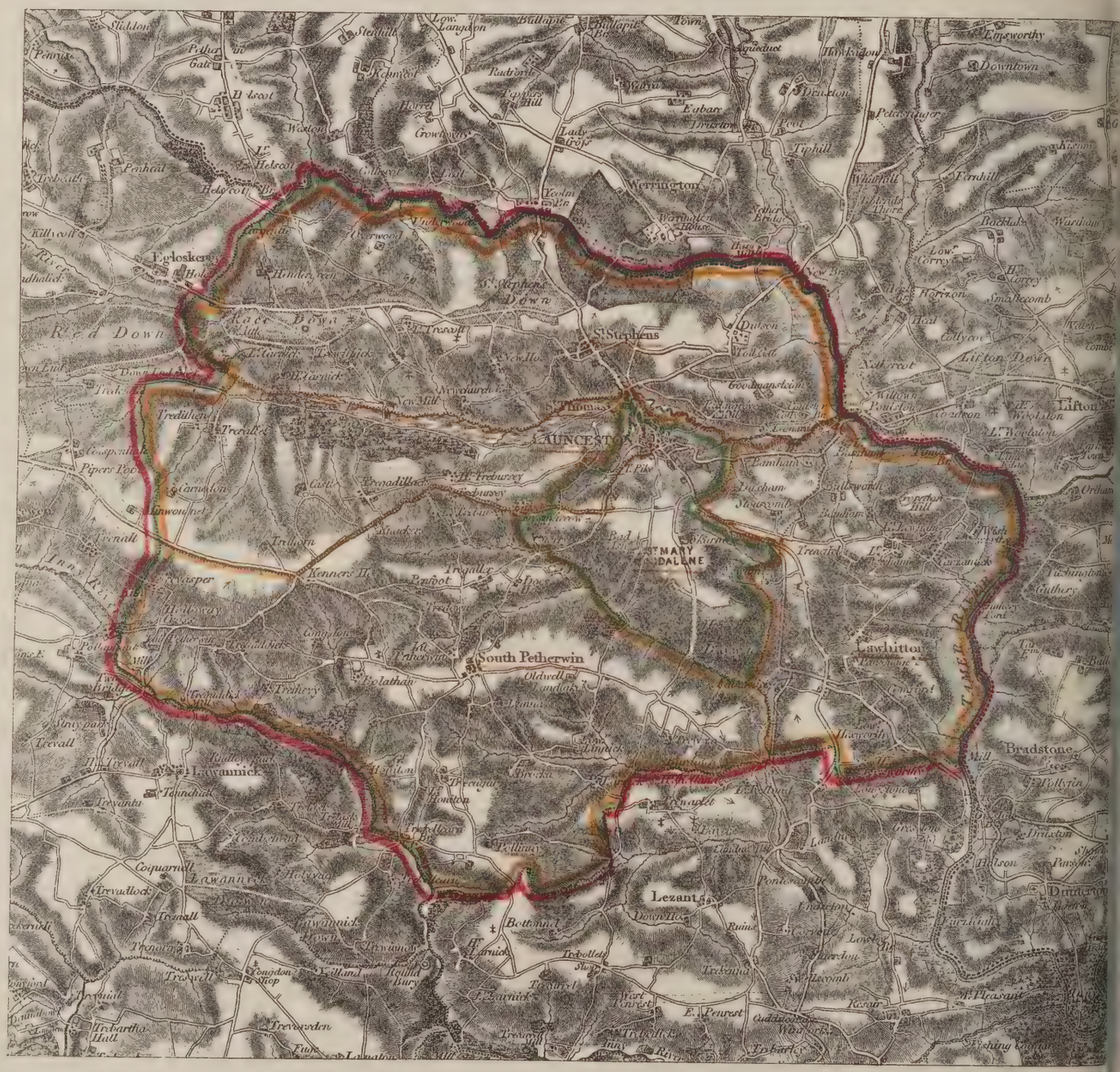
"The present Borough of Lambeth:

"The Parish of Clapham, exclusive of the detached portion:

"So much of the Parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, not being already within the Borough, as lies to the "north of the West End and Crystal Palace Railway, and of the new railway from near Peckham "Rye to Sutton: and

"That part of the Parish of Streatham which intervenes between the Parishes of Clapham and "Lambeth, and lies to the north of the West End and Crystal Palace Railway.

LAUNCESTON



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF LAUNCESTON.

LAUNCESTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LAUNCESTON.

The Borough of Launceston consists of the Town of Launceston, and a large tract of agricultural land.

Its area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" The old Borough of Launceston and the Parish of St. Stephen, and all such parts of the several Parishes of Lawhitton, St. Thomas the Apostle, and South Petherwin as are without the old Borough of Launceston."

The Population in 1861 was 5,140, showing a decrease of 274 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,020.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	421
Double entries - - - -	50
Actual number - - -	371

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 833, of whom 478 were at a rental below £10.

The Town of Launceston is nearly in the centre of the Borough, which has an area of 14,707 acres.

The Municipal Borough contains the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, the Hamlet of St. Thomas, and a small part of the Parish of Lawhitton.

The Health of Towns Act is in force throughout the Municipal Borough, and a small additional part of the Parishes of Lawhitton and St. Stephen.

Launceston is not a commercial or manufacturing Town, but is the market for the agricultural district forming the upper part of the valley of the Tamar. As before stated, the population of the Borough in 1861 was 5,140, but, in consequence of emigration, it has since considerably decreased. The number of inhabited Houses is about the same as in 1861.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

LEEDS

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

LEEDS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

The Borough of Leeds consists of:—

"The Parish of *Leeds*."

The Population in 1861 was 207,165, showing an increase of 83,772 since 1831, and was estimated in 867 at 232,425.

The number of Inhabited Houses in 1861 was 44,651.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	8,485
Double entries - - - -	1,268
Actual number - - - -	7,217

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 44,315, of whom 34,978 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough has hitherto returned two Members; but, under "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Sect. 18., it will in future send three Members to Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, which are identical, contain eleven Townships and four Hamlets, and embrace an area of 21,572 acres.

There has been in all directions within the Parliamentary Limits a progressive increase in the population and in the number of inhabited houses, principally towards the west and the south; but a very large portion of the Borough is not occupied by buildings, and considerably more than one half of its area is available for the gradual expansion of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

LEICESTER

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

A Saint Leonard
B Saint Margaret (Part of)
C All Saints
D Black Friars (Extra Par.)
E Augustin Friars (D°)
F Saint Nicholas
G Saint Martin
H Castle View Liberty
I Newark Liberty

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

LEICESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

The Borough of Leicester consists of the Parishes of *St. Margaret*, *St. Leonard*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Martin*, *St. Mary*, and *All Saints*, the Liberties of *Castle View* and *Newark*, and the Extra-parochial places of *Blackfriars* and *Whitefriars*.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c, 64., Schedule O.:—

"The old Borough of Leicester, and the space over which the Magistrates of the old Borough "of Leicester at present exercise a Jurisdiction concurrently with the Magistrates of the county "of Leicester, including the Castle View."

The Population in 1861 was 68,056, showing an increase of 27,417 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 14,595.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	3,588
Freemen - - - - -	1,839
Ancient Right qualifications - -	11
	5,438
Double entries - - - -	676
Actual number - - - -	4,762

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 14,127, of whom 9,758 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 3,200 acres.

The Local Government Act is in force within the Borough.

The present Parliamentary Boundaries embrace the whole of the population which ought to be included within them, and there is no tendency in the Town to increase beyond the Boundary.

The Commissioners do not recommend any enlargement of the Borough.

LEOMINSTER

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER.

LEOMINSTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER.

The Borough of Leominster consists of:—

"The Parish of *Leominster*."

The Population in 1861 was 5,658, showing an increase of 409 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,157.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	352
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	56
	408
Double entries - - - -	41
Actual number - - -	367

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 991, of whom 592 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough are identical.

The Local Government Act, 1858, has been adopted, but the jurisdiction of the Local Board extends only to the old Borough, which comprises but a part of the Parish.

The area of the Borough comprises 8,086 acres, and there are no buildings beyond its Limits except country villages.

The population is slightly increasing, but there is ample room within the Borough for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

LEWES

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Scale of Two Inches to a Statute Mile. 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF LEWES.

LEWES.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LEWES.

The Borough of Lewes consists of the Parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe*, parts of the Parishes of *Kingston*, *St. Anne*, *St. John Baptist Southover*, *St. John-under-the-Castle*, and *South Malling*; and the Castle Precincts.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"From the Town Mill on the north-western side of the Town in a straight line to the Smock "Windmill, which is the most southerly of the two windmills called "The Kingstone Mills;" "thence in a straight line to the point at which the Boundary of the Parish of Southover crosses "the Cockshut Stream; thence along the Cockshut Stream to the point at which the same joins "the River Ouse; thence along the River Ouse to the point at which the same would be cut by "a straight line to be drawn from the point last described to the point on the Eastern Cliff known "as the site of an old windmill; thence in a straight line to the said point on the Eastern Cliff; "thence in a straight line to the windmill called 'Malling Mill;' thence in a straight line to the "point at which the stream which turns the paper mill falls into the River Ouse; thence in a "straight line to the Town Mill."

The Population in 1861 was 9,716, showing an increase of 689 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,820.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	664
Ancient Right qualifications	56
	720
Double entries	44
Actual number	676

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,641, of whom 863 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

Lewes is not a Municipal Borough; but a separate Local Improvement Act is in force in the old Parliamentary Borough as it existed before 1832, and in the Parish of Cliffe, both of which are within the present Parliamentary Boundary.

The area of the Borough, comprising 820 acres, is almost entirely occupied by the Town and its suburbs.

On the south, the district immediately without the Boundary is marsh land, and unsuitable for building; on the east, steep and exposed downs form a natural barrier to any further extension of the Town; and on the north-east the River Ouse and a considerable tract of low land intervenes between the Town and the present Boundary.

Any extension of building, therefore, must take place on the west and north-west, and, although the existing Limits include all the houses at present forming the Town, it is probable that building will before long extend beyond them in this direction.

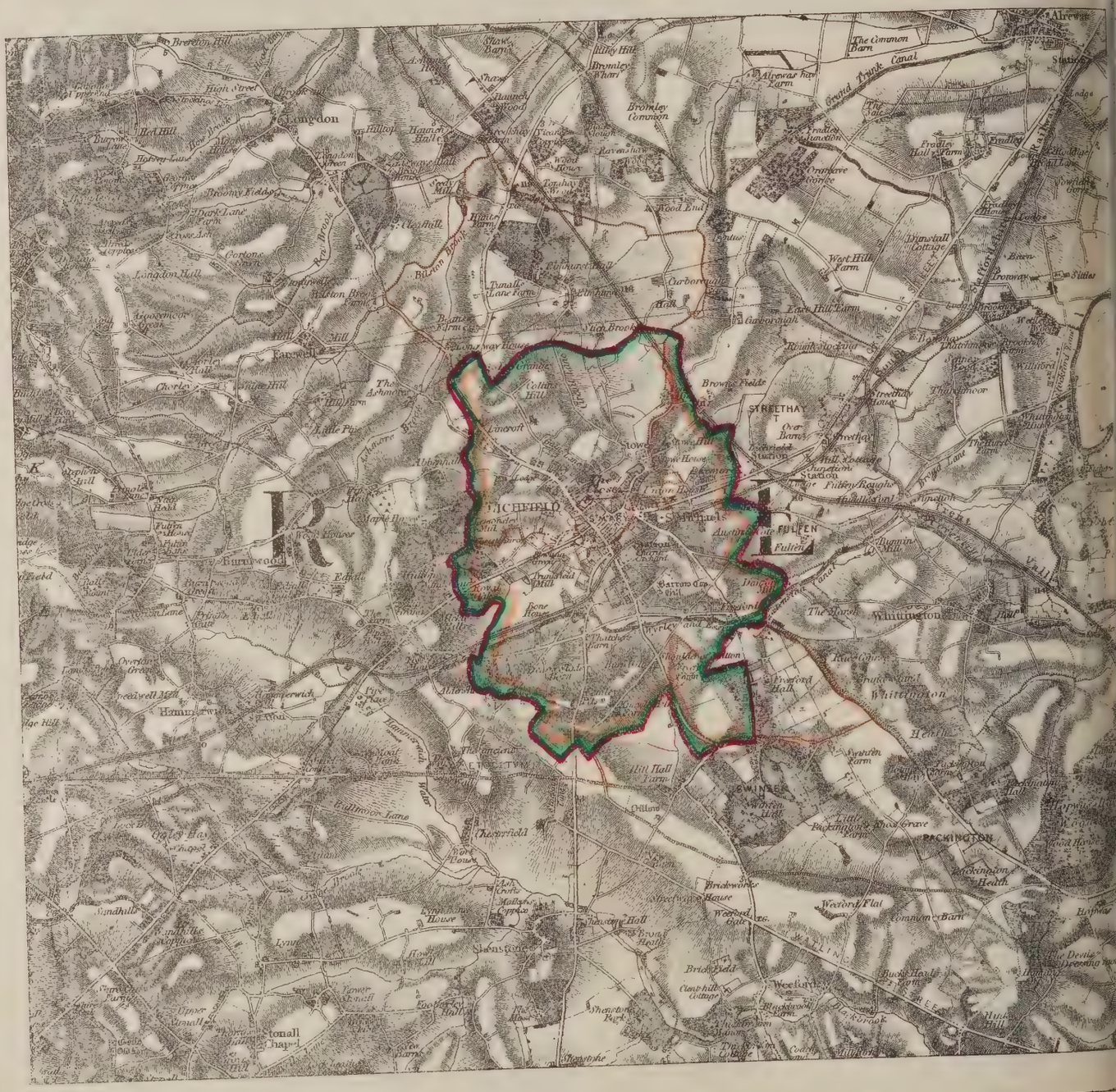
The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be enlarged on this side so as to allow for such an extension of the Town Population as may reasonably be anticipated. The small area of land proposed to be added consists of parts of the Parishes of South Malling, St. John-under-the-Castle, St. Anne, and Kingston, other parts of which are already included within the Borough.

The Borough, as enlarged, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Lewes, and the space contained between the present Boundary of the " Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:—

" From the Point of the present Boundary called 'Malling Mill' in a straight line to the centre " of the Road immediately on the north of the said mill, such straight line being in " production of the present Boundary from the Point of it known as the 'site of an old " windmill' to 'Malling Mill;' thence, westward, in a straight line to the north-western corner " of the wall of the garden of 'Malling House;' thence in a straight line to the Point at " which the old turnpike road from the Spital Burn to Offham crosses the road leading from " the inn called the 'Elephant and Castle' in the Town of Lewes to the windmill near the " race stand known as 'Steeres Mill' or the 'Offham Mill;' thence southward in a straight " line to the windmill known as the Spital Mill; thence in a straight line to the Point of " the present Boundary called the Smock Windmill."

LICHFIELD



REFERENCE

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Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF LICHFIELD.

LICHFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LICHFIELD.

The Borough of Lichfield consists of:—

"The County of the City of Lichfield, and the place called *The Close*, which is encompassed "by the said County."

The Population in 1861 was 6,893, showing an increase of 394 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,456.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	414
Freemen - - - - -	95
Freeholders - - - -	211
	720
Double entries - - - -	156
Actual number - - -	564

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,332, of whom 948 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough of Lichfield is identical with the Boundary of the City of Lichfield, and comprises an area of about 3,416 acres.

The Town is paved and lighted under a local Act (6 Geo. III. c. 42.) It is situated nearly in the centre of the Parliamentary Borough, and is surrounded by a margin of agricultural land, varying from half a mile to a mile and a quarter in breadth.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

LINCOLN

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile 1:63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James K.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF LINCOLN.

LINCOLN.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LINCOLN.

The Borough of Lincoln consists of:—

" The old City of Lincoln, the *Bail* and *Close*, and a certain Common belonging to the Freemen " of Lincoln called *Canwick Common*, together with all Extra-parochial places, if any, which are " surrounded by the old City of Lincoln, the *Bail* and *Close*, and the said Common, or any or " either of them, or by the Boundaries or Boundary of any or either of them."

The Population in 1861 was 20,999, showing an increase of 9,782 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,315.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,267
Freemen - - - -	546
	1,813
Double entries - - -	100
Actual number - - - -	1,713

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,062, of whom 2,768 were at a rental below £10.

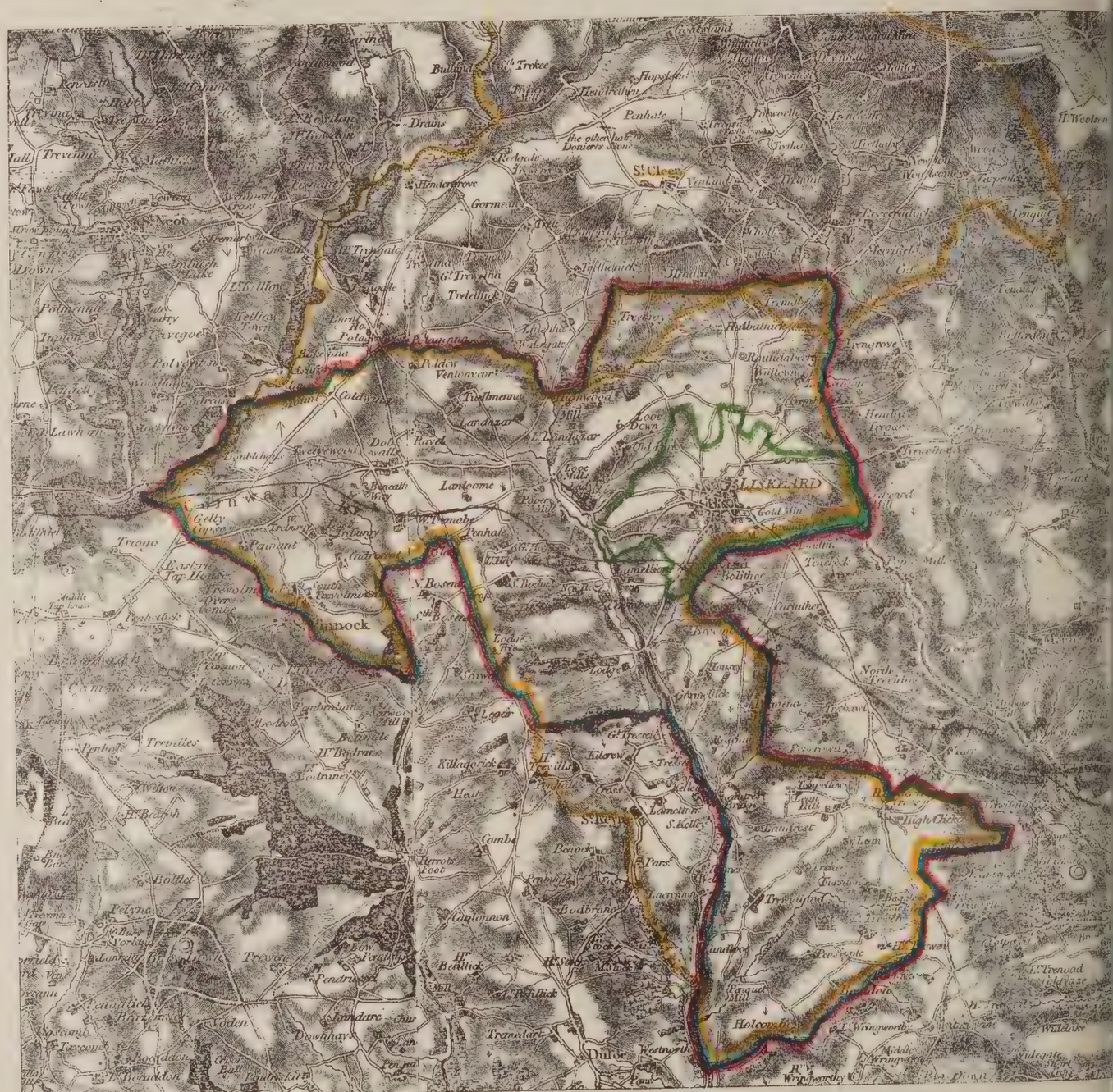
The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and embrace an area of 3,891 acres.

The Local Government Act is in force within the Limits of the Borough.

There is no Town Population beyond the existing Borough Boundary, nor is there any tendency in the Town to increase beyond the present Parliamentary Limits in any direction.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

LISKEARD


LISKEARD
St Cleer
Dobwalls
Lanlivery
Lanlivet
Pelynt
Lanreath
Duloe
Looe
Trelawne
Penhale
Trethevy
Tremabe
Tremeddan
Tremollett
Tremaddock
Tremaine
Tremarth
Tremarrick
Tremeer
Tremoddrett
Tremodrett
Tremollett
Tremore
Tremorvah
Tremorvah
Tremorvah

BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.

LISKEARD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.

The Borough of Liskeard consists of:—

" The Parish of *Liskeard*, and also all such parts of the old Borough of Liskeard as are without " the Parish of Liskeard."

The Population in 1861 was 6,585, showing an increase of 2,491 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,146.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	450
Double entries - - - - -	16
Actual number - - - -	434

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,021, of whom 553 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough was originally fixed by a charter of the 29th year of ueen Elizabeth, and has not been altered. It includes the Parish of Liskeard and two small triangular rtions of the Parish of St. Cleer, and comprises an area of 8,387 acres.

The Municipal Borough comprises an area of 810 acres.

Neither the Local Government Act nor any Towns Improvement Act is in force in the Borough.

The Parish of Liskeard is entirely agricultural, and there is on all sides of the Town and within the orough a considerable margin of land unoccupied by buildings.

Within the last 30 years copper mines have been developed in the Parish of St. Cleer, and several are ow at work within four miles of the Town of Liskeard, which has consequently become the market own for a considerable mining as well as agricultural district.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

LIVERPOOL
LONDON & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
(Edge Hill & Bootle Branch)
WALTON ON THE HILL
WAVERTREE
WESTDERBY
EVERTON
BOOTLE cum LINACRE
KIRKDALE
LIVERPOOL
TOXTETH PARK
Extra Parochial
Linacre
Bootle
Hawthorne Road
Kirkdale or Bootle Road
Liverpool Industrial School
Zoological Gardens
Botanic Gardens
Edge Hill & Gordon Branch
Smithdown Lane
Lodge Lane
Prince's Park
Pingle Point
Brunswick
Seaforth
Rimrose
Rimrose Brook
SOUTHPORT RAILWAY
Leeds and Liverpool Canal
RIVER MERSEY
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL.

The Borough of Liverpool consists of the Parish of *Liverpool*, the Townships of *Everton* and *Kirkdale*, t of the Extra-parochial place of *Toxteth Park*, now parochialised, and part of the Township of *West rby*.

ts Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the western extremity of Dingle Lane, on the south of the town along Dingle Lane, to the " point at which the same meets Ullet Lane; thence along Ullet Lane to the point at which the " same meets Lodge Lane; thence along Lodge Lane to the point at which the same meets " Smithdown Lane; thence along Smithdown Lane to the point at which the same is met by the " Boundary of the Township of Wavertree; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the " Township of Wavertree to that point thereof which is nearest to the south-eastern corner of the " wall of the new Botanic Gardens; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern corner; thence " along the eastern wall of the new Botanic Gardens to the point at which such wall reaches Edge " Lane; thence, eastward, along Edge Lane to a point seventy-four yards distant from the point " last described; thence in a line parallel to the new street called Grove Street to the point at " which such parallel line reaches the London Road; thence along the London Road to the point " at which the same is joined by Deane Street; thence in a straight line to the Boundary stone in " Rake Lane, near the southern extremity of Whitefield Lane; thence, northward, along the " Boundary of the Township of Everton to the point at which the same joins the Boundary of the " Township of Kirkdale; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the Township of Kirkdale to " the point at which the same reaches the high-water mark of the River Mersey; thence along the " high-water mark of the River Mersey to that point thereof which is nearest to the point first " described; thence in a straight line to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 443,938, showing an increase of 242,187 since 1831, and was computed in 7 at 490,894.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 65,781.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	20,554
Freemen - - - - -	1,285
	21,839
Double entries - - - -	1,221
Actual number - - -	20,618

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 65,683, of whom 20,454 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough has hitherto returned two Members, but under " The Representation of the People Act, 7," sect. 18., it will in future send three Members to Parliament.

Since the year 1835 the Municipal and the Parliamentary Limits of Liverpool have been identical.

The Borough contains an area of 5,110 acres, of which 1,035 acres are not built upon.

The first Township on the north beyond the Borough Boundary is Bootle-cum-Linacre, which abuts on the River, and contains 1,207 acres. Of these 850 are purely agricultural, 156 are waste, and 201 are built upon. The population in 1861 was 6,414, in 1867 it was estimated at 11,800.

In the Township of Walton-on-the-Hill, also outside the Borough Boundary, about 1,360 acres out of 1,944 are under cultivation. The Population in 1861 was 3,594, and in 1867 it was computed at 3,750.

Of the Township of West Derby, part is already within the Borough, and the remainder, consisting of 5,529 acres, is without. The Population outside the Borough in 1861 was 16,167, and in 1867 it was computed at 21,000.

The Township of Wavertree, also without the Borough, has an estimated area of 1,838 acres, of which about two-thirds is agricultural land. The Population in 1861 was 5,392; in 1867 it was estimated at 6,685.

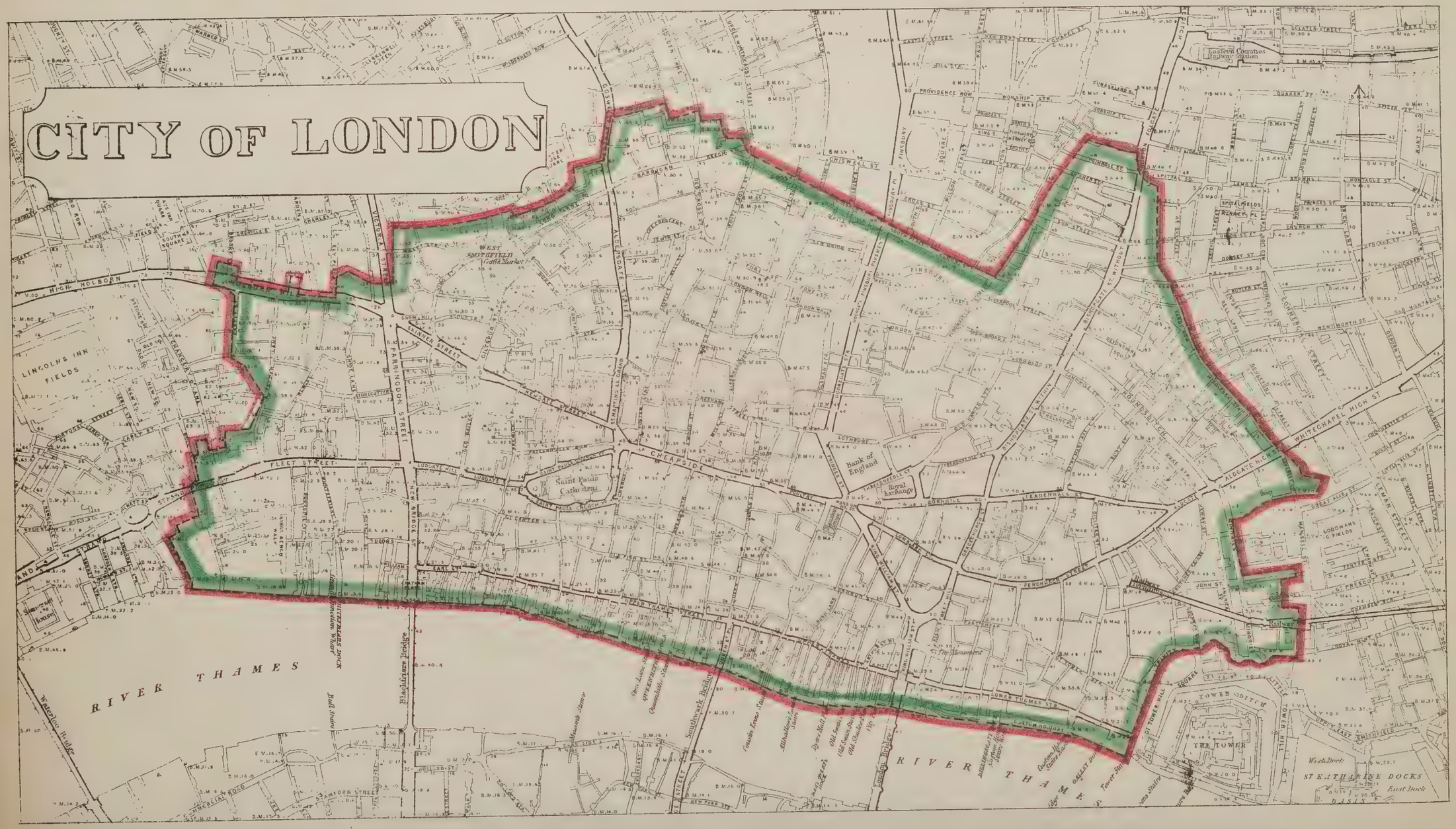
Local Boards of Health have been established in the three last-mentioned Townships.

In proposing an extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits of the Borough the Commissioners have drawn a line which will include the mass of building immediately beyond the present Boundary and will exclude the land which is not built over nor likely to be so for some time. This line is defined generally by the Railway.

The Boundary Act of 1832 defines the Parliamentary Boundary of Liverpool to be "the high-water mark of the River Mersey," but the Commissioners are not aware of any special reason for making the Borough an exception to the general rule which they propose, and by which the Boundaries of Boroughs abutting on tidal waters should be the low-water mark.

The proposed Boundary may be described as follows:—

"From the Point at which Ullet Lane leaves the present Boundary of the Borough along the said lane
" and Smithdown Lane to the Point at which Smithdown Lane is crossed by the Edge Hill and
" Garston Branch of the London and North Western Railway; thence northward along the
" western side of the said branch railway to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary
" at the Wavertree Road; thence eastward along the north side, and northward along the west
" side of the Edgehill and Bootle branch of the said Railway to the Point at which it crosses
" the Boundary of the Township of West Derby; thence south-westward along the Boundary
" of the said Township of West Derby to the Point at which it leaves Breck Road; thence
" along Breck Road to the Point at which it meets Walton Breck Road; thence along Walton
" Breck Road to the Point at which the same meets the present Boundary of the Borough
" thence along the present Boundary to the Point at which the same is cut by the Kirkdale
" Bootle Road; thence northward along the said road to the Point at which the same joins
" Hawthorn Road; thence along Hawthorn Road to the Point at which Hawthorn Road meets
" Mill Lane; thence northward in a straight line to the Boundary stone of Christ Church
" District, marked B. C. C. D. 1866. No. 1., on the east bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal
" thence along the said canal to the Point at which the same crosses the Boundary of the
" Township of Bootle-cum-Linacre; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the said Township
" to the Point near Rimrose Bridge on the east bank of the River Mersey; thence southward
" along the River Mersey to the Point in it opposite the southernmost angle of the present
" Boundary; thence north-eastward along the present Boundary to the Point first described."


CITY OF LONDON
HIGH HOLBORN
LINCOLNS INN FIELDS
FLEET STREET
CHANCERY LANE
STRAND
CHEAPSIDE
NEWGATE STREET
FARRINGDON STREET
ALDERSGATE STREET
WEST SMITHFIELD Cattle Market
FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON WALL
MOORGATE
BROADWAY
LOTHBURY
THREADNEEDLE ST
Bank of England
Royal Exchange
CORNHILL
LEADENHALL ST
GRACECHURCH ST
FENCHURCH STREET
BISHOPSGATE
WHITECHAPEL HIGH ST
ALDGATE HIGH ST
Saint Paul's Cathedral
Blackfriars Bridge
Southwark Bridge
Waterloo Bridge
RIVER THAMES
RIVER THAMES
TOWER HILL
THE TOWER
TOWER DITCH
ST KATHARINE DOCKS
Eastern Counties Railway Station
Railway
Scale- Six Inches to One Statute Mile
1000 Feet
0
1000
2000
3000
4000 Feet
1/4
1/2 Mile
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Henry James.

CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON.

REPORT ON THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Parliamentary Boundaries of the City of London, as defined by the 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., comprise:—

"The whole space contained within the exterior Boundaries of the Liberties of the City of London, "including the *Inner Temple* and the *Middle Temple*."

The Population in 1861 was 112,063, showing a decrease of 10,468 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 13,298.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	12,020
Liverymen - - - -	5,514
	17,534
Double entries - - - -	2,000
Actual number - - -	15,534

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 12,785, of whom 133 were at a rental below £10.

By section 46 of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," so much of sections 27 and 32 of the 2 Will. 4. c. 45., and of section 79 of the 6 Victoria, c. 18., as require the residence of Electors within *seven miles* of any City or Borough is repealed in respect to Electors otherwise qualified to be registered and to vote for the City of London; and such Electors are enabled to vote if they reside "within the "said City, or within *twenty-five miles thereof*, or any part thereof."

The Parliamentary Boundaries of the City comprise an area of 657 acres, and, as they are throughout conterminous with those of other Metropolitan Boroughs, the Commissioners are precluded from considering whether or not the existing Limits should be extended.

LUDLOW

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile. 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF LUDLOW.

LUDLOW.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LUDLOW.

The Borough of Ludlow consists of the old Borough, the Parish of *Ludlow Castle*, and parts of the Parishes of *Stanton Lacy*, *Bromfield*, and *Ludford*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" From the point on the south of the Town at which Dirty Brook joins the River Teme, north-
" eastward, along the Boundary of the Township of Ludford to that point thereof which is nearest
" to the south-western corner of the piece of land called Rock Close; thence in a straight line to
" the said south-western corner; thence along the western fence of Rock Close to the point at
" which the same cuts the road to the Sheet; thence towards Ludlow along the road to the Sheet
" to the point at which the same is joined by a road leading by Gallows Bank into Rock Lane;
" thence along the last-mentioned road to the point at which the same reaches Rock Lane; thence
" along Rock Lane to the point at which the same is joined by a road to the Sandpits Turnpike;
" thence along the said road to the Sandpits Turnpike to the point at which the same is met by
" the eastern fence of the garden of the public house called the Cross Keys; thence in a straight
" line to the point at which Fishmore Brook would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the
" point last described to Stanton Lacy House; thence along the Fishmore Brook to the point at
" which the same joins the River Corve; thence up the River Corve to the point at which the
" same meets the fence which separates the lands occupied by Mr. William Russell from the lands
" occupied by Mr. Henry Lloyd; thence along the last-mentioned fence to the point at which the
" same meets the Shrewsbury Road; thence along the fence which separates the two fields respec-
" tively called the Lease Piece and Pike Field to the point at which such fence meets the Burway
" Road; thence, northward, along the Burway Road to the point at which the same is met by
" the fence which separates the two fields respectively called "The Marshes" and "The Ox
" Pasture;" thence along the last-mentioned fence to the point at which the same meets the
" River Teme; thence in a straight line to the point at which the fence which divides the lands of
" the Honourable Robert Henry Clive from lands of the Corporation of Ludlow, in the occupation
" of Mr. William Smith, meets the Prior Halton Road; thence towards Ludlow along the Prior
" Halton Road to the point at which the same is met by the fence which divides the lands of the
" Corporation of Ludlow, occupied by the late Mr. Johnnes and Mr. George Anderson, from
" lands of the said Corporation occupied by the late Mr. Anthony Jones and Mr. Robert Meyrick;
" thence along the last-mentioned fence to the point at which the same meets the Brick House
" Road; thence in a straight line to the eastern corner of Whitecliff Coppice; thence, southward,
" along the north-eastern fence of Whitecliff Coppice to the point at which the same meets the
" Boundary of the Township of Ludford; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Town-
" ship of Ludford to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 6,033, showing an increase of 163 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,253.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	395
Freemen - - - - -	31
	426
Double entries - - - -	26
Actual number - - -	400

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 937, of whom 514 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Municipal Borough consists of the Parish of St. Lawrence, Ludlow, and is co-extensive with the old Borough.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 1,371 acres.

The Population is gradually increasing, and the Town is the centre of an extensive agricultural district.

Houses are being built in the Township of Rock, both within and without the Borough, but there is still a considerable space within the Parliamentary Limits for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

LYME REGIS

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1863

BOROUGH OF LYME REGIS.

LYME REGIS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LYME REGIS.

The Borough of Lyme Regis consists of:—

"The Parishes of *Lyme Regis* and *Charmouth*."

The Population in 1861 was 3,215, showing a decrease of 130 since 1831.

This decrease seems, however, to be accounted for by the fact that shortly before the Census of 1861 two large manufactories had been closed, and the population has since that date increased by about two hundred.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 683.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	250
Freemen - - - - -	2
	252
Double entries - - - -	2
Actual number - - -	250

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 640, of whom 323 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Boundary comprises an area of 1,687 acres, and extends to a considerable distance beyond the Town.

The Municipal Borough is entirely within the Parish of Lyme Regis, and comprises only a portion of the Town, with a few detached closes lying in different parts of the Parish.

The Local Government Act has not been adopted in the Borough, but a Local Act, passed in 1845, is in force in the Parish of Lyme Regis.

There are no houses beyond the present Borough the occupiers of which are connected with it by community of interests, and building is not increasing.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

LYMINGTON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n J.N. Parsons F.R.A.S. C.B. Sir H. James K.B. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON.

LYMINGTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON.

The Borough of Lymington consists of the Parish of *Lymington* and part of the adjoining Parish of *Boldre*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. Cap. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The Parish of Lymington, and also such part of the Parish of Boldre as is comprised within the " following boundary, that is to say :

" From East-end Bridge, on the eastern boundary of the Parish of Boldre, in a straight line " through Boldre Church to the western bank of Lymington River; thence, southward, " along the western bank of Lymington River to the point at which the same meets the " boundary of the Parish of Boldre ; thence, southward, along the boundary of the Parish of " Boldre to East-end Bridge aforesaid."

The Population in 1861 was 5,179, showing a decrease of 182 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,025.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	349
Double entries - - - -	2
Actual number - - -	347

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 870, of whom 462 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary Borough of Lymington comprises an area of 4,769 acres, and includes the Municipal Borough (which contains less than 105 acres), together with a large agricultural district.

Very few houses have been built in or near the Town since 1832. In no direction has the Town extended beyond the Limits of the Parliamentary Borough, nor does there appear to be any probability of such an extension.

The Local Government Act has not been adopted, nor is any Local Act in force within the Parliamentary Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

MACCLESFIELD

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

MACCLESFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MACCLESFIELD.

The Borough of Macclesfield consists of the Township of Macclesfield and parts of the Townships of *Sutton* and *Hurdsfield.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" From the point at which the boundary of the Borough of Macclesfield meets the Leek Road " near Moss Pool, southward, along the Leek Road to the bridge over the Macclesfield Canal; " thence eastward, along the Macclesfield Canal to the point at which the same meets the boundary " of the Borough; thence, eastward, along the boundary of the borough to the point at which the " same is again met by the Macclesfield Canal; thence, northward, along the Macclesfield Canal " to the point at which the same crosses Shore's Clough Brook; thence, westward, along " Shore's Clough Brook to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the township " of Hurdsfield; thence, southward, along the boundary of the township of Hurdsfield to the " point at which the same meets the boundary of the Borough of Macclesfield; thence, west- " ward, along the boundary of the Borough of Macclesfield to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 36,101, showing an increase of 5,693 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 8,342.

The number of Electors on the Registrar of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	964
Double entries - - - - -	21
Actual number - - - -	943

The total number of Male Occupeirs in 1866 was 6,341, of whom 5,286 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 3,235 acres.

The land outside the Borough is chiefly agricultural, and occupied by persons having no special connexion with Macclesfield.

A tongue of land, forming part of the Township of Tytherington, juts into the Borough on the north, and contains a large mill, lately erected, in which about 1,500 hands will be employed, who must be almost entirely inhabitants of Macclesfield.

The Commissioners recommend that the district in which this mill stands should be included within the Boundary. The increase, however, to the population and to the number of voters for the Borough will be so insignificant, that the alteration proposed may be regarded rather as a rectification of the Boundary than as an addition to the area of the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Macclesfield, and the space included between the present Boundary of " the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say :—

" From the Point at which the Shore's Clough Brook leaves the Boundary of the Township " of Hurdsfield along the Shore's Clough Brook to the Point at which the same joins the " River Bollen; thence along the RiverBollen to the Point at which the same is joined by " West Brook; thence along West Brook to the Point at which the same joins the present " Boundary."

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

MAIDSTONE

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Bounduries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

MAIDSTONE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

The Borough of Maidstone consists of:—

"The Parish of *Maidstone*."

The Population in 1861 was 23,058, showing an increase of 7,268 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,119.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,572
Freemen - - - - -	401
	1,973
Double entries - - - -	156
Actual number - - -	1,817

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,417, of whom 2,224 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough, which is co-extensive with the Parish of Maidstone, comprises an area of 4,669 acres, including a detached portion of the Parish known by the name of Lodington, which lies three miles to the south of the Town.

The Municipal Borough consists of the main body only of the Parish, and does not include Lodington.

The Local Government Act of 1858 is in force in the Municipal Borough.

The Town of Maidstone stands on the River Medway, near the north-eastern extremity of the Borough, and occupies an area of about 800 acres.

The number of inhabited houses has increased from 4,119 in 1861 to 4,606 at the present time, and the Population of the Borough, which was 15,790 in 1831, now exceeds 24,000.

The Town has increased considerably of late years, principally towards the north and west, in which directions there is ample room within the present Boundary for its further extension.

Quite recently some detached villas of a superior class have been erected along the road leading to Deptling, on the north-eastern side of the Borough, two or three of which are beyond the Parliamentary Limits. It is probable that there will be some further increase of building in this quarter, but, owing to local circumstances, this increase must necessarily be inconsiderable.

Along the Ashford Road also there is a small extension of the Town beyond the Borough Boundary; but as yet there are not more than six or seven houses in this locality without the Limits. No building has taken place there for several years, and there is no apparent likelihood of further increase.

On the south side of the Borough the Boundary intersects the village of Tovil, and excludes some 40 or 50 cottages from the Borough; but Tovil, though situated partly within the Parish, and therefore within the Borough, of Maidstone, is a purely country Village, and these cottages, which were in existence in 1832, when the present Boundary was approved by the Legislature, are not inhabited by persons connected with the Town of Maidstone.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Limits.

MALDON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 186

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF MALDON.

MALDON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MALDON.

The Borough of Maldon consists of:—

"The old Borough of Maldon, and the Parish of *Heybridge*."

The Population in 1861 was 6,261, showing an increase of 1,366 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,329.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	308
Freemen - - - - -	596
	904
Double entries - - - - -	45
Actual number - - -	859

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,206, of whom 886 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parish of Heybridge is not included within the Municipal Borough, but in other respects the Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 5,103 acres.

The number of inhabited Houses appears to be at present increasing, particularly in the district of Heybridge, but there is still ample space for a further increase of building within the present Boundaries in all directions.

The adjacent districts are purely agricultural, and there are no houses beyond the existing Parliamentary Boundaries the occupiers of which can be considered as forming part of the Town Population of Maldon.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

MALMESBURY

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF MALMESBURY.

MALMESBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MALMESBURY.

The Borough of Malmesbury consists of the old Borough and a surrounding agricultural district.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The old Borough of Malmesbury, the respective Out-parishes of Saint Paul, Malmesbury, and " Saint Mary, Westport, and the several Parishes of Brokenborough. Charlton, Garsdon, Lea, " Great Somerford, Little Somerford, Foxley, and Bremhilham."

The Population in 1861 was 6,881, showing an increase of 745 since 1831.

The number of Inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,406.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	357
Freemen - - - -	13
	370
Double entries - - - -	41
Actual number - - -	329

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,187, of whom 835 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough, which comprises an area of 21,772 acres, is bounded on the north, south, and east by the Borough of Cricklade.

The old Borough includes only the Town itself, and the Parliamentary Borough extends considerably beyond it in all directions.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

MALTON

MALTON
NORTON
APPLETON-LE-STREET
BARTON-LE-STREET
HUTTONS AMBO
LANGTON
Old Malton Moor
Old Malton Fields
Swinton Field
Broughton Field
Langton Wold Training Ground
Rillington Moor
Low Moor
Burton Moor
Welburn Moor
Wykeham
Settrington
Broughton
Swinton
Amotherby
Appleton-le-Street
Barton-le-Street
Great Habton
Little Habton
Habton Grange
Newsham
The Ings
Ryton Grange
Garthorpe Hall
Swinton Ings
Low Moors
Brawby
Butterwick
Slingsby Carr
Sparrow Hall
Brassecastle
Howe
Howe Br.
Rye Mouth
Wykeham Hill
Manor Ho.
Rillington Station
Scagglethorpe
Wise Ho.
Marr Ho.
Bricklehill Ho.
The Croftes
The Marrs
Branberg Fields
Beck Ho.
Old Malton
Abbey Ho.
Priorpe
Priorpe Br.
Spring Gardens
Brick Garth Ho.
White Flower Hall
Rectory Cott.
The Moor
The Holms
Cross Cliff Ho.
Norton
Norton Grange
Sutton Grange
Sutton Cott.
Grove Farm
Foster Barn
Rectory Farm
Rectory Barn
Settrington Grange
Settrington Beck Br.
Newstead Ho.
High Field
Whitewall Corner
Welham
Blackdale
Westerdale
Sandhill Ho.
Nod Hill
Golden Hill
Rowbrotton
Bar Ho.
Cherry Farm
Cherry Islands
Tumulus
Tumulus Vic.
Quarry
Grand Stand
Entrenchments
Carthagena
Meredithorpe
Mill
Moor End Plant
Thorntherpe Ho.
Thorntherpe
Langton
Langton Hall
Middle Farm
East Farm
Eddlethorpe Grange
Eddlethorpe
Kennels
Kennythorpe
Low Hutton
High Hutton
St Margaret's
St Mary's
Firby
Firby Hall
Whitwell-on-the-Hill
The Hall
Whitwell Grange
Shrewcoats
Cold Well Plant
Munor Ho.
Munor
Gilbrice Wood
Grambeck
Hutton Bank
Hutton Hill
Hutton Wood
Perpendicular Barn
Entrenchment
Six Faces
Roman Road
Roman Camp
Tumulus
Trig. Station
Quarry
Brick & Tile Yard
Foot Br.
Low Moor Ho.
Harding Plant
Golden Square
Sheepfoot Grange
The Grange
Wath Ho.
Wath Cottage
River Derwent
Scampston Beck
Gate Ho.
Rigg Farm
Lowe Ho.
Howe Br.
Swans Nest
Leighthorn Farm
Longlands Hall
Parkham Ho.
Costa Farm
Gilvergate
Habton Villa
Coultas Ho
Habton Grange
Gosling Green
West Farm
North Farm
White Lily
Mook Ho.
Little Br.
Foot Br.
Sluice
Sluice Ho.
Mill
Newsham Green
Hoss Ho
Manor Ho.
Wood End
Ryton
Ryton Grange
Low Moors Br.
Red Br.
Lower Br.
Upper Br.
Gate Ho.
Station
All Saints
Barton Ho.
St Michael's
Barton-le-Street
The Heaving
Flowergate
Quarries
Flowery Hill
Hospital Site of
Rainbow Ho.
Bartindale Ho.
Old Malton Quarry
Old Malton Per. Cur.
The Grange
Vorton Park
Scagglethorpe Moor
Scagglethorpe
Wise Ho.
Derwent
Ings
Old Malton Mill
Old Malton Brick & Tile Yard
Old Malton Brick & Tile Yard
Old Malton Mill
Old Malton Ho.
Old Malton Ho.
Old Malton Ho.

BOROUGH OF MALTON.

MALTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MALTON.

The Borough of Malton consists of:—

"The Parishes of *Saint Michael* and *Saint Leonard* in *New Malton*, the Parish of *Old Malton*, and "the Parish of *Norton*."

The Population in 1861 was 8,072, showing an increase of 1,270 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 8,500.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,694.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	592
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	11
	603
Double entries - - - -	3
Actual number - - - -	600

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,318, of whom 821 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

New Malton is the most considerable place in the Borough both in population and in the rateable value of the houses. The village of Old Malton is situated about a mile from New Malton, both being on the north side of the Derwent, and in the North Riding. Norton, which is on the south side of the river, and connected with Old and New Malton by a bridge, is in the East Riding. The Parishes of Saint Mary, Old Malton, and of Norton, were added to the Parliamentary Borough in 1832.

In 1854 the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1848, were applied to the area of the Parliamentary Borough, which comprises 6,855 acres.

The Boundary contains sufficient space for any probable increase of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

PRINCETON
PAUL J. GA

MANCHESTER

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.s R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. & Director.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

The Borough of Manchester consists of:—

"The several Townships of *Manchester*, *Chorlton Row*, otherwise *Chorlton-upon-Medlock*, *Ardwick*, "*Beswick*, *Hulme*, *Cheetham*, *Bradford*, *Newton*, and *Harpur Hey*."

The Population in 1861 was 357,979, showing an increase of 170,957 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 65,375.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	22,792
Double entries - - - - -	1,250
Actual number - - -	21,542

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 63,781, of whom 35,875 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough has hitherto returned two Members, but, under "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Sect. 18., it will in future send three Members to Parliament.

Of the Townships composing the Parliamentary Borough, Bradford, Newton, and Harpur Hey are not within the Municipal Boundary.

The area of the Municipal Borough is 4,294, and that of the Parliamentary Borough 6,359 acres.

The population of the Borough is distributed very unequally; for while in Hulme there are 143 persons and in Manchester 112 persons to an acre, in Bradford there are 11, in Newton 9, and in Harpur Hey only 4 persons to an acre.

On the west the Boundary is conterminous with that of Salford; on the east it approaches within two miles of Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne; and on the south-east within a few miles of Stockport. The whole of the district which may be described as being enclosed by these Towns, and which occupies an area of about 15 square miles, is interspersed by mills, by other manufactories, and by the houses of work-people employed in them; while the Towns themselves are connected by straggling buildings along the high road, which sometimes grow into small villages. Within the intervening area there is at the same time a considerable extent of agricultural land.

On the south of Manchester the ground is chiefly occupied by newly erected dwelling-houses, many of which are detached villas, and houses of a superior class.

Such is the character of the district; but the task of drawing a Boundary, so as to include all premises outside the Borough, which by reason of "situation or other local circumstances" ought to be included within the Borough, presents very considerable difficulties. These difficulties, however, are confined to three sides; because on the west the Boundary of Manchester coincides with that of Salford.

The Commissioners have endeavoured to draw a Boundary so as to include all the streets and houses beyond the Borough which are (as it were) a continuation of the streets and houses within it.

The proposed extensions of the Borough include parts of the Townships of Crumpsall on the north, of Droylsden on the east, and of Openshaw and Gorton on the south-east; and, on the south, parts of the Townships of Rusholme, Moss-side, and Stretford, and a detached portion of the Township of Gorton at Longsight.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:

" The present Borough of Manchester, and the space included between the present Boundary of the " Borough and the following Boundaries respectively, that is to say:

" From the Point at which Kirkmanshulme Lane leaves the present Boundary of the Borough, " along Kirkmanshulme Lane to the Point at which the same joins the Manchester, Hyde, " and Mottram Road; thence in a straight line to the Point at which Preston Street joins " the Gorton Old Road; thence along Preston Street to the Point at which the same is " crossed by the Manchester and Sheffield Railway; thence, eastward, along the northern side " of the said railway to the Point at which the same crosses the Manchester and Stockport " Canal; thence, northward, along the Manchester and Stockport Canal to the Point at " which the same joins the Manchester, Stockport, and Ashton-under-Lyne Canal; thence, " westward, along the last-mentioned canal to the bridge across the same, near Lock No. 9.; " thence, northward, along Clayton Lane to the Point at which the same joins the Man- " chester and Ashton-under-Lyne New Road; thence, westward, along the Manchester and " Ashton-under-Lyne New Road to the Point at which the same crosses the Manchester, " Stockport, and Ashton-under-Lyne Canal; thence, westward, along the said canal to the " Point at which it meets the present Boundary:

" From the Point at which the Boundary of the Township of Crumpsall meets the present " Boundary of the Borough along the Boundary of the said Township to the Point at which " the same cuts the River Irk; thence, southward, along the River Irk to the Weir near " Bent Row; thence, westward, in a straight line to the eastern extremity of the lane leading " to Bong's Farm; thence along the said lane past Bagley Fold to the Point at which it " joins Crumpsall Lane; thence along Crumpsall Lane to the Point at which the same joins " the Rochdale Old Road; thence, southward, along the Rochdale Old Road to the Point " at which the same joins the Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough of Salford; and " thence, southward, along the said Boundary to the Point at which the same joins the " present Boundary of the Borough of Manchester:

" From the Point near Cornbrook at which the present Boundary of the Borough leaves the " Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough of Salford in the River Irwell along the River " Irwell to the weir near Throstlenest Paper Mills; thence in a straight line to the Throstle- " nest Bridge over the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal; thence along the Throstlenest Cottage " Lane to the Point at which the same joins the Stretford and Hulme Road; thence, west- " ward, along the said road to the Point at which the same joins the Stretford New Road; " thence along the Stretford New Road to the point at which the same joins the present " Boundary:

" From the Point at which the present Boundary crosses the Chorlton Road along the Chorlton " Road to the Point at which it joins the Withington Road; thence along the Withington " Road to the Point at which the same crosses the Boundary of the Township of Moss-side; " thence, north-eastward, along the Boundary of Moss-side to the Point in Dog Kennel " Lane, eighty yards to the south of Moss Grove Cottage, at which it meets Heald Brook; " thence, westward, along Heald Brook to the Point at which the same cuts the Boundary " of the Township of Rusholme; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Township " of Rusholme to the Point at which the same crosses the pathway leading from Platt " Street; thence, westward, along the said pathway and Platt Street to the Point at which " Platt Street joins the Rusholme Green Road; thence, northward, along the Rusholme " Green Road to the Point at which the same joins the Dickenson Road; thence along the " Dickenson Road to the Point at which the same joins the London Road; thence, " southward, along the London Road to the Point at which it joins the present Boundary of " the Borough."

MARLBOROUGH

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.o H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director

1868

BOROUGH OF MARLBOROUGH.

MARLBOROUGH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MARLBOROUGH.

The Borough of Marlborough consists of:—
"The old Borough of Marlborough and the Parish of *Preshute*."

The Population in 1861 was 4,893, showing an increase of 707 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 821.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	303
Freemen - - - -	1
	304
Double entries - - - -	29
Actual number - - -	275

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 713, of whom 442 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Boundary, which comprises an area of 4,665 acres, includes the whole of the Parish of Preshute, in addition to the Municipal Borough, and the Town has not extended on any side beyond the Parliamentary Limits.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries of the Borough.

GREAT MARLOW

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Engraphed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.S.D. H.James R.E. F.R.S.& Director

BOROUGH OF GREAT MARLOW.

GREAT MARLOW.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF GREAT MARLOW.

The Borough of Great Marlow consists of the Town of Marlow and an extensive rural district, and comprises :—

" The Parishes of *Great Marlow*, *Little Marlow*, and *Medmenham*, in the County of Buckingham, " and *Bisham* in the County of Berks."

The Population in 1861 was 6,496, showing an increase of 321 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,284.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	329
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	25
	354
Double entries - - - -	5
Actual number - - -	349

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,040, of whom 681 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

Marlow is not a Municipal Borough, and neither the Local Government Act nor any Local Act is in force within the Borough.

The Boundaries, which comprise an area of 14,514 acres, are in no direction less than a mile distant from the Town, and on the north are conterminous with those of the Borough of Wycombe. There are no Town Houses beyond them, and the intervening land is agricultural.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

MARYLEBONE

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile.

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 1 — 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

THE BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE.

MARYLEBONE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE.

The Borough of Marylebone consists of:—

"The several Parishes of *Saint Marylebone*, *Saint Pancras*, and *Paddington*."

The Population in 1861 was 436,252, showing an increase of 195,958 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 47,896.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	23,888
Double entries - - -	300
Net number - -	23,588

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 36,067, of whom 553 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough, which comprises an area of 5,463 acres, is bounded on the east by the Borough of Finsbury, on the south by the City of Westminster, and on the south-west by the new Borough of Chelsea. On the north and west it is bounded by the Parishes of Hornsey, St. John Hampstead, and Willesden.

Part of the Town of Highgate, being in the Parish of St. Pancras, is now within the Borough, but the remainder and larger portion of the Town, which is in the Parish of Hornsey, is beyond the Boundary.

The Parish of St. John Hampstead adjoins the Borough on the west, and contains the Town of Hampstead, which is connected with the Borough by continuous buildings. The district is thickly populated, and a very large proportion of its area is already occupied by buildings. The jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works extends over the whole Parish.

The populous suburbs of Kilburn and Kilburn Park, which are within the Parish of Willesden, are united to the Borough by continuous streets.

The Commissioners recommend that the populous districts referred to should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Marylebone:

" The Parish of St. John, Hampstead:

" Such part of the Parish of Hornsey as adjoins the Borough and is included within the following " Boundary, that is to say:—

" From the centre of Highgate Archway north-westward to the Point at which the foot-walk " called Park Walk meets Southwood Lane; thence westward along the said foot-walk to " North Hill Road; thence northward along the centre of the said road for about one " hundred and thirty-eight yards to the Point at which a short lane leads to a footpath " leading to Hampstead Lane; thence westward along the said short lane to the gate at its " western extremity; thence from the said gate in a straight line to the north-eastern angle " of the stables of the Mansion House of 'Caen Wood;' thence southward along the eastern " wall of the said stable, and in a straight line in production thereof to the Point at which " it meets the present Boundary:

" Such part of the Parish of Willesden as is contained between the Parish of Paddington, the Parish " of St. John, Hampstead, and the following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the junction of the Parishes of Willesden and Paddington with the detached portion of " the Parish of Chelsea, northward, to the nearest Point in the southern fence of the London " and North-Western Railway opposite to the said junction; thence eastward along the " southern fence of the said railway to a Point in it distant three hundred yards from the centre " of the Edgeware Road, thence northward to a Point similarly distant from the said road " on the south side of Hampstead Junction Railway; thence eastward along the south side of " the said Railway to the Parish Boundary in the Edgeware Road."

MIDDLESBROUGH

BILLINGHAM
Cowpen
Cowpen Marsh
Fore Marsh
Billingham
Billingham Grange
Wobriston Grange
High Belasis
Low Belasis
Salt Holme
Middle Belasis Pasture
Clarence
Haverton Hill
Salt Holme
Norton
Tibbersly
Barrowes or Darlington
Ford
Clarence Iron Works
MIDDLESBROUGH
Middlesbrough Tramway
Middlesbrough and Redcar Railway
Shepherds Ho.
The Grange
Cleveland Farm
North Ormesby
Newport
Dairy Knoll
Brick Field
Ayresome
Old Gate
Ayresome Grange
Cleveland Villa
Longlands
Linthorpe
Mandale Marshes
Mandale Ho.
Mandale Windmill
Port Ho.
Mill Hill Farm
Middlesbrough and Guisborough Road
Middlesbrough and Stockton Road
WEST ACKLAM
Ackl
Lane End Farm
Thornaby Grange
Thornaby
Thornaby Lodge
Jolly Farmers Inn
ACKLAM
MARTON
Marton
Toleshy Hall
Toleshy
Marton Low Ho.
Marton Grange
Marton Moor Ho.
Morton Grange
Nunthorpe Grange
Newham Grange
Ginger Hall
Marton Grange
High Farm
West Hambleton
East Hambleton
Hambleton
Station
Wood
Hambleton Wood
STAINTON
Stainton
Stainton Vale
Thornaby Plant.
Milton Ho.
Viewley Hill
Hemlington Hall
Hemlington
Stainton Grange
Cass Ho.
Wind Ho.
Lingfield
Mount Pleasant
Seal Sand
Bran Sand
Donkey Scarp
Ninth Buoy Scarp
Eighth Buoy
Eighth Buoy Scarp
Light No 4 White
Stone Beacons or Clay Beacons
Beacon No 6
Beacon No 7
Beacon No 8
Beacon No 9
Beacon
Beacon Dock in the Box
Light No 12 Red
Light No 13 White
Light No 5 Red
Sea Light
Station and Junction
Eston Iron Works
Eston
Eston Grange
Eston Nab
Eston Moor
Normanby
Normanby High Farm
Normanby Hall Ho.
Old Forest Farm
Clay Lane Farm
High Ponton Farm
Brick Works
Brambles Ho.
White Ho.
Thornaby Ho.
Old Gate
Old Bath
Spencer Beck Farm
Bottoms Farm
Beck Ho.
Grange Beck
Eston Moor
ORMESBY
Ormesby
The Vicarage
Lord Bank Farm
Cat Hill
Grove Wood
Barnaby Mount
Barnaby Mill
Barnaby Intake
Hemble Hill
Hemble Wood
Low Ho
Morton Carr
Old Fold
Low Wood
Wood Head
Wood Hall
Wood Moor Ho.
Bungalow
Mount Pleasant
Lazenby
Lazenby Station
Brick Yard
Low Farm
Thorntree Ho.
Stockton
Ted Point
Redcar
Lazenby Whin
West Gotham Gp
Assembly Whin
Camps
Light No 4 White
Light No 5 Red
Light No 6 Sea Light
Light No 7
Light No 8 Sea Light
Light No 12 Red
Light No 13

MIDDLESBROUGH.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Middlesbrough, as defined by the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., consists of "the Township of Linthorpe, and so much of the Townships of "Middlesbrough, Ormesby, and Eston, as lie to the north of the road leading from Eston towards Yarm, "and comprises an area of 4,428 acres."

Middlesbrough has sprung not only into importance but into actual existence since 1832. Thirty-six years ago there was but one house on the site of a Town which has now an estimated population of 32,000 within the limits of the Municipality, besides a large outlying population. The Stockton and Darlington Railway Company fixed upon Middlesbrough, which is about seven miles from the mouth of the Tees, as a convenient port for the shipment of coal. A Dock, nine acres in extent, was constructed in 1842, and there are now several shipbuilding yards on the banks of the river.

The Town owes its rapid growth, however, chiefly to the ironstone mines which have been opened since 1848 in the Cleveland district. The Eston and Normanby mines are situate about four miles east of the Town, and the workmen employed in these mines live somewhat nearer to Middlesbrough, in a district called "California."

Lines of railway, constructed by the companies or private firms which lease the mines, bring down the ironstone from the hills to the river side, either for shipment or for smelting.

Except at a point hereafter mentioned, the blast furnaces which receive and convert a great part of the produce of these mines, lie upon south bank of the river, in the Townships of Middlesbrough, Ormesby, Normanby, and Eston. The works at Eston Junction, in the Township last named, are the farthest removed from the Borough, being at a distance of about three miles. A considerable number of the workpeople employed outside the Town live at North Ormesby, which is situate near the Municipal Boundary of Middlesbrough and contains a population of nearly 3,000. Others reside in Middlesbrough itself, and travel to and fro on the Middlesbrough and Redcar Railway by means of weekly tickets issued to them at reduced rates. The Townships of Normanby and Ormesby have Local Boards of Health, both constituted in 1865, and having jurisdiction respectively over that part of each Township not comprised within the Municipal Limits of Middlesbrough.

In 1841 the first Local Act was passed (4 & 5 Vict. c. 68.), by which Improvement Commissioners were appointed, whose jurisdiction extended over the Township of Middlesbrough and a small portion of the Township of Linthorpe, which adjoins it on the west. In 1853 the Town obtained a charter of incorporation, and the powers previously conferred upon the Commissioners became vested in the Corporation, who, in 1855, were constituted a Local Board of Health within the limits already mentioned. In 1856 a second and in 1858 a third Improvement Act was passed, by the latter of which the Municipal Borough was enlarged on the east, so as to comprise part of the adjoining Townships of Ormesby and Normanby. The additions then made, however, proved insufficient to meet the rapid growth of the Town, and by another local Act passed in 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 143.) the area of the Municipal Borough was further enlarged from 750 to 1,900 acres, and now includes the Township of Middlesbrough (except certain detached portions), a part of the Township of Linthorpe on the west, the northernmost portions of the Townships of Marton and Ormesby on the east, and a small portion of the Township of Normanby lying along the river bank, still farther to the east of the Borough. The Local Board of Health are the proprietors of the gasworks, and are empowered by the Act of 1866 to lay pipes and supply gas outside the Borough in the whole of the Townships of Linthorpe, Marton, Normanby, and (on obtaining the consent of the Ormesby Local Board) of Ormesby.

South of North Ormesby, which is virtually a suburb of Middlesbrough, and of Eston Junction, a belt of agricultural land, two miles in width, separates the iron workers from the miners, who inhabit the "California" district. Along the Marton Road, which runs from Middlesbrough through the centre of

the Township of Marton in a southerly direction till it meets the road leading from Eston to Yarm, there are numerous villa residences. These already extend nearly to the Municipal Boundary on the south, and it is probable that in the course of a few years they will extend much farther.

Schedule B. of "The Representation of the People Act" makes no mention either of Marton, a portion of which Township lies within the Municipal Borough, or of Normanby, which separates Eston from the rest of the proposed Parliamentary Borough, and part of which, therefore, must be included, in order to establish a continuous Boundary line.

The changes which within a comparatively short period have been made in the Municipal Boundaries of Middlesbrough of themselves suggest the necessity of providing ample Boundaries for the new Parliamentary Borough. In 1851 the population of Middlesbrough within Municipal Limits was 7,500; in 1861 it had risen to 18,900; and it is now estimated at 32,000. Though the trade of the Town at present mainly depends upon one branch of industry, and may therefore be liable to periods of depression, there seems to be no reason for supposing that this increase of population will not continue. An extensive bed of rock salt has recently been discovered close to the Town, and it is probable that important chemical works will be established here. In that case no long time will elapse before North Ormesby and the blast furnaces at Eston, Cleveland, and Cargofleet will be united to the Town by continuous lines of houses or works.

The Commissioners are of opinion that a fair line of demarcation may be drawn between the mining and the iron working portions of the inhabitants in and around Middlesbrough. The former may be more properly considered a country population, and they live in small and detached communities in the neighbourhood of the mines, which are widely dispersed throughout the hills forming the Cleveland district. The mines which are situated in the vicinity of the Town are outside the temporary Boundary set forth in the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the miners employed there also live almost entirely outside that Boundary. The mining population is of necessity somewhat migratory, and subject to fluctuation as mines are worked out or others opened up. On the other hand, the iron workers are necessarily congregated, and are more permanent residents, in the immediate neighbourhood of the works in which they are employed.

The whole of the smelting furnaces, foundries, rolling mills, and other works being situated on the banks of the river, which affords the most convenient outlet for their produce, the Commissioners are of opinion that it will not be necessary or desirable to include within the Borough the whole belt of agricultural land already mentioned; and they accordingly recommend that the line of road leading from Eston towards Yarm should not be retained as the permanent Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough.

They have accordingly drawn a line which will allow sufficient space for any probable extension of the Town.

Considering the existence of iron works within the Township of Linthorpe close to the Municipal Boundary, and their probable extension along the bank of the river, the Commissioners do not recommend any alteration in the temporary Boundary as regards that portion of the Township lying south of the Tees. The northern portion, however, of this Township, situated north of the river, would more properly be included within the Parliamentary Borough of Stockton-on-Tees. The Tees at this point was formerly the Boundary between the counties of York and Durham, and was also the northern Boundary of the Township of Linthorpe. But its devious course has been straightened here by a "New Cut," which was made under Parliamentary powers obtained by the Tees Conservancy Board, and this "Cut," now forming the only channel for navigation, intersects the Township of Linthorpe.

The Parliamentary Boundaries of Stockton will meet the Boundaries of Middlesbrough on the west, and the Commissioners are of opinion that the Parliamentary Borough of Middlesbrough should not include that portion of the Township of Linthorpe which lies to the north of the new channel of the river.

The Commissioners therefore recommend that the Parliamentary Borough of Middlesbrough should consist of—

"Such part of the Township of Linthorpe as lies to the south of the present channel of the "river Tees known as the 'New Cut:'

"Such parts of the Township of Middlesbrough as lie to the north of the southern Boundary "of the said Township of Linthorpe:

"Such part of the Township of Marton as is within the Municipal Borough of Middlesbrough: and

"Such parts of the Townships of Ormesby, Normanby, and Eston as lie to the north of a straight "line to be drawn from the south-east angle of the said part of the said Township of Marton at "Ormesby Beck to a stile on the eastern Boundary of the said Township of Eston, at which "stile the footpath leading westward from Lackenby Lane near Thorntree House crosses "Lackenby Beck."

MIDHURST

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

MIDHURST.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MIDHURST.

The Borough of Midhurst consists of seven entire Parishes, and portions of several others.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The several Parishes of Midhurst, Easebourn, Heyshot, Chithurst, Graffham, Didling, and " Cocking; and the tithing of South Ambersham in the Parish of Steep; that part of the Parish " of Bignor which is surrounded by the Parish of Easebourne; those parts of the several Parishes " of Wool Lavington, Bepton, and Woolbeding which adjoin the Parish of Midhurst; that part " of the Parish of Lynch which adjoins the said part of the Parish of Bepton; and also that part " of the Parish of Lynch in which Woodmans Green is situate; all such parts of the respective " parishes of Stedham and Iping as are not situated to the north of the cross road which runs " from Woodmans Green between North End Farm and Hobberts Farm to Milland Marsh; the " Parish of Trotton, except that part thereof which lies to the north of the cross road from Vining " Common to Home Hill and Cobed Hall called Lonebeech Lane; and all such parts of the " respective parishes of Selham and Lodsworth, and of the Tithing of North Ambersham, as are " not situated to the north of the brook which runs from Cooks Bridge on the London road to " Lickfold Bridge."

The Population in 1861 was 6,405, showing an increase of 778 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,282.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	362
Double entries - - - -	53
Actual number - - -	309

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,167, of whom 838 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough comprises an area of 26,172 acres.

All the parishes composing the Borough, except the Parish of Midhurst, are entirely agricultural, and the nearest point of the Boundary is about two miles beyond the Limits of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Boundaries.

MONMOUTH

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUCH OF

USK

Scale - Two Inches to a Statue Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

MONMOUTH

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

NEWPORT

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

Scale Two Inches to One Statute Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineer

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

MONMOUTH

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

MONMOUTH

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

6 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

MONMOUTH DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

MONMOUTH.

REPORT ON THE MONMOUTH DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Monmouth District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. Cap. 64., Schedule O :—

" *Monmouth.*

" The Parish of Monmouth, and all such parts of the old Borough of Monmouth as lie without " the Parish of Monmouth."

" *Newport.*

" From the point on the south of the Town at which the Mendle Gief Road is joined by a " husbandry road leading to Hundred Acres Gout, along the Mendle Gief Road, to the point " at which the same meets the Cardiff Road; thence, westward, along the Cardiff Road to the " point at which the same meets the streamlet from Cwrty-bella Well; thence along the said " streamlet to the pool on the western side of Friar's Garden Wall; thence along the watercourse " up from the said pool to another pool on the western side of Bull Field; thence along the " western fence of Bull Field to the point at which the same fence cuts the road from Stow to " Risca; thence, westward, along the road from Stow to Risca to the point at which the same is " cut by the fence which runs northward from the east end of the cottages belonging to John " Ricketts; thence along the last-mentioned fence to the north-western corner of the field of " which it is the western boundary; thence, eastward, along the northern fence of the last- " mentioned field to the point at which the same is intersected by the fence of the adjoining field; " thence, northward, along the last-mentioned fence to a well head; thence along the stream " leading therefrom to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the old Borough; " thence, northward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the point at which the same " meets the River Usk at the mouth of Cridan Pill; thence along the River Usk to the point " at which the same is joined by a pill opposite the Castle; thence along the said pill to the " Gout; thence along the watercourse, in a direction nearly due east, to the point at which the " same meets the new road to Caerleon; thence along the new road to Caerleon to the point at " which the same joins the old road to Christ Church; thence along the New Reen to the point " at which the same meets Liswerry Pill; thence along Liswerry Pill to the point at which the " same joins the River Usk; thence along the River Usk to the point at which the same is joined " by Hundred Acres Gout; thence along Hundred Acres Gout to the point at which the same " is met by the said husbandry road leading thereto from the Mendle Gief Road; thence along " the said husbandry road to the point first described."

" *Usk.*

" From the bridge on the north of the town called 'Cwm-cayo Bridge,' along the brook over " which the said bridge is built, to the point at which the same falls into the River Usk; thence " down the River Usk, and along the Boundary of the old Borough, to the point at which the " same cuts the mill stream; thence in a straight line to the farm house of Little Castle " Farm; thence along the eastern side of the fence of the farmyard of Little Castle Farm to the " north-eastern corner of such farmyard; thence in a straight line to the oak tree in the wood " hedge on the summit of Lady Hill; thence in a straight line to the point at which Cwm-cayo " Brook would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the tree last described to Cwm-cayo " Bridge, thence along Cwm-cayo Brook to Cwm-cayo Bridge."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 30,577, showing an increase of 16,992 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,154.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,125
Freemen - - - - -	21
	2,146
Double entries - - - -	59
Actual number - - -	2,087

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,089, of whom 1,375 were at a rental below £10.

MONMOUTH.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 4,983 acres.

The Population in 1861 was 5,783, and the number of inhabited Houses 1,177.

The Town occupies but a very small portion of the area of the Borough, which contains on all sides ample space for any extension of building that is likely to take place.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

NEWPORT.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs, and of the District under the Local Board of Health, are identical, and comprise an area of 1,040 acres.

Newport is one of the principal seaports from which the coal and iron of the mineral district of South Wales are exported. Its Population, which in 1861 was 23,249, was estimated in 1867 at 27,500, and the number of inhabited Houses had increased from 3,666 in 1861 to 3,844 in 1867.

Very little space remains available for building purposes within the existing Boundary of the Borough.

On the north-west and west of the Town building has extended beyond the Boundary over an area of 383 acres, which contains 265 inhabited Houses and an estimated Population of 1,500. The inhabitants of this district are a Town Population.

On the east the suburb of Maindee, in the Parish of Christchurch, adjoins the present Boundary of the Borough, and is connected by an almost continuous line of houses with that part of the Borough which lies on the eastern bank of the river. The District is co-extensive with that of the Christchurch Local Board of Health, and contains an area of 232 acres, 406 inhabited Houses, and an estimated Population of 2,000, closely connected with the Town of Newport.

The Commissioners recommend the extension of the Borough so as to include these two districts.

The Borough as extended may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Newport:

" So much of the Parish of Christchurch as is comprised within the District to which the Local " Government Act, 1858, has been applied: and

" So much of the Parish of St. Woollos as lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and " the following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the Point in the present Boundary at which the Boundary of the Parish of St. Woollos " meets the River Usk near the mouth of Crindan Pill along the Boundary of the Parish " of St. Woollos to the Point at which the said Boundary is cut by the Eastern Valleys " Railway; thence, westward, along the south side of the said railway to the Point at " which the said railway cuts the Crumlin Canal; thence along the said canal to the " Western fence of two fields numbered respectively 77 and 79 on the tithe map of the " Parish of St. Woollos; thence along such fence to the Point at which the same is met by " the Barrack Road; thence along the said Barrack road to the western fence of a field " numbered 106 in the tithe map of the Parish of St. Woollos; thence along such " fence to a stream running through the field numbered 115 in the aforesaid tithe " map; thence along such stream to the western fence of a field numbered 124 in the " aforesaid tithe map; thence along such fence to the Point at which it meets the parish " road leading from Pentonville to Ty Llwyd; thence along the southern boundary of the " property of William Evans, esquire, to the Point at which it reaches the footpath leading " to the Risca Road; thence in a straight line across the said road to the nearest Point of " the wall of the Cemetery; thence along the said wall to the turnpike road leading from " Newport to Bassalleg; thence, westward, along the said road to the Point at which the " same meets the boundary fence dividing the property of Lord Tredegar from that of " Lady Power; thence, northward, along such boundary fence to the occupation bridge " over the South Wales Railway near the southern end of the tunnel; thence along the " eastern side of the said railway to the Cardiff Road; thence, eastward, along the said " road to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

USK.

The Borough is not under the Local Government Act or a Towns Improvement Act.

The Population in 1861 was 1,545, with 311 inhabited Houses, and is not estimated to have increased since that time.

The Town is surrounded by an agricultural district, and the Boundary, which comprises an area of 637 acres, contains sufficient space for any probable extension of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

MORPETH
BEDLINGTON
WOODHORN
STANNINGTON
Bothal
Hepscott
Cheppington
Bedlington
Stannington
Mitford
Newbiggin
Cambwise
East Sleekburn
Cowpen
BLYTH
Seaton Sea Rocks
Sand Point
Hartford
Duddoe Hill
Saltwick
Lough Ho.
Dovecot House
Well Hill
Cock Hill
Gubeon
Glororum
Netherton
Burnt House
Owlet Hall
Barras Farm
Newsham
Lovelock Hall
Blyth Waterworks
Lysdon Farm
Crofton
Cowpen Colliery
Bebside Colliery
Bedlington Colliery
Cheppington Colliery
Ashington Colliery
Seaton Colly.
Horsebridge
Whinnyhill Farm
Hannah Pit
Willow Bridge Farm
Mount Pleasant
Iron Works
Bebside Hall
Bebside
Red House
Crow Hall
New Houses
Stannington Vale
Bog Hall
Whinney Hill
Briery Hill
Middle Dudde
Catrae
Middle Moor
East Moor
West Moor
North Moor
Netherton Moor Farm
Netherton Colly.
Sheepwash
Guide Post
Shaftoe Farm
Dunces Ho.
Red Ho.
Healey Wood
Hepscott Moor
Hepscott Park
Bothal Park
Bothal Barns
Wellhead
Sparrow Ho.
Fawdon Ho.
Pegswood
Pegswood Moor
Butlers Green Ho.
Cottingwood Common
Lunatic Asylum
Grange Ho.
Spital Hill
West Dendridge
Mitford Steads
High Church
Stobhill
Causey Park
Catch Burn
Cheviot
Tile Works
Sheepwash
Whinnyhill
Moor Houses
Hannah Pit
Barmoor Sand
West Sleekburn
Cow Gut
Link Ho.
Sleekburn Grange
Beacon Hill
The Rockers
Green Scaur
Mount Pleasant
Iron Works
Meadow Dale
Ridge
Cemetery
Holly Mount
Sweet View
Main Pleasant Farm
North Farm
Colliery
Red Ho.
Brick Fields
Tile Sheds
Boston Castle
Iron Newsham
Newsham Park
Brick Field
Mowing Burn
Wansbeck Lane
Bebside Lane
Bedlingtonlane Farm
Churchlane Farm
Banks Top
West Hartford Hall
East Hartford
St Mary's
Arcon Bridge
Law Ewart Hill
High Ewart Hill
Tile Burlaw
North Whitehouse
South Whitehouse
North Salwick
Station
Mitford Station
Bothal Colly.
Ashington
Wodthorn Demesne
Newbiggin
Prospect Pla.
Law Hurst
High Hurst
High Blaketoe
First Castle
Seaton Colly.
Prime
Shaftoe Farm
Shaftoe Ho.
Stobhill
Causey Park
Barmoor
Cowburn
Hepscott Park
Bothal Park
Bothal Barns
Wellhead
Ashington
Sparrow Ho.
Fawdon Ho.
Pegswood
Pegswood Moor
Butlers Green Ho.
Cottingwood Common
Lunatic Asylum
Grange Ho.
Spital Hill
West Dendridge
Mitford Steads
High Church
Stobhill
Causey Park
Catch Burn
Cheviot
Tile Works
Sheepwash
Whinnyhill
Moor Houses
Hannah Pit
Barmoor Sand
West Sleekburn
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Ashington
Wodthorn Demesne
Newbiggin
Prospect Pla.
Law Hurst
High Hurst
High Blaketoe
First Castle
Seaton Colly.
Prime
Shaftoe Farm
Shaftoe Ho.
Stobhill
Causey Park
Barmoor
Cowburn
Hepscott Park
Bothal Park
Bothal Barns
Wellhead

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

MORPETH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

The Borough of Morpeth consists of:—

" The several Townships of *Morpeth*, *Buller's Green*, *Newminster Abbey*, *Catchburn* with *Morpeth* " *Castle* and *Stobhill*, *Hepscott*, and *Tramwell* with *High Church* and the Parish of *Bedlington*."

The Population in 1861 was 13,794, showing an increase of 7,028 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,312.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	389
Freemen - - - - -	96
	485
Double entries - - - -	37
Actual number - - -	448

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,585, of whom 1,130 were at a rental below £10.

The area included in the Borough is very considerable, comprising 14,362 acres, and extending about eight miles from west to east, and four miles from north to south.

The Municipal Borough is much smaller, and embraces only that portion of the Parliamentary Borough which may be described as the Town proper of Morpeth.

The Parliamentary Borough extends over a wide agricultural and coal district until it reaches the seaboard, at which point it includes the whole foreshore of the Port of Blyth, extending to the extremity of the pier at the entrance of the River Blyth. At the seaboard the River Blyth bends, and, passing along the whole front of the Town of Blyth, enters the sea obliquely, leaving a slip or tongue of land in front of Blyth between it and the sea. This slip or tongue of land adjoining Blyth, and constituting a very essential portion of that port, is in the Parliamentary Borough of Morpeth, and though at the present time it is almost wholly unoccupied, yet it is of such a configuration, and is so placed as regards the rest of the port, that in the proximate future of this rising place it may, and probably will be, extensively occupied. This portion of the Borough will thus be altogether identified with manufacturing and shipping interests.

The mining and manufacturing Town of Bedlington, which lies between the Town of Morpeth and the Port of Blyth, but nearer to Blyth than Morpeth, is also included in the Parliamentary Borough, whilst the trade and business of the Town of Morpeth itself is more immediately connected with the neighbouring agricultural districts, and with collieries.

The Parliamentary Borough thus embraces at present two distinct classes of interests, as at Morpeth, and at Bedlington, and it has in addition the early prospect of a third, at the Port of Blyth.

The Port of Blyth (under which name is included the rapidly growing place called Cowpen Quay) is situate in the two Townships of Cowpen and Newsham, which adjoin on the south the Parish of Bedlington. The area of the Township of Cowpen is 1,737 acres, and that of the Township of Newsham is 1,226 acres, and the area of the Parish of Bedlington is 8,435 acres. A considerable quantity of coal is shipped weekly at the Port of Blyth, which is capable of extensive improvements, so as to admit of a great increase of business, and it is probable that these improvements will at no distant period be carried out.

The following statistics have been obtained relative to the present Parliamentary Borough :—

Parishes.	Townships.	Population.				
		1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Morpeth	Morpeth	3,415	3,890	3,441	4,102	4,521
	Buller's Green	255	203	169	237	269
	Catchburn	155	189	145	171	180
	Tranwell	78	64	55	68	103
	Newminster Abbey	79	121	107	125	140
	Hepscott	164	179	183	208	253
Bedlington	Bedlington	1,862	2,120	3,155	5,101	8,328
		6,008	6,766	7,255	10,012	13,794

Since 1861 there has been a considerable increase in the number of inhabited houses in the Parliamentary Borough, so that the next census, in 1871, may be expected to show a considerable increase in the population ; but it is to be observed that this increase is taking place for the most part in the Parish of Bedlington, and southwards near the Township of Cowpen. There are seven collieries in that part of the Borough, with their attendant population.

The above-named six Townships in the Parish of Morpeth constitute a District under a Local Board of Health, and the Parish of Bedlington constitutes another.

The following statistics have also been obtained relative to the Townships of Cowpen and Newsham :—

Parishes.	Townships.	Population.				
		1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Horton Chapelry	Cowpen	1,765	2,081	2,464	4,045	6,292
Earsdon	Newsham	1,805	1,769	1,921	2,584	2,901
		3,570	3,850	4,385	6,229	9,193

The present number of inhabited houses in the Township of Cowpen is 1,350, and in the Township of Newsham 590.

The inhabitants of the populous part of this Township at Cowpen Quay are freeholders, and a large number of houses is in course of erection there. Buildings are also increasing to some extent in the Town of Blyth proper, which is in the Township of Newsham, and is only divided from Cowpen Quay by a small inlet called the Gut.

The population of both Townships is essentially urban, and has for some time past been, and now is, rapidly increasing. That most important part of the port which is in the present Parliamentary Borough must at no distant period participate in the general prosperity of the place.

The area of the two Townships is not large compared with that of the existing Borough, and the Commissioners are of opinion that the inhabitants of the Port of Blyth have such a present and prospective community of interest with the Parliamentary Borough as to justify the addition of their district to it. There is no convenient Boundary except that of the two Townships, and the Boundaries of both are continuous, and are well known and defined.

The Commissioners recommend, therefore, that the Borough of Morpeth should consist of :—

" The present Borough of Morpeth and the Townships of Cowpen and Newsham."

NEWARK UPON TRENT

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

The Borough of Newark-upon-Trent consists of the Parish of Newark-upon-Trent and a small part of the Parish of East Stoke.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. as—

"The old Borough of Newark."

The Population in 1861 was 11,515, showing an increase of 1,958 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,558.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	540
Ancient Right qualifications - -	171
	711
Double entries - - - -	1
Actual number - - -	710

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,158, of whom 1,505 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 1,933 acres.

The Local Government Act, the Towns Police Act, and the Newark upon Trent Improvement Act, 51, are in force within the Limits of the Borough.

There is a large extent of land within the Borough unoccupied by buildings.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME

Scale: 5 Inches to a Mile

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Chains
1 Mile

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

The Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme consists of:—

"The old Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and the portion of the Parish of *Stoke-upon-Trent* "which is surrounded partly by the Boundary of the old Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme "and partly by the Boundary of the Township of *Knutton*."

The Population in 1861 was 12,938, showing an increase of 4,746 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,659.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	463
Freemen	718
	1,181
Double entries	104
Actual number	1,077

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,435, of whom 1,826 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 614 acres.

The Borough comprises the Parish of Newcastle, together with a small piece of land, forming an lying part of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, which was annexed to the Parliamentary Borough in 32, and was afterwards included in the Municipal Borough.

The Borough is conterminous with that of Stoke-upon-Trent on the east, and is bounded by an icultural district on the south and south-west. On the north-west and north it adjoins the Townships Knutton and Wolstanton, which, with the Township of Chesterton, are parts of the extensive Parish Wolstanton, and contain the iron and coal districts of Silverdale and Chesterton, and the large lage of Wolstanton; but there is no such connection between these districts and Newcastle as would tify the Commissioners in proposing their addition to the Parliamentary Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

NEWCASTLE on TYNE

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The Borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne consists of:—

"The Town and County of the Town of Newcastle, and the several Townships of *Byker*, *Heaton*, "*Jesmond*, *Westgate*, and *Elswick*."

The Population in 1861 was 109,108, showing an increase of 55,495 since 1831, and was estimated at 124,000 in 1867.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 13,979.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	5,618
Freemen - - - -	1,842
	7,460
Double entries - - - -	830
Actual number - - -	6,630

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 21,217, of whom 14,390 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical. The area included in the Borough is 5,371 acres, of which 3,521 acres, comprising the several Townships above mentioned, were added to it in the year 1832.

To the east of Newcastle is the Town of Walker, containing a population estimated in 1867 at 9,000; but as it forms a separate and distinct community, having no special connexion with Newcastle, and there is a considerable space of unoccupied land between the two Towns, the Commissioners are not prepared to recommend that it should be included within the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

NEWPORT

ISLE OF WIGHT

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

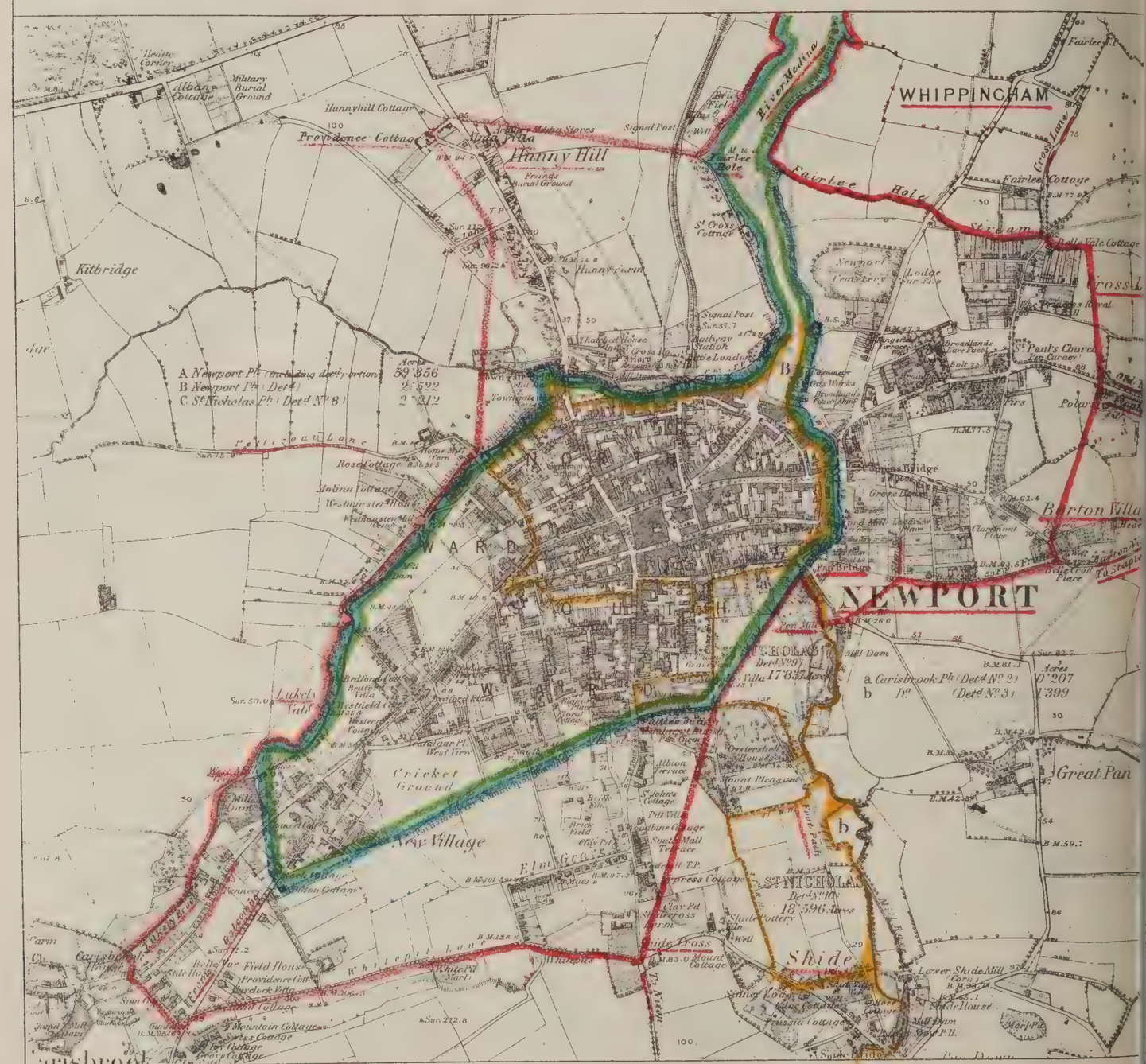
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

NEWPORT

ISLE OF WIGHT



Scale Six Inches to One Statute Mile = 1/10560

1000 Feet 500 0 — 1 Furlong — 0 — 1000 — 2000 — 3000 — 4000 — 5000 5280 Feet — 1 Mile

1/4 — 1/2 — 3/4

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, consists of the Parish of *Newport*, and parts of the Parishes of *Carisbrook*, *St. Nicholas*, *Northwood* and *Whippingham*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. Schedule O. :—

" From the point on the south of the Town at which the footpath to Shide joins the Niton Road at " Trattles Butt in a straight line to the house in the Parish of Carisbrooke which belongs to " Joshua Spickernell, and is now in the occupation of Mrs. Stanborough; thence in a straight " line across the Gatcombe Road to the house which belongs to James Barlow Hoy, Esq., and " is now in the occupation of James Dennett; thence in a straight line in the direction of West " Mill to the point at which such straight line cuts the Lukely or Carisbrook Stream; thence, " northward, along the Lukely or Carisbrook Stream to the point at which the same meets the " Boundary of the old Borough; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to " Pan Bridge; thence in a straight line to the point at which the footpath to Shide meets Church " Litton Lane; thence along the said footpath to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 7,934, showing an increase of 1,234 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,591.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	662
Freemen - - - - -	2
	664
Double entries - - - -	21
Actual number - - -	643

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,420, of whom 625 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule (A.) of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries of Newport are identical, and comprise an area of 176 acres.

The Town of Newport has increased considerably since 1832. In the directions of Carisbrook and of Shide there are continuous rows of houses up to the Boundary, and beyond it are detached villas extending towards the Village of Carisbrook in the one case, and Shide Cross in the other; on the east there is a very large extension towards and including Cross Lane and Barton; and on the north a number of new houses have been built towards the Parkhurst Barracks.

The houses built towards Shide are chiefly inhabited by labourers and artizans who work in Newport. There are some villa residences occupied by persons the greater number of whom are connected with the Town.

On the east of the Medina are a very considerable number of houses near the Boundary, separated only from Newport by the river, and immediately beyond these there are detached rows and groups of new houses, the furthest of which are designated as Cross Lane and Barton Village.

There are houses to the north of Newport on the Cowes Road, a portion of which are occupied by persons supplying the wants of the Military, and by the families of soldiers quartered at Parkhurst. The houses, however, adjoining Newport at Hunny Hill are occupied almost entirely by labourers and artizans who work in the Town.

The Commissioners recommend that the district called Hunny Hill, and also the district including the houses towards Shide Cross and Carisbrook, and the extension at Cross Lane and Barton, should be included within the Borough.

The foregoing statement deals with what may be considered as the Town of Newport proper, but the line of Boundary of the Borough is described in the Boundary Act of 1832, already quoted, as passing " northward along the Boundary of the old Borough." The old Borough included the bed and creeks of the River Medina, which flows for four miles from Newport to Cowes.

Houses have from time to time been built on land at Cowes reclaimed from the River, and votes have been claimed and allowed in respect of them. Frequent disputes have arisen as to whether particular houses have been built on land so reclaimed, and their inhabitants, forming as they do part of the Town population of Cowes, have evidently no connexion with Newport.

It is not, however, within the province of the Commissioners to recommend any diminution of the Limits of the present Borough, and, unless it should be thought desirable to make such a change, they consider that the whole of the Towns of East and West Cowes should be included in the Borough, and have suggested a Boundary in accordance with that alternative.

The Borough, as extended in the districts of Hunny Hill, Shide Cross and Carisbrook, and Cross Lane and Barton, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Newport, and so much of the Parishes of Whippingham and Carisbrook " respectively as lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundaries, " that is to say:

" *Whippingham.*—From the Point at which the Fairy (or Fairlee) Hole Stream joins the " present Boundary at the River Medina, eastward, along the said stream for one hundred " yards beyond the Point at which it meets Cross Lane; thence, southward, in a straight line " to the Point at which the Occupation Road leading past the eastern end of a field called " Long Mead meets the Old Ryde (or Staplers) Road at Polars; thence in a straight line " to the Point at which the Occupation Road leading to Hedera House (Mr. Dask's) meets " the Barton Village Road; thence along the said road to the Point at which it meets the " footpath leading from Barton Village to Staplers; thence, westward, along the said path " and in production of the direction thereof in a straight line to the southern end of " Elm Road; thence in a straight line to the Pan Turnpike; thence, westward, in a " straight line to the nearest Point in the River Medina (excluding the mill); thence, " northward, down the said River to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary:

" *Carisbrook*, No. 1.—From the present Boundary at its south-eastern angle at Shide Road, " southward, in a straight line to Shide Cross; thence, westward, along White Pit Lane " to the Point at which the Castle and Gatcombe Roads diverge; thence, north-westward, " along the cross road leading to the Carisbrook Road to the Point at which it meets the " Carisbrook Road; thence down the stream from the mill to the Point at which it " meets the Lukely Brook; thence, northward, along the said Brook to the Point at which " it meets the present Boundary:

" *Carisbrook*, No. 2.—From the Point at which the present Boundary crosses Petticoat Lane, " northward, in a straight line to the Point at which Tin Pit Lane meets Exbury Road; " thence in a straight line to the angle of the road immediately to the north of Mr. Walter " Brown's farm (Providence Cottage); thence in a straight line to the Hunny Hill Road; " thence in a straight line to the nearest Point of the present Boundary in the River Medina.

In the event of the Towns of East and West Cowes being included in the Borough, the following description should be added to the above:

" And also so much of the Parishes of Whippingham and Northwood as is included within the " following Boundaries respectively, that is to say:

EAST COWES.

" *Parish of Whippingham.*—From the eastern extremity of the indentation of the right bank " of the River Medina immediately on the south of the East Cowes Park Brick Works, " eastward, along the fence which meets the bank at that place to the Point opposite to the " south-western angle of the roadway bounding East Cowes Park; thence, northward, in a " straight line to the said angle, and along the western bounding road of East Cowes Park to " the Point at which it meets the northern bounding road of the said Park leading to East " Cowes; thence, northward, in a straight line to the Point on the Newport Road at which it " is met by a roadway about one hundred and ninety-three yards west of the fifth milestone " from Newport; thence, westward, along that road to the Point at which it meets the present " Boundary at the shore:"

WEST COWES.

" *Parish of Northwood.*—From the Point of the present Boundary at the Pier at West Cowes " Castle, south-westward, along the road leading to Montague House to the Point at which it " meets the Terrace Road; thence, southward, along the Terrace Road and westward along " Church Road (but including Park Cottage and the other cottages beyond the Boundary wall " of Northwood Park) to the Point in the road opposite to the Lodge at St. Mary's Church; " thence, southward, along the road from St. Mary's Church to the Point at which the same " meets Union Road; thence, south-westward, along Union Road and Mount Pleasant Road " to the junction of roads at Moorgreen Cottage; thence, south-eastward, to the southern- " most extremity of the road at Moorgreen; thence in a straight line to the Point in the " Newport Road at which it is met by a road leading west from Smithards and the West " Cowes Gas Works; thence, eastward, along the last-mentioned road and in production of " the direction thereof to the Point in the left bank of the River Medina at which it meets " the present Boundary."

NORTHALLERTON

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

The Survey of this Sheet was made by Officers of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF NORTHALLERTON.

NORTHALLERTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NORTHALLERTON.

The Borough of Northallerton consists of:—
"The respective Townships of *Northallerton* and *Romanby*, and the Chapelry of *Brompton*."

The Population in 1861 was 4,755, showing a decrease of 84 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,058.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	452
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	2
	454
Double entries - - - -	12
Actual number - - -	442

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,093, of whom 531 were at a rental below £10.

Northallerton is the capital of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is the centre of a large agricultural district.

The Parliamentary Borough contains 10,380 acres, and extends six miles from north to south, and five miles from east to west.

The Provisions of the Public Health Act have been applied to the Borough, the area of the District under the Local Board being confined to the Town of Northallerton.

The Borough contains ample space for any probable extension of the Town, and there are no Town Houses beyond the Boundary.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

The Borough of Northampton consists of the Parishes of *All Saints*, *St. Giles*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Sepulchre*, and certain Extra-parochial places.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. cap. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The Old Borough of Northampton."

The Population in 1861 was 32,813, showing an increase of 17,462 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 6,150.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	2,579
Ancient Right qualifications	278
	2,857
Double entries	237
Actual number	2,620

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 6,372, of whom 3,139 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, which are identical, comprise an area of 1,342 acres, and the Borough is co-extensive with the District under The Northampton Improvement Commissioners.

Extensions of the Town beyond the Borough Boundaries have taken place in "Cotton End" and "Far Cotton," in the Parish of Hardingstone on the south; in the locality known as "St. James's End" in the Parishes of Dallington and Duston on the west; and in the Parish of Kingsthorpe on the north.

In "Cotton End" there are 79, and in "Far Cotton" 239 inhabited houses, with estimated populations of 395 and 1,195 respectively. "Cotton End" forms part of the Town. "Far Cotton" is about five acres in extent, and is separated from "Cotton End" by an inconsiderable space, which now contains several detached houses, and which will probably be further occupied by buildings.

"St. James's End" also forms part of the Town. It contains 301 inhabited houses, with an estimated population of 1,505. A considerable extent of land is here laid out in plots for building.

The extension of the Town in the Parish of Kingsthorpe consists of a group of 60 inhabited houses, with an estimated population of 300. These houses, which extend continuously from the Town, are connected with it by the Kingsthorpe Road; there are also houses in course of erection, and some additional extensions are probable.

The Town is also increasing towards the east, but in this direction there is ample space within the Borough for further extensions.

The Commissioners recommend an extension of the Borough so as to include the localities above mentioned.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Northampton, and the space included between the present Boundary " of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the Point on the north of Northampton at which Gipsey Lane (leading from Kings- " thorpe to the toll bar on the Kettering Road) leaves the present Boundary at the north-east " corner of the racecourse, along the said lane towards Kingsthorpe to the Point at which it " crosses the brook from Kingsthorpe Lodge; thence along the said brook to the Point at " which it joins the north branch of the River Nen; thence along the said branch of the said " river to the Point south of St. Andrew's Mill at which the same is rejoined by the Mill " Stream; thence in a straight line to the Point at which Dallington Mill Lane meets the " Dunchurch Road at Dallington side bar; thence in a straight line to the Point at which the " Daventry Road crosses the small brook immediately to the west of the 'Red House' Inn; " thence in a straight line to the Point at which the Rothersthorpe and Banbury Lane is met " by a public footway from Cotton End; thence, eastward, along the same lane to the Point " at which it meets the Towcester Road; thence along the Towcester Road towards " Northampton to the Point at which it meets the London Road; thence in a straight line to " the Point in the present Boundary to the eastward of Nun Mill at which the Mill Stream " meets the River Nen."

NORWICH

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton, under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col.ˢ Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF NORWICH.

NORWICH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NORWICH.

The Borough of Norwich consists of:—

"The City and County of the City of Norwich, together with all such Extra-parochial places as "are contained within the outer Boundary of the City and County of the City of Norwich."

The Population in 1861 was 74,891, showing an increase of 13,775 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 78,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 17,112.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	2,439
Freemen	1,971
Freeholders	1,272
	5,682
Double entries	865
Actual number	4,817

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 19,721, of whom 15,328 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 7,472 acres.

The Town is increasing within the present Boundaries, especially in the districts of Heigham on the north-west, and Thorpe Hamlet on the east; but the districts lying beyond the County of the City on all sides are agricultural, and the Commissioners are of opinion that there are no sufficient reasons for adding any part of them to the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

NOTTINGHAM

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM.

The Borough of Nottingham consists of the Parishes of *St. Mary*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Peter*.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The County of the Town of Nottingham."

The Population in 1861 was 74,693, showing an increase of 24,473 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 15,441.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	4,329
Freemen	1,565
Ancient Right qualifications	1,027
	6,921
Double entries	987
Actual number	5,934

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 15,622, of whom 10,703 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 1,996 acres.

The Local Government Act is in force within the Limits of the Borough.

There are extensive districts beyond the present Boundary of the Borough, and immediately contiguous to it, which are covered with buildings, and inhabited by persons who, by employment and interest, are closely connected with Nottingham.

The Parish of Sneinton on the east, parts of the Parishes of Lenton and Radford on the west, and Standard Hill and the Limits of the Castle on the south-west, though not within the Borough, form an integral part of the Town, being connected with it by continuous lines of buildings.

On the south, in the Parish of Wilford, houses and large factories have recently been built, and a considerable extent of land has been laid out for building. Building is also likely to increase in this direction.

The following statistics have been obtained in reference to the districts above mentioned :—

Parish.	Acres.	Inhabited Houses.	Estimated Population.
Sneinton - - -	720	2,576	11,048
Standard Hill and Limits of the Castle - - -	200	192	1,180
Lenton - - -	600	1,230	5,680
Radford - - -	360	3,190	13,315
Wilford (north of River Trent)	250	10	50
	2,130	7,198	31,273

The Commissioners recommend that these districts should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of :—

" The County of the Town of Nottingham :
" The Parish of Sneinton :
" The part of the Parish of Wilford lying north of the River Trent :
" The extra-parochial Places called Standard Hill and the Limits of the Castle of Nottingham,
" including the Park, Brewhouse Yard, and the King's Meadows :
" And such parts of the Parishes of Lenton and Radford as lie between the County of the Town
" of Nottingham and the following Boundary, that is to say :
" From the Point at which the Nottingham Canal meets the Boundary of the County of
" the Town of Nottingham, westward, along the said Canal to the Bridge across it at the end of
" Abbey Street ; thence, south-westward, along the highway to Barn Houses ; thence north-
" westward, along Abbey Lane to the Derby Road ; thence, eastward, along the Derby Road to
" the River Leen at the Bridge near the main entrance to Wollaton Park ; thence, northward,
" along the River Leen to the Point at which it crosses the Boundary of the Parish of
" Radford ; thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Radford to the Point at
" which it meets the Boundary of the detached part of the Parish of Lenton which contains
" Hyson Green ; thence along the northern Boundary of the said detached part of the Parish
" of Lenton to the Point at which it meets the Boundary of the County of the Town of
" Nottingham."

OLDHAM

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

OLDHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF OLDHAM.

The Borough of Oldham consists of:—

"The several Townships of *Oldham*, *Chadderton*, *Crompton*, and *Royton*."

The Population in 1861 was 94,344, showing an increase of 43,831 since 1831, and was computed at 107,729 in 1866.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 18,335.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,316
Double entries - - - -	31
Actual number - - - -	2,285

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 15,186, of whom 11,844 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Borough of Oldham is co-extensive with the above-named Townships, while the Municipal Borough comprises the Township of Oldham only. There are two Local Boards of Health within the Parliamentary Limits, namely, one at Crompton and another at Royton.

The Parliamentary Borough contains an area of 12,040 acres.

Adjoining the Borough on the south-east is the Hamlet of Lees, which is connected by a continuous line of buildings with the Borough, and is almost exclusively occupied by persons employed in the neighbouring mills.

This district contains a population of 7,290, and an area of 850 acres.

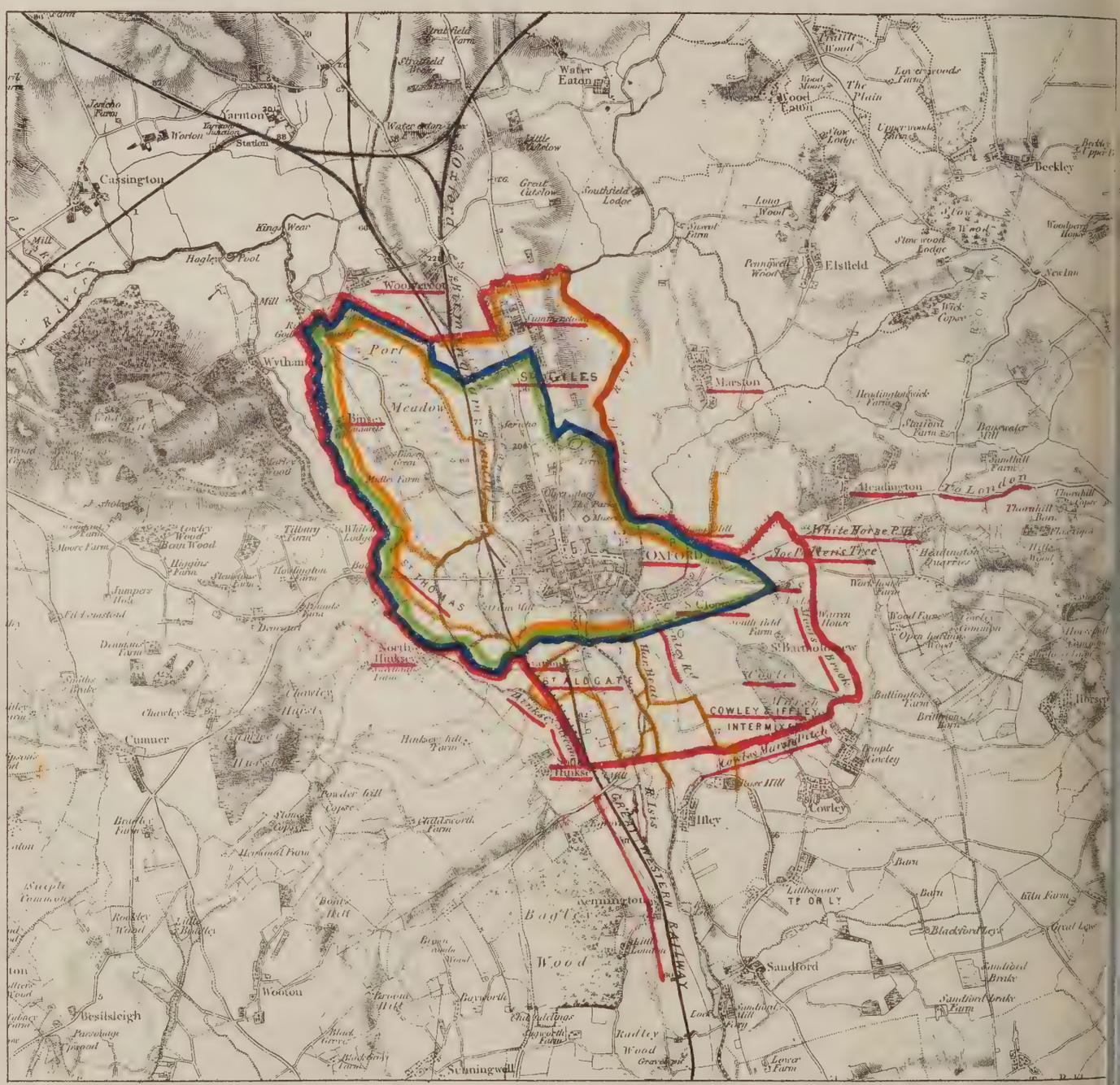
The Commissioners are of opinion that these buildings should be included within the Parliamentary Limits.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Oldham and the space included between the present Boundary of the "Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the Point near Holt's Mill at which the River Medlock leaves the present Boundary "of the Borough, along the River Medlock to the Point at which the same meets Wood "Brook; thence along Wood Brook to the Point at which the same is crossed by Back "Lane; thence along Back Lane to the Point at which the same meets Doctor Lane; "thence along Doctor Lane to Doctor Lane Head; thence, westward, along the road leading "to Austerlands to the Point near Newfield at which the same is joined by Harry Gate "Lane; thence along Harry Gate Lane to the Point at which the same is joined by Low "Brook Lane; thence, westward, along Low Brook Lane to the Point at which the same "meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

OXFORD



REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Engraved at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James K.C.B. R.S.&c. Director.

BOROUGH OF OXFORD.

OXFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF OXFORD.

The Borough of Oxford consists of the Parishes of *All Saints, St. Ebbe, Holywell, St. Martin, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Michael, St. Peter-le-Bailey, St. Peter-in-the-East, St. John, St. Thomas, and Binsey;* of portions of the Parishes of *St. Aldate, St. Clement, St. Giles, Cowley, Headington, Marston, and North Hinksey*; and of the Extra-parochial places of *Godstow* and the *Trap Grounds* at *Woolvercott*, and the *King's Mill Grounds* at *Headington*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 68. Schedule O. :—

" From the tree on the east of the City called ' Joe Pullen's Tree ' in a straight line to the Boundary " stone in the lane called ' Mrs. Knapp's Free Board ;' thence along the said lane to the western " extremity thereof; thence in a straight line to the centre of the island situate at the junction of " the stream called ' Harson's Heat ' with the River Charwell ; thence, westward, along the River " Charwell to the point at which the same joins the old City Boundary ; thence, westward, along " the old City Boundary to the point at which the River Charwell divides into two streams ; thence " along the easternmost of such two streams to King's Mill ; thence in a straight line to the " easternmost part of King's Mill ; thence in a straight line to ' Joe Pullen's Tree.' "

The Population in 1861 was 27,560, showing an increase of 6,911 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,234.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,162
Freemen - - - -	951
	3,113
Double entries - - - -	519
Actual number - - -	2,594

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,436, of whom 1,637 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, which are identical, comprise an area of 2,779 acres.

There is a District under the Local Government Act, extending beyond the Borough to the south and east of the City, where it comprises the outlying parts of the Parish of St. Clement and a portion of the outlying part of the Parish of Cowley. In other respects it is coextensive with the Parliamentary Borough.

The under-mentioned districts are situate beyond the Boundaries and connected with the City, viz.:

The Village of Summerstown, within the outlying part of the Parish of St. Giles, on the north, the District of New Hinksey, within the Parishes of South Hinksey, and St. Aldate, on the south, the District of Cowley within the outlying parts of the Parishes of St. Clement and Cowley, on the south and east, and about thirty houses in the outlying part of the Parish of Headington on the east, of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

Summerstown, with an estimated population of 1,155, contains 231 inhabited houses. Part of the Parish of St. Giles is already within the Borough, and building is increasing from the City along the Banbury and Woodstock Roads; and, as there is only a limited quantity of suitable building land elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Oxford, a further increase of building will probably take place in this direction.

The district of New Hinksey is a newly built suburb extending continuously from the City along the Abingdon Road. It comprises the goods station of the Great Western Railway Company and the reservoir of the City waterworks, and contains 134 inhabited houses, with an estimated population of 670.

The district of Cowley is a continuation of the City in a regular succession of unfinished streets along and between the Henley and Wycombe Roads, and contains 136 inhabited houses with an estimated population of 700. Many houses are building, and the city is mainly extending in this direction.

The houses at Headington are occupied by townspeople, and are near the present Boundary.

The Commissioners recommend that the districts above mentioned should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Oxford:
" So much of the Parish of St. Giles as is not already within the Borough: and
" The space included between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, " that is to say:
" From the Point at which the Great Western Railway leaves the present Southern Boundary " of the Borough, southward, along the eastern side of the said Railway to the Point at " which it crosses the Hinksey stream; thence eastward in a straight line to the Point at " which the Henley Road crosses the Cowley Marsh Ditch; thence along the said Ditch to " the Point at which it meets the Boundary of the Parish of Headington; thence northward " along Moors Brook, and along the Ditch which crosses the Turnpike Road from Oxford to " London near the Public House called 'The White Horse' to the Point at which the said " Ditch meets the Footpath leading from Headington to Oxford; thence south-westward " along the said Footpath to the Point in the present Boundary called 'Joe Pullen's Tree.'"

PENRYN & FALMOUTH

REFERENCE

Proposed Parl mentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.

PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF PENRYN AND FALMOUTH.

The Borough of Penryn and Falmouth consists of the Municipal Borough of Penryn, which is within the Parish of *St. Gluvias*, part of the Parish of *St. Gluvias*, part of the Parish of *Budock*, and the Parish of *Falmouth*, part of which is occupied by the Municipal Borough of Falmouth.

The Parliamentary Limits of the Borough are described as follows, in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"From the point on the north of Penryn at which the Boundary of the old Borough leaves the "Boundary of the Parish of Mylor, westward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the "point at which the same meets the road from Penryn to Helstone; thence in a straight line to a "point called Hill Head, at which the road to Penryn from Budock joins the road to Penryn "from Constantine; thence in a straight line to the nearest point of the Boundary of the Parish "of Falmouth; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Falmouth to the point at "which the same meets the Boundary of the detached portion of the Parish of Budock; thence in "a straight line to the northern point at which the Boundary of the detached portion of the "Parish of Budock leaves the Boundary of the Parish of Falmouth; thence, westward, along the "sea coast to the point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Gluvias; "thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Gluvias to the point first "described."

The Population in 1861 was 14,485, showing an increase of 2,604 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,238.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	816
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	71
	887
Double entries - - - -	50
Actual number - - -	837

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,132, of whom 866 were at a rental below £10.

The Local Government Act is in operation throughout the Borough and Parish of Falmouth, but

neither the Local Government Act, nor any Towns Improvement Act, has been adopted in the Borough of Penryn or the Parish of St. Gluvias.

The Boundaries of the Municipal Boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth occupy but a small portion of the Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 1,705 acres.

The Municipal area of Falmouth is entirely occupied by buildings, but the other parts of the Borough contain large quantities of land not built upon. In the Borough of Penryn 200 acres, and in the Parish of Falmouth about 330 acres, and a considerable area in Budock and St. Gluvias, are unoccupied by buildings.

The Village of Flushing, with a population of 1,100, and 230 inhabited houses, is opposite to Falmouth, on the left bank of the river Penryn, which at this point is about 500 yards wide. There is communication between Falmouth and Flushing by a ferry, the traffic of which is sufficient to keep three boats constantly employed. The inhabitants are mainly employed in oyster dredging in Falmouth harbour, and in the ship-yards.

The Commissioners recommend that the Village of Flushing should be included in the Borough.

Some doubt has arisen as to whether a certain portion of the old Borough of Penryn is now included within the Parliamentary Borough of Penryn and Falmouth; and, in order to remove the uncertainty which exists, the Commissioners recommend that any such portion should be henceforward expressly declared to form part of the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

The present Borough of Penryn and Falmouth; so much, if any, of the old Borough of Penryn as is not already within the Borough; and such part of the Parish of Mylor as lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the north-easternmost angle of the present Boundary of the Borough (at which the "Boundary between the Borough and the Parish of Mylor turns southward) in a straight "line eastward to the Point at which the roads from Penryn to Mylor Bridge and from "Penryn to Tregew diverge; thence along the said road leading to Tregew to the Point at "which it is met by the road coming from the Pillars; thence, northward, along that road "to the junction of roads at the Pillars; thence, eastward, along the road to Mylor Church "Town to the Point at which it meets the road from Flushing to Mylor Church Town; "thence, south-eastward, in a straight line to be drawn in direction of the Tower of Pendennis "Castle to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary."

PETERBOROUGH

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

PETERBOROUGH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Borough of Peterborough consists of:—

"The Parish of *Saint John Baptist*, Peterborough, together with the Extra-parochial District known by the name of '*The Minster Precincts*.'"

The Population in 1861 was 11,735, showing an increase of 5,224 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,401.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	609
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	44
	653
Double entries - - - - -	12
Actual number - - - -	641

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,104, of whom 1,426 were at a rental below £10.

In 1832 the Borough Boundaries, which now comprise an area of 6,675 acres, were largely extended on the northern, eastern, and western sides of the City, and there is ample space within the Borough for any probable extension of building in those directions.

A considerable number of Town Houses, however, have been built on the southern side in the immediate vicinity of the Borough, and of the Great Eastern, London and North-western, and Midland Railway Stations.

This district, which comprises New Fletton (part of the Parish of Fletton) and part of the Parish of Woodstone, contains 403 houses, and an estimated population of 1,900, and in fact forms part of the Town.

The Commissioners recommend that it should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Peterborough, and the space included between the present Boundary of "the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the Point at which the River Nene joins the stream called the Cats Water, at the "junction of the three Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Northampton, along the "River Nene, in a south-easterly direction, to the Point at which the same joins the stream "called Morton Leam; thence, southward, along the Morton Leam to the Point, south of "the railway bridge over the same, at which the same joins a brook called Fletton Spring; "thence, in a south-westerly direction, along the Fletton Spring, crossing the Fletton Road, "to the Point at which the Fletton Spring meets the London Road; thence, northward, "along the London Road to the Boundary stone at the junction of Woodstone Lane with the "London Road; thence in a north-westerly direction, along the eastern fence of Woodstone "Lane to the Point at which the same joins the Oundle Road; thence in a straight line to "Woodstone Stanch on the River Nene."

PETERSFIELD

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

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1868.

BOROUGH OF PETERSFIELD.

PETERSFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF PETERSFIELD.

The Borough of Petersfield consists of the Town of Petersfield, together with several adjoining Parishes or portions of Parishes, all agricultural.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The old Borough of Petersfield, and the Tithing of Sheet; the several Parishes of Buriton, Lyss, " and Froxfield; the several Tithings of Ramsden, Langrish, and Oxenbourn, in the Parish of " East Meon; and also the Parish of Steep, except the respective Tithings of North and South " Ambersham."

The Population in 1861 was 5,655, showing an increase of 1,264 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,135.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	323
Double Entries - - - -	27
Actual number - - -	296

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,040, of whom 690 were at a rental below £10.

There is no Municipal Government within the Borough, which comprises an area of 24,530 acres.

Building has increased within the Borough since 1832, but the nearest part of the Boundary is more than a mile from the Limits of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries of the Borough.

PLYMOUTH

Scale 3 Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet-1 Mile

REFERENCE

- *Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868*
- *Parliamentary Boundary 1832*
- *Municipal Boundary*
- *Parish and Township Boundaries*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. & Director.

BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH.

The Borough of Plymouth consists of the district thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the north-eastern Boundary stone in a straight line to the nearest point of the line of the " embankment; thence, southward, along the line of the embankment to the point at which the " same meets the Boundary of the old Borough; thence, southward, along the Boundary of " the old Borough to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 62,599, showing an increase of 31,519 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 6,084.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	3,109
Freemen and Ancient Right qualifications -	14
	3,123
Double entries - - - -	179
Actual number - - - -	2,944

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,677, of whom 1,048 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Borough of Plymouth contains the two Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Charles the Martyr, into which the ancient Parish of Plymouth was divided in the reign of King Charles the Second.

The Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 1,531 acres, includes also an irregularly shaped piece of land on its eastern side. This land was formerly covered at high tide by the water of the Laira River, but many years ago was reclaimed by means of an embankment wall, and, with other reclaimed land lying to the north of the Borough, was formed into the Parish of Laira Green.

The embankment wall is the eastern Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough; in all other parts the Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical.

The Local Government Act is in force throughout the whole of the Municipal Borough; but the reclaimed land is not subject to its operation.

At the south-western corner of the Borough the Boundary now runs along the eastern side of Mill Bay, and of certain land reclaimed by the Great Western Dock Company, to the point at which it meets that part of the Parliamentary Borough of Devonport which is in the Township of East Stonehouse.

Mill Bay was formerly an open and unsafe roadstead, and of no value; but the Great Western Dock Company embanked a strip of land round the head of the Bay lying between low-water mark and the Boundary of East Stonehouse on one side and of Plymouth on the other. A portion of this land is occupied by the Dock premises, and another portion has been covered with good buildings, and contains 17 or 18 houses. The adjoining properties in Plymouth are freehold; in East Stonehouse they are of the lord of the manor. The land in question seems to be more properly connected with Plymouth than with East Stonehouse.

The Boundary of the Borough from this reclaimed land runs northward along the Boundaries of East Stonehouse and the Parish of Stoke Damerel till it meets the south-west angle of the Parish or Tithing of Compton Gifford, and thence eastward along the southern Boundary of that Tithing towards the Laira River.

The Tithing of Compton Gifford, which contains an area of 661 acres, was purely agricultural, and on the east and north retains that character; but on its southern Boundary, which adjoins Plymouth, villas and houses of a good class are rapidly increasing as residences for persons engaged in business in the Town.

The building land does not extend to the north of Higher Compton Lane, a road running from east to west across the whole width of the Tithing. The land beyond this lane slopes to the northward, and is not likely for many years to become a site for building.

Nearly the whole of the land south of the lane and west of Compton Village has been laid out in lots for building. There are 193 rated houses in the Tithing, of which 185 are south of the lane. The area south of the lane is about 420 acres, with a population estimated at 950, and the number of houses is annually increasing.

The Commissioners recommend that Mill Bay and the reclaimed land adjoining, together with the whole of the Tithing of Compton Gifford on the south of Higher Compton Lane, should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Plymouth:
" So much of the Tithing of Compton Gifford as lies to the south of Higher Compton Lane: and
" The Space included between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary,
" that is to say:
" From the Point at which Mill Bay Pier meets the present Boundary of the Borough, along
" the south side of the said Pier to its western extremity; thence in a straight line across
" the entrance of Mill Bay to the nearest Point of the Boundary of the Parliamentary
" Borough of Devonport; thence northward along the Boundary of the said Borough of
" Devonport to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

PONTEFRACT

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT.

PONTEFRACT.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT.

The Borough of Pontefract consists of the area thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. Schedule O. :—

"The old Borough and Township of Pontefract, and the Extra-parochial space called the "*Pontefract Park District*, the *Castle Precincts*, and also the several Townships of *Tanshelf*, "*Monkhill*, *Knottingley*, *Ferrybridge*, and *Carleton*."

The Population in 1861 was 11,736, showing an increase of 1,737 since 1831, and was estimated in 66 at 11,848.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,596.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	652
Ancient Right qualifications	80
	732
Double entries	33
Actual number	699

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,481, of whom 1,864 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are not identical, the Municipal area being considerably ıaller than the Parliamentary.

The Parliamentary Borough, which contains an area of 7,302 acres, comprises a large amount of ricultural land, which is not likely to be built upon.

The staple trade of the Town is in malt. Lime is extensively manufactured at Knottingley, and there e also manufactures of earthenware and glass there and at Ferrybridge, both of these places being thin the Borough. With these two exceptions, Pontefract may be said to be a purely agricultural orough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

POOLE

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

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Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF POOLE.

POOLE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF POOLE.

The Borough of Poole consists of:—

"The County of the Town of Poole, the Parish of *Hamworthy*, and the respective Tythings of "*Parkstone* and *Longfleet*."

The Population in 1861 was 9,759, showing an increase of 1,543 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,034.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	556
Freemen - - - - -	12
	568
Double entries - - - -	47
Actual number - - -	521

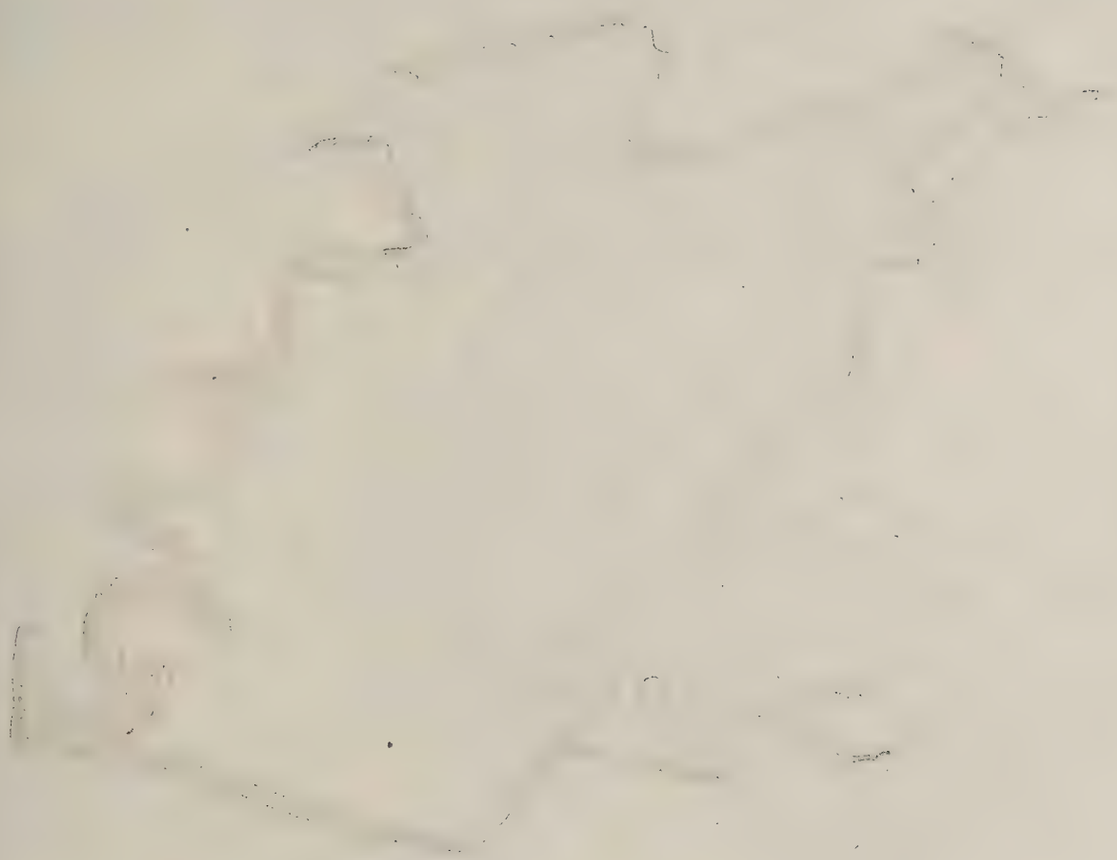
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,783, of whom 1,167 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Boundaries of the Municipal and Parliamentary Boroughs are identical. The Local Government Act has not been adopted.

The Borough, which comprises an area of 5,111 acres, embraces within its Limits the whole of what may be considered to be the Town Population of Poole, and also the adjoining village of Parkstone, in which direction alone has there been any considerable increase in the number of dwelling houses within the last thirty years. It includes, moreover, a considerable tract of heath land at present almost uninhabited, and upon which there is no present prospect that buildings will be erected.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries of the Borough.



PORTSMOUTH

PORTSDOWN HILL
Porchester
PORTSMOUTH
Hilsea
Fratton
Portsea
Southsea
Landport
Buckland
Milton
Eastney
Copnor
Alverstoke
Gosport
Rowner
Elson
Brockhurst
Stubbington
Lee-on-the-Solent
Browndown
STOKES BAY
Haslar
Gosport Hall
Privett
Priddy's Hard
Fort Monckton
Gilkicker Point
Portsea Island
Union Mewer
Great Salterns
Baffins
Eastney Fort
Cemetery
Lumps Fort
Pigeon House
Fort Humps
Nelson's Monument
Fort Cumberland
Fort Southsea
Blockhouse
Old Block House
Lumps Battery
Great Horsea Island
Little Horsea Island
Great Hog Island
Little Hog Island
Whale Island
Tipner
Wymering
Cosham
Drayton
Farlington
Portsdown Cottage
Bedhampton
Havant
Newgate
Widley
Purbrook
Stone Lodge
Bridgefoot
Deanshes
Peel
Wych
Badentham
Elson
Rowner
Brockhurst
Gosport
Alverstoke
Haslar
Portsea
Landport
Southsea
Hilsea
Copnor
Buckland
Milton
Eastney
Fratton
Cosham
Drayton
Farlington
Havant
Bedhampton
Portsdown Cottage
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Nelson's Monument
Widley
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Wymering
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Union Mewer
Eastney Fort
Cemetery
Lumps Fort
Fort Monckton
Gilkicker Point
Browndown
STOKES BAY
Haslar
Gosport Hall
Privett
Priddy's Hard
Fort Cumberland
Fort Southsea
Blockhouse
Old Block House
Lumps Battery
Great Horsea Island
Little Horsea Island
Great Hog Island
Little Hog Island
Whale Island
Tipner
Wymering
Cosham
Drayton
Farlington
Havant
Bedhampton
Portsdown Cottage
Pigeon House
Fort Humps
Nelson's Monument

BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

The Borough of Portsmouth consists of the Parishes of *Portsmouth* and *Portsea*, and the whole of Portsmouth Harbour, including the Foreshore on the western side.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—
"The old Borough of Portsmouth and the Parish of Portsea."

The Population in 1861 was 94,799, showing an increase of 44,410 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 15,819.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	4,670
Freemen - - - - -	1
	4,671
Double entries - - - -	1
Actual number - - -	4,670

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 15,234, of whom 9,385 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 9,513 acres.

On the north and east the Borough contains a large extent of land unoccupied by buildings.

On the western side of the harbour lies the Town of Gosport, which is contiguous to the Borough, the foreshore on that side being, as stated above, within the existing Boundary.

Gosport is situate in the Parish of Alverstoke, which comprises an area of 4,000 acres, and contained in 1861 a population of 18,466. There are within the Parish, in addition to the Town proper of Gosport, the populous Districts of Newtown, Bury, Camden Town, Forton, and Hardway.

Both Gosport and Portsmouth are equally dependent upon the Government Establishments connected with the Arsenal and Dockyard, and their inhabitants have identical pursuits and interests. The same observations apply to the districts above mentioned, between which and Gosport there is no distinction, except that the latter is within the line of fortifications, whereas the former are not.

Communication between the two sides of the harbour is maintained by means of a floating bridge and two ferries, and there is a large amount of commercial intercourse between them. Working men living in Portsmouth and Gosport are employed according to circumstances on either side.

Hardway is situate to the north of Gosport, and on the further side of the inlet of Forton Lake. The communication between the two sides of Forton Lake is maintained by means of a ferry at Priddy's Hard and a bridge at Forton Mill, and the Government are now filling up the whole of the lake above the bridge, called Millpond, with the view of erecting buildings thereon.

The following table shows the population of these districts, and the number of inhabited houses in each:—

	Population, 1861.	Houses.
Gosport - - -	7,257	1,542
Forton and Camden Town -	4,500	920
Newtown and Bury - -	3,000	679
Hardway - - -	750	158
	15,507	3,299

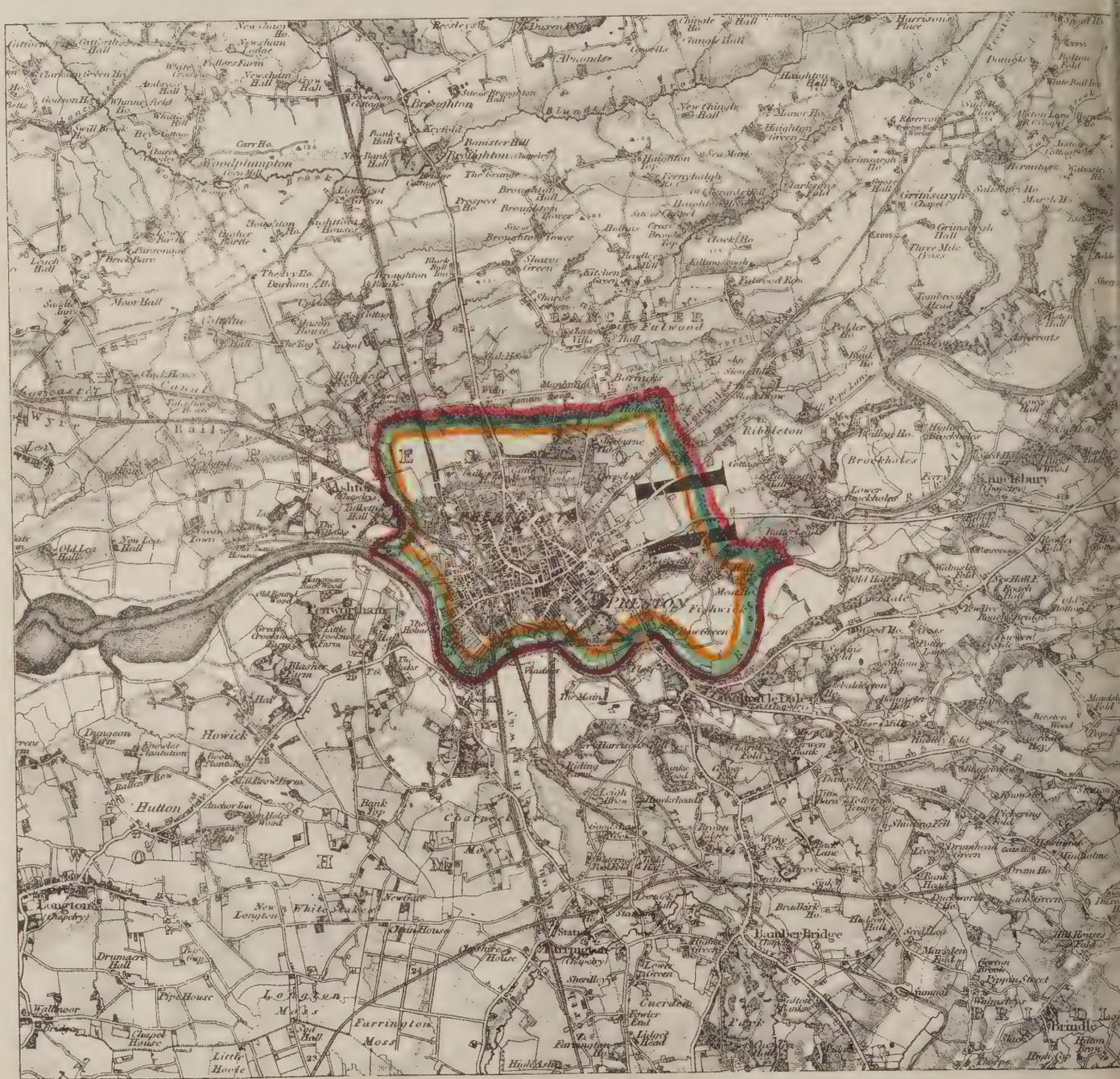
The Commissioners recommend that the above-mentioned districts should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Portsmouth, and that part of the Parish of Alverstoke adjoining the "present Borough which is contained within the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the Point on the western shore of Portsmouth Harbour between Elson and Hardway "at which Hurricane Lane meets the Borough Boundary southward along that lane to the "Point at which it meets the road leading from Elson to Priddy's Hard; thence along the "said road to the Point at which it meets the Elson and Hardway Road; thence in a "straight line to the end of the northern bifurcation of Forton Lake; thence in a straight "line (crossing the Brockhurst Road near to the Point at which it is crossed by the stream "which runs into the westernmost extremity of Forton Lake) to the Point at which the "London and South Western Railway crosses Pound Lane; thence along the eastern fence of "the said railway to the Point at which it meets Annshill Lane; thence southward along "Annshill Lane to the Point at which it meets Wilmot's Lane; thence in a straight line to "the northern end of Love Lane; thence along Love Lane to the Point at which it meets "Bury Road; thence in a straight line to the north end of the causeway of Stoke Lane at "the end of Oyster Pool Lake."

PRESTON


Broughton
Woodplumpton
Preston
Penwortham
Howick
Hutton
Longton
Farington
Farington Moss
Leyland
Walton-le-Dale
Bamber Bridge
Samlesbury
Ribbleton
Brockholes
Fulwood
Barracks
Deepdale
Frenchwood
Moor Park
Ashton
Lea
Cottam
Grimsargh
Goosnargh
Whittingham
Broughton Hall
Woodplumpton Hall
Penwortham Hall
Howick Hall
Hutton Hall
Longton Hall
Farington Hall
Leyland Hall
Walton Hall
Samlesbury Hall
Ribbleton Hall
Fulwood Hall
Grimsargh Hall
Goosnargh Hall
Whittingham Hall
Broughton Tower
Broughton Mill
Broughton Park
Broughton Cottage
Broughton Lodge
Broughton Villa
Broughton Green
Broughton Hill
Broughton Bridge
Broughton Gate
Broughton Fold
Broughton Head
Broughton Brook
Broughton Lane
Broughton Road
Broughton Station
Broughton Chapel
Broughton Church
Broughton Farm

BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

PRESTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

The Borough of Preston consists of:—

"The old Borough of Preston, and the Township of *Fishwick*."

The Population in 1861 was 82,985, showing an increase of 49,114 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 15,050.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,224
Ancient Right qualifications - -	425
	2,649
Double entries - - - -	87
Actual number - - -	2,562

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 12,319, of whom 9,782 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Limits are identical, and comprises an area of 2,820 acres.

The old Borough consisted of the Township of Preston.

The Boundary at a point on the south-western side is undecided. The course of the Ribble became changed some years ago, so as to form the area called "The Holm;" and it is still unsettled how much of the Holm belongs to Preston and how much to the Township of Penwortham.

The staple trades of the Town are cotton-spinning and weaving. There are also flax mills and worsted mills, ironworks and waggon works. Docks are contemplated on the bank of the Ribble, but for their creation it will be necessary to divert the river, and the requisite powers have not yet been obtained from Parliament.

The Commissioners recommend that the Boundary on this side should be determined by adopting the present course of the river as the Boundary.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the Parliamentary Limits of this Borough.

READING

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF READING.

READING.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF READING.

The Borough of Reading consists of the Parish of *St. Lawrence*, and parts of the Parishes of *St. Giles* and *St. Mary*.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The old Borough of Reading."

The Population in 1861 was 25,045, showing an increase of 9,450 since 1831, and was estimated in 1866 at 27,059.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,859.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,830
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	2
	1,832
Double entries - - - -	63
Actual number - - - -	1,769

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,010, of whom 2,323 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 2,400 acres.

On the western side of the Borough there is a large amount of ground available for building.

The principal part of the Town is concentrated in the eastern half of the Borough. Immediately outside the Boundary on this side a large number of small villa residences have been recently built, and the adjoining land has been laid out for building. Beyond the southern Boundary, and on the east of the Whitley Road, the land rises rapidly, offering eligible building sites on the slope facing the Town, on which many houses have been erected.

At the south-eastern angle of the Borough are several substantial villa residences inhabited by the same class of people as those who live within the Borough.

About Southern Hill there is also a smaller class of houses in rows, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in Reading.

The Commissioners are of opinion that these houses, which are 107 in number, with the adjacent sites for building, should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Reading, and the space included between the present Boundary of the
" Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Point at which the Wokingham Road leaves the present Boundary, south-eastward,
" along the said road to the Point at which it meets the lane leading to the brickyard;
" thence, southward, in a straight line to the Point at which the White Knight's Road meets
" the second road outside, and parallel to, the eastern Boundary of the Borough; thence,
" westward, along the White Knight's Road to the Point at which it meets the curved road
" which passes to the east and south of 'Southern Hill'; thence, south-westward, along the
" said road to the point at which it meets the Shinfield Road; thence in a straight line to
" the present Boundary at the Whitley turnpike."

EAST RETFORD

Scale 3 Miles to One Inch

Miles 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Miles 6 9 12 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD.

EAST RETFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD.

The Borough of East Retford consists of:—

" The Hundred of *Bassetlaw* in the County of Nottingham and all places locally situate within the " outside boundary or limit of the Hundred of Bassetlaw, or surrounded by such boundary and " by any part of the County of Lincoln or County of York."

The Population in 1861 was 47,330, showing an increase of 6,450 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 10,362.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,398
Freeholders - - - -	75
Freemen - - - -	64
	2,537
Double entries - - - -	48
Actual number - - -	2,489

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 8,705, of whom 6,004 were at a rental below £10.

The whole of the Municipal Borough of East Retford is within the Parliamentary Limits, which mprise an area of 207,906 acres.

The Local Government Act is in force within the Municipal Borough of East Retford, and also in e Parish of West Retford and the Town of Worksop, both of which are in the Hundred of Bassetlaw, d within the Parliamentary Boundaries of this Borough.

There are 68 Parishes, mostly agricultural, either wholly or partly within the Borough.

The Towns of East Retford and Worksop are both surrounded by extensive agricultural districts within the present Parliamentary Limits.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries of this Borough.

RICHMOND

MELSONBY
SWORTH
Kirkby Ravensworth
Whashton
Hartforth
Gatherley Moor
Kneeton
Middleton Tyas
Gilling
High Moor
Richmond Out Moors
Whitcliffe Pasture
RICHMOND
EASBY
Sleeby
Hudswell
Hudswell Moor
Middle Moor
Colburn
CATTERICK
Catterick
Brompton
Easby
York
Newcastle
Berwick
Railway
Hipswell Moor
Swarth Field
Walburn Moor
Barden Fell
Turnstall
Scotton
Carnegill
Harley Hill
Piper Hill
Butler Hill
Colburn Beck
Love Lane
The Butts
Scarrah
Sleeby Mill
Gatherley Moor
Kneeton Hall
Middleton Grange
Morris Grange
Moulton
Gatherley Grange
High Gatherley
Low Gatherley
Black Bull Inn
Abbey Close
Low Pasture
Low Coalgarth
High Coalgarth
Reeth
Bend Hole
High Watch Cote
Low Watch Cote
Whitcliffe Wood
Terrace Ho.
Sandford
St Trinians
Old Maltkiln Cott
Park Cott
Station
Brompton upon Swale
Gatherley Moor T.P.
Violet Grange
East Hall
Scotch Corner
Blue Anchor P.H.
Old Quarry
Manor Ho.
Moulton Hall
Brough Moore
High Street Plant
Cowes Hall
Hungerhill
Rose Hill
Low Fold
Gilling Lodge
Gilling Park
Sedbury
Kirkland
Rock Castle
Hartforth Grange
Hartforth Hall
Whashton Green
Whashton Hag
Lambert Wood
Orgbtree Ho.
The Ashes
Ellingwood Hall
Thrushton Wood
Thrushton Plantation
Low Fold
Low Feldom
Saurby Ho.
Saurby Plant
Deadwaite Quarry
Ruddle Ho.
Ruddle Plant
Low Scar
Long Acres Qu.
Low Fold
Low Feldom
Aske Moor
Eagle
Beacon Cott.
Beacon Plant
Grange Field Farm
Race Course
High Cooperfield
High Applegarth
Park
Bellerite
Bellerite Ho.
Whitcliffe Wood
Whitcliffe Plant
Whitcliffe Ho.
Whitcliffe Lodge
Terrace Ho.
Whitcliffe Scar
Whitcliffe Plant
Whitcliffe Ho.
Whitcliffe Lodge

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

RICHMOND.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The Borough of Richmond consists of:—

"The respective Parishes of *Richmond* and *Easby*."

The Population in 1861 was 5,134, showing an increase of 412 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,046.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	312
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	6
	318
Double entries - - - - -	2
Actual number - - - -	316

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 813, of whom 494 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parish of Easby, which was added to the Borough in 1832, and contains an area of 5,966 acres, is purely agricultural.

The Municipal Borough is co-extensive with the Parish of Richmond, and contains only 2,520 acres, the area of the Parliamentary Borough being 8,101 acres.

No Local Act is in force.

The Corporation are possessed of landed property of the value of about £1,200 a year, held on behalf of the Town. They also derive some additional revenue from the supply of gas and water to the inhabitants, and from these sources are enabled to light, watch, pave, and drain the streets without imposing any rate for those purposes.

The population is slowly increasing.

The District Parish of St. Martin and the Suburb of Sleegill, which are only separated from the Town of Richmond by the River Swale, are not included within the Borough.

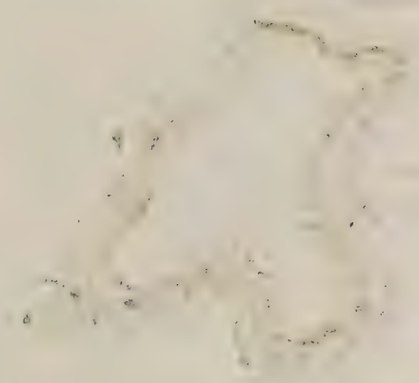
In St. Martin's, which is joined to the Town by a bridge, the railway station, and houses for the station-master and other persons employed by the Railway Company, have been erected within the last few years.

On the west the Suburb and Hamlet of Sleegill are also connected with Richmond by a bridge. These places are intimately connected with the Town, and actually form a portion of it, the inhabitants being mainly employed in the Town.

The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that the District of St. Martin, and the Hamlet of Sleegill in the Township of Hipswell, together with such portions of the Township of Hudswell as are surrounded by the Boundary of the said Hamlet, should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Richmond, the Extra-parochial District of St. Martin's, and the Hamlet of "Sleegill in the Township of Hipswell."



RIPON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

0 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF RIPON.

RIPON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF RIPON.

The Borough of Ripon consists of the City of Ripon, and the district described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The Township of Ripon, and also such part of the Township of Aismunderby-cum-Bondgate as is " situate to the north of the point on the south of the Town of Ripon at which the Ripley Road " meets the Littlethorpe Road, and which is the southern extremity of the nearly disjointed " portion of the Township of Aismunderby-cum-Bondgate."

The Population in 1861 was 6,172, showing an increase of 472 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,382.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	349
Double entries - - - -	1
Actual number - - -	348

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,480, of whom 1,053 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

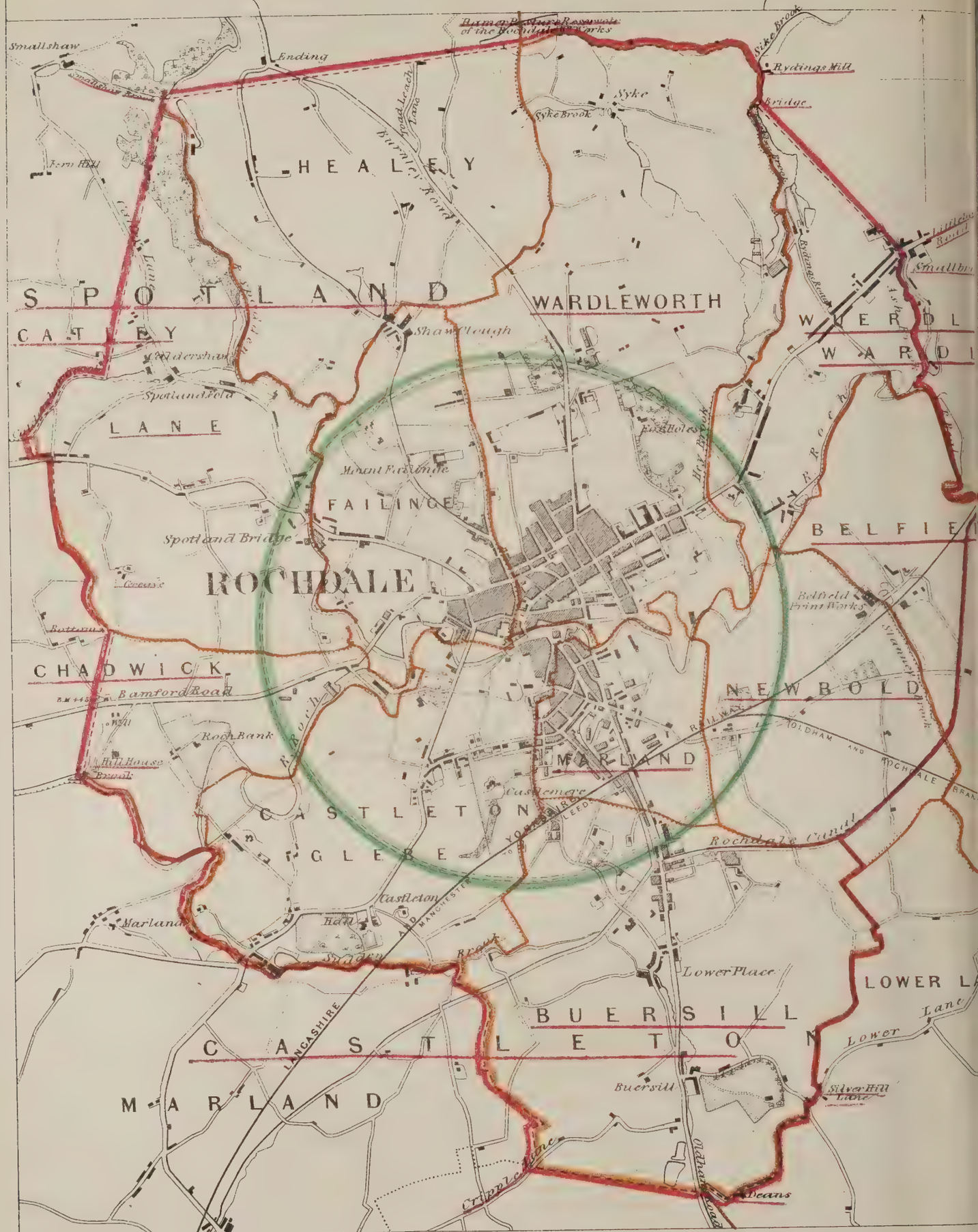
The Parliamentary Borough of Ripon comprises an area of 1,580 acres, and is co-extensive with the Municipal Borough.

The Local Government Act was adopted in 1864, and the supply of gas and water is under the control of the Local Board. Under the Local Government Act the jurisdiction of the Corporation does not extend beyond the Municipal Borough, but a Local Act, 28 & 29 Vict., regulating the supply of gas, empowers them to extend their mains into Sharow, Bishopton, and other adjoining Townships, for the supply of private consumers.

In the Townships of Sharow and Bishopton houses have been built approaching to the Parliamentary Boundary, but these are occupied by a population chiefly agricultural, and the Commissioners do not therefore recommend their addition to the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

ROCHDALE



REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

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1868

BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

ROCHDALE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE.

The Borough of Rochdale consists of the area thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4., c. 64., Schedule O.:—

> "The space defined in the 101st section of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late "Majesty King George the Fourth, and intituled "An Act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and "regulating the Town of Rochdale in the County Palatine of Lancaster."

The Population in 1861 was 38,184, showing an increase of 19,143 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,705.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	- 1,442
Double entries - - - -	- 84
Actual number - - -	- 1,358

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,400, of whom 5,542 were at a rental below £10.

The space defined in the Act of Geo. 4. above mentioned is a circle, of which the centre is the Old Market Place, and the radius three quarters of a mile, comprising 1,131 acres. Rochdale is the only Borough having a circular Parliamentary Boundary.

In 1853 the Rochdale Improvement Act was passed, which repealed the Act above referred to, and which, for all purposes not therein otherwise expressly provided for, is in force within a circle having the same radius as the former circle, but a central point about 15 yards to the west of the former centre (Sect. 3).

In 1856 a Charter of Incorporation was obtained, which included within the Municipal Borough both the Parliamentary circle and the circle defined in the third section of the Improvement Act.

The Parliamentary area, therefore, corresponds very nearly with the Municipal area.

The Parliamentary area comprises a part of the Township of Spotland, a part of the Township of Wardleworth, a small part of the Township of Wuerdle and Wardle, and a part of the Township of Castleton.

In 1832 the circle adopted was universally recognized as the true Boundary of the Town of Rochdale, though even then it excluded some factories and houses belonging to Rochdale. Since that time Rochdale has extended towards the Villages around it, and the Villages have extended towards Rochdale, till the Town and the Villages have met; and it is now difficult to distinguish between them. There are outside every point of the circumference houses in considerable numbers, the occupiers of which form part of the Town Population, and are connected with it by trade and the habits of the people.

The Commissioners recommend that the Boundaries should be extended so as to include the more densely populated districts contiguous to the Borough, but they are of opinion that a circular Boundary is not desirable, inasmuch as it cannot be indicated distinctly on the spot.

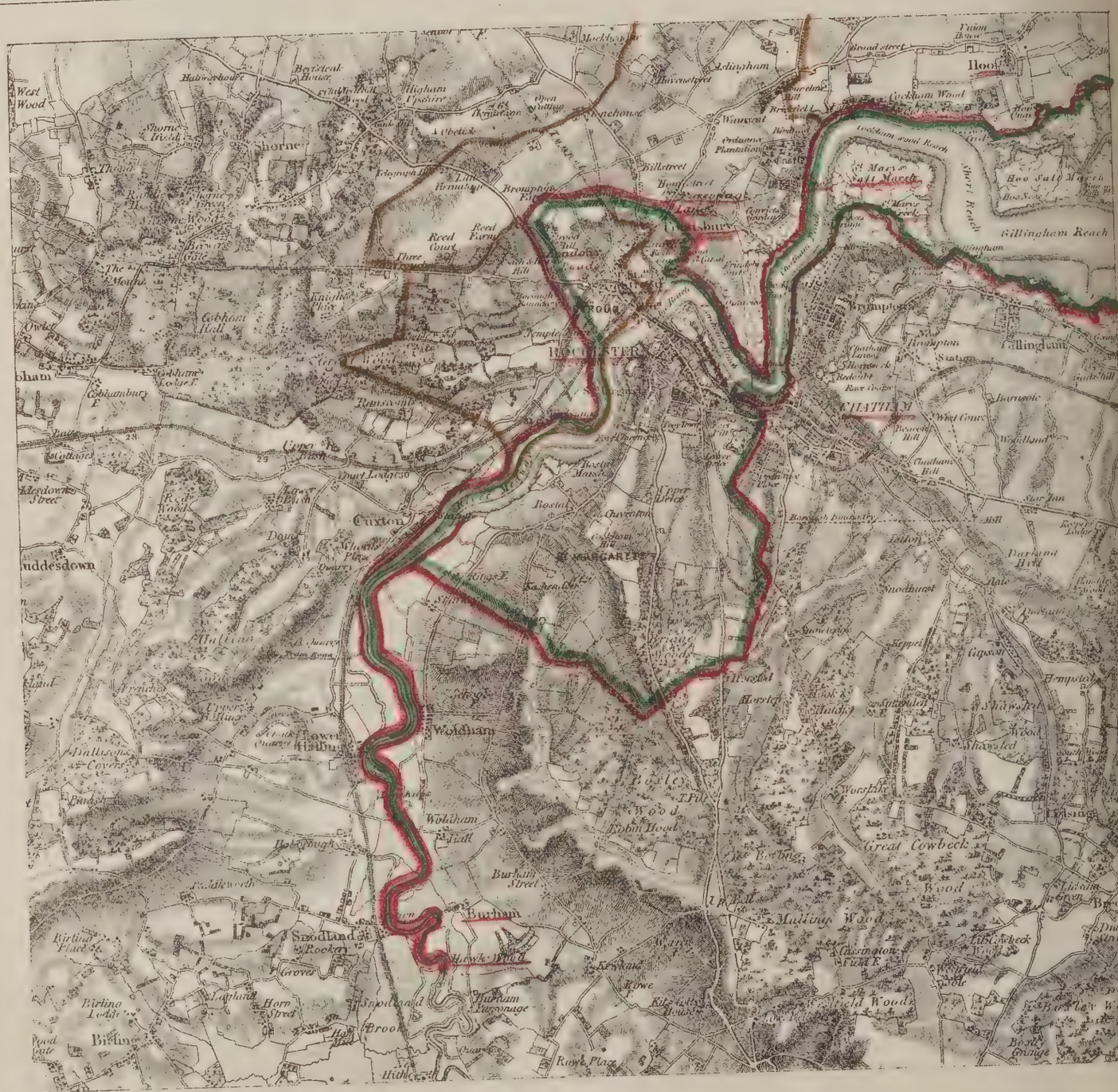
In laying down the proposed future Boundaries, the Commissioners have adhered either to the Limits of Townships or to marked objects, such as the Railway, the Rochdale Canal, and Brooks.

The proposed Boundary contains the Township of Wardleworth, and parts of the Hamlets of Wuerdle, Belfield, Newbold, Buersill, and Marland, and of the Township of Spotland.

The Boundary of the Borough, as extended, may be thus described:—

"From the Point at which the Oldham Road meets the southern Boundary of the Hamlet of "Buersill, eastward, along the Deans and Silver Hill Lane to the Point at which the said "lane meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of Buersill; thence, northward, along the Boundary of "the Hamlet of Buersill to the Point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Hamlet "of Newbold; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Newbold to the Point at "which the same meets the Rochdale Canal; thence, northward, along the Rochdale Canal to "the Point at which the same meets the eastern Boundary of the Hamlet of Belfield, near Belfield "Mill; thence along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Belfield to the Point at which the same "meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of Wuerdle; thence along the Boundary of the Hamlet of "Wuerdle to the Point at which the same meets Ash Brook; thence, northward, along Ash "Brook to the Point at which the same meets the Littleborough Road, at Smallbridge; thence, "north-westward, in a straight line to the Point at which the eastern Boundary of the Township "of Wardleworth touches the bridge over Buckley Brook below Rydings Mill; thence, northward "and then westward, along the Boundary of the Township of Wardleworth to its north-western "angle in the Hamer Pasture Reservoir of the Rochdale Waterworks; thence, westward, to the "Point at which Smallshaw Brook meets the River Spodden; thence, southward, in a straight line "to the Point at which Caldershaw Brook enters Caldershaw Reservoir; thence, westward, along "Caldershaw Brook to the Point at which the same meets the southern Boundary of the Hamlet "of Catley Lane; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Catley Lane to the "Point at which it is crossed by the Footpath leading from Greave to Bottoms; thence, south-"ward, in a straight line to the Point in the Boundary of the Hamlet of Chadwick at the River "Roach, opposite to the Point at which Hill House Brook joins the said river; thence, eastward, "along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Chadwick to the Point at which the same meets Sudden "Brook; thence along Sudden Brook to the Point at which the said Brook meets the Boundary "of the Hamlet of Buersill; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Buersill "to the southernmost Point at which the Boundary of the said Hamlet touches Cripplegate "Lane; thence, eastward, in a straight line to the Point first described."

ROCHESTER



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

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BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER.

The Borough of Rochester consists of the old City of Rochester, together with portions of the Parishes of *Strood* and *Frindsbury*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The whole space comprised within the Boundaries of the Liberties of the old City of Rochester, " and also such parts of the respective Parishes of Strood and Frindsbury as are situated between " the left bank of the River Medway and the Boundary hereafter described, (that is to say,) " from the entrance from the River Medway of the Thames and Medway Canal along a " footpath which leads up the hill towards Upnor to the point (on the top of the hill) at which " the same is met by a road or path leading towards Frindsbury Church; thence along such " road or path to the point at which the same joins Parsonage Lane; thence along Parsonage " Lane to the point at which the same joins the road from Frindsbury to Hoo; thence in a " straight line to the northernmost angle of the Boundary of the Parish of Strood; thence, west- " ward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Strood to the point at which the same meets the " London Road; thence towards Rochester along the London Road to the point at which the " same is joined by the road from the Three Crouches; thence in a straight line to the point at " which the left bank of the River Medway would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the " point last described to Fort Clarence."

The Population in 1861 was 16,862, showing an increase of 6,277 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,074.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,225
Freemen - - - - -	374
	1,599
Double entries - - - -	141
Actual number - - -	1,458

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,856, of whom 1,379 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, comprising an area of 2,906 acres, are identical.

The old City Liberties, which form part of the present Borough, include the whole of the River Medway and its creeks from Hawkwood in the Parish of Burham to its mouth at Sheerness, and it would appear, therefore, that the Island called St. Mary's Saltmarsh, which has hitherto been separated from the mainland by St. Mary's Creek, a navigable channel of the river, is, together with the creek itself, included within the Borough Boundaries.

This Island, however, and the soil of the creek, have been sold to the Government, and, on the completion of the works at present in progress for the extension of Chatham Dockyard, will be converted into a part of the mainland, and will immediately adjoin the Borough of Chatham. (See the Report on that Borough.)

The Commissioners have called attention in their General Report to the anomalies which have arisen and may arise in consequence of Rivers and their Creeks being included within the Liberties of this and other Parliamentary Boroughs.

On the south the Limits of the Borough extend to a distance of about two miles from the City, and include a considerable rural district; and on the west, the district on the left bank of the River Medway is purely agricultural, as is also the land beyond the Northern Boundary.

On the east the Borough is bounded by the Borough of Chatham, the two Towns of Rochester and Chatham forming a continuous line of houses.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

RYE

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/1560

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF RYE.

RYE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF RYE.

The Parliamentary area of the Borough of Rye is described as follows in the 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" The ancient Towns of Rye and Winchelsea, the several Parishes of Rye, Peasemarsh, Iden, " Playden, Winchelsea, East Guildford, Icklesham, and Udimer, and also that part of the Parish " of Brede which lies between the Parishes of Udimer and Icklesham.

The Population in 1861 was 8,202, showing an increase of 842 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,684.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	388
Freemen - - - - -	4
	392
Double entries - - - -	19
Actual number - - -	373

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1329, of whom 984 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough, which comprises 21,356 acres, includes within its Limits a large agricultural area, and on the north and east the Boundary is generally conterminous with that which divides the Counties of Kent and Sussex. On the south-east it abuts for some distance upon the coast, and on the south-west and west it is skirted by an agricultural district similar to that which it includes.

There is no Local Act in force within the Borough.

The whole of the urban Population is contained in the Towns of Rye and Winchelsea.

Rye, the principal place, is very centrally situated with respect to the Parliamentary area, the Boundary running round it at distances of from the three to four miles and a half in every direction except where the coast line approaches it somewhat more nearly.

Rye is a Municipal Borough, but the Municipal area is comparatively small, and only occupies those parts of the Parish of Rye that are in the more immediate neighbourhood of the Town. It possesses a port at the mouth of the River Rother, about a mile distant, where an import trade in coal and timber is carried on, which is said to be increasing.

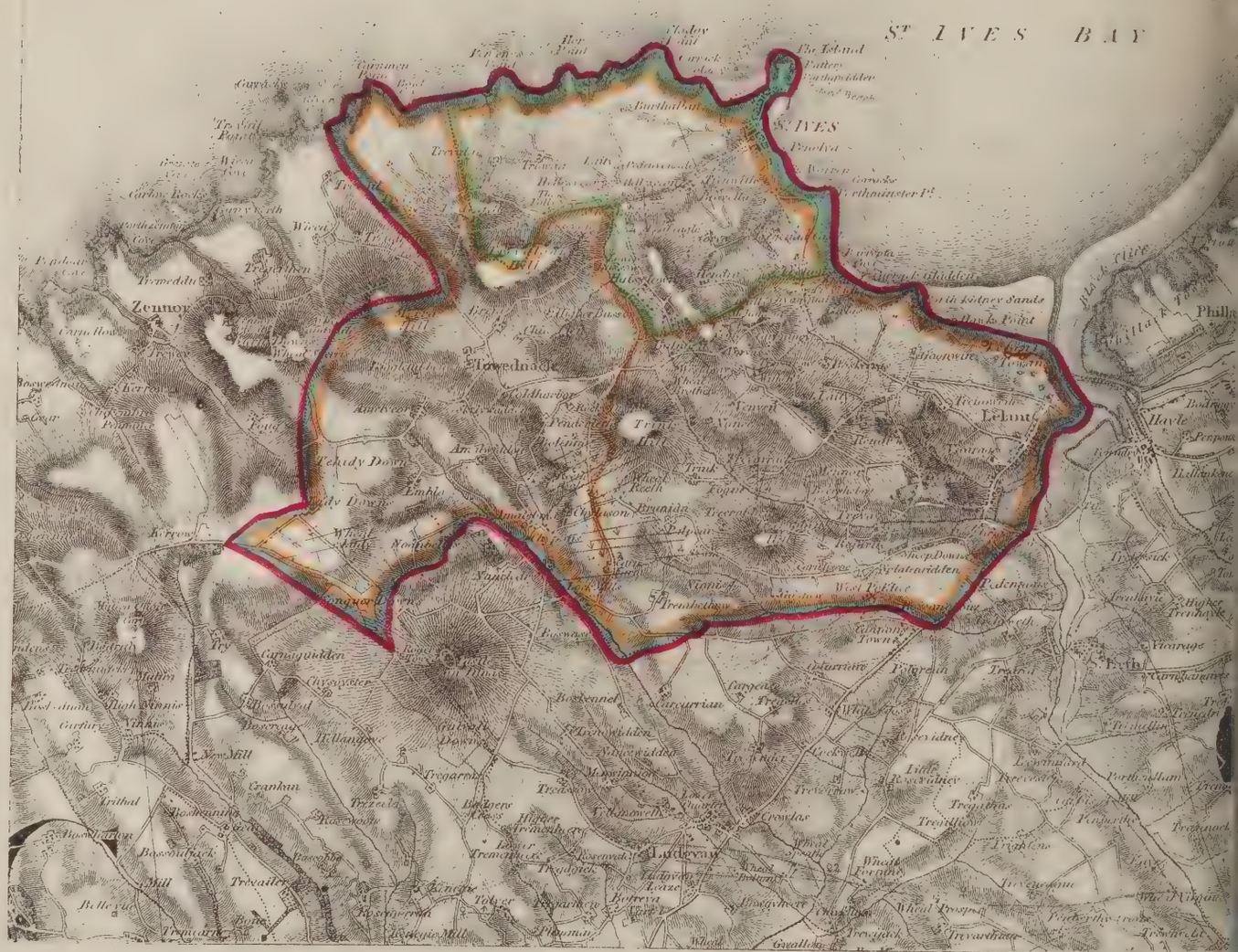
Winchelsea is a small Town lying some two miles to the south-west of Rye, with a population which has only advanced from 675 in 1841 to 719 in 1861.

The Parliamentary Boundary is everywhere conterminous with parochial limits.

Within the Parliamentary area of Rye is included a detached part of the Parish of St. Leonard, which lies near the Town of Winchelsea. It is about 50 acres in extent, and forms part of the Parliamentary Borough of Hastings.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries of this Borough.

ST IVES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BOROUGH OF SAINT IVES.

SAINT IVES.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SAINT IVES.

The Borough of Saint Ives consists of:—

"The Parishes of *Saint Ives*, *Lelant*, and *Towednack*."

The Population in 1861 was 10,353, showing an increase of 3,238 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,116.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	448
Ancient Right qualifications - -	88
	536
Double entries - - -	50
Actual number - - -	486

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,972, of whom 1,427 were at a rental below £10.

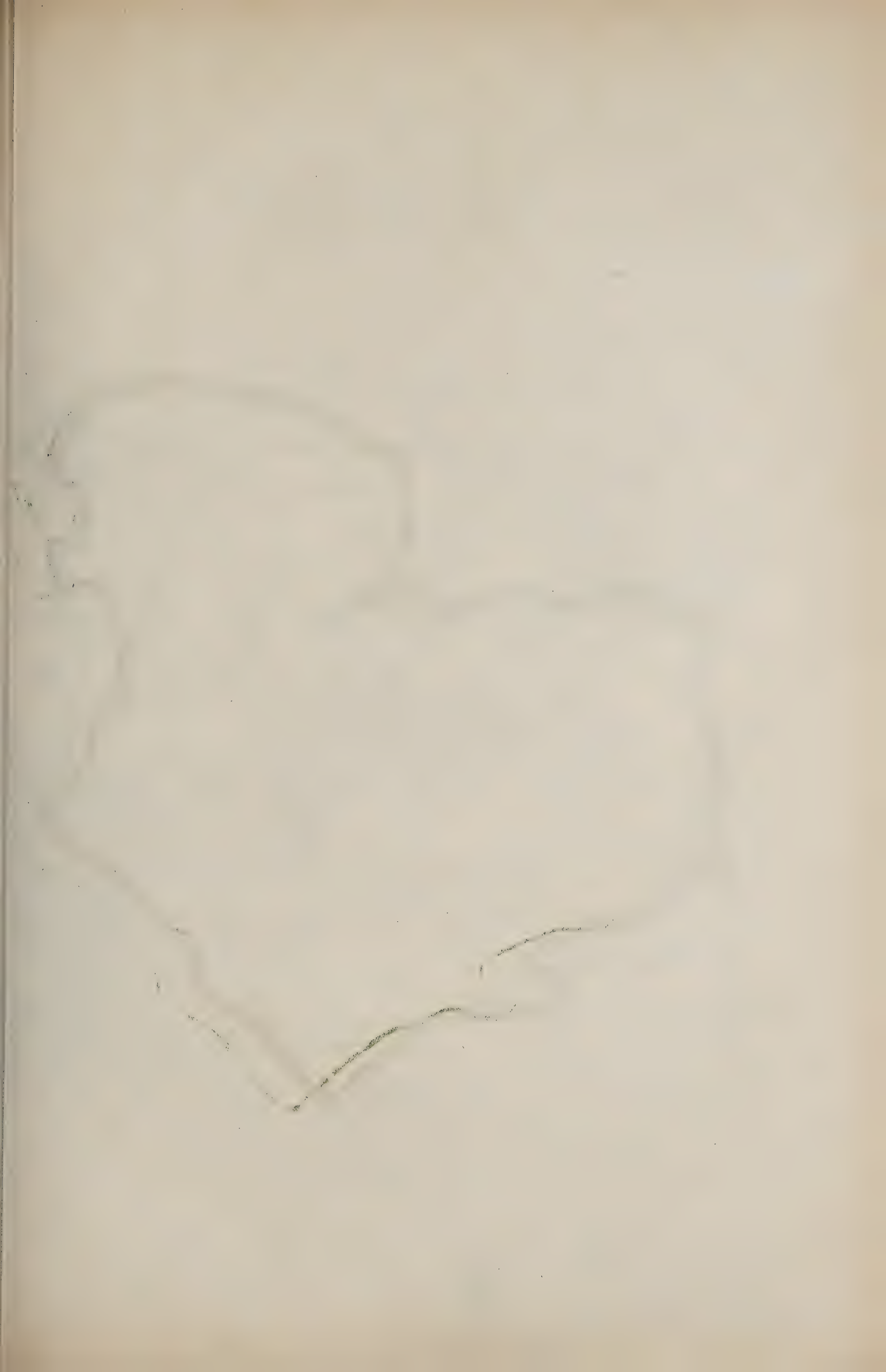
The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 8,427 acres, and the Municipal Borough consists of e Parish of Saint Ives, which contains 1,850 acres.

There is no Improvement Act in force in the Borough; nor has the Local Government Act been lopted.

There is a large tract of agricultural land within the Borough.

The Town of Saint Ives, which is on the sea coast, is nearly equi-distant from either Boundary; the illage of Lelant is in close proximity to the eastern Boundary, which at that point is the river Hayle; nd the Villages of Towednack and Halse Town are in the centre of the Borough, at a considerable stance from any of the Boundaries.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.



SALFORD

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

SALFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

The Borough of Salford consists of the Townships of *Broughton*, *Pendleton*, and *Salford*, and part of the Township of *Pendlebury*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the northernmost point at which the boundary of the township of Salford meets the boundary " of the township of Broughton, northward, along the boundary of the township of Broughton, to " the point at which the same meets the boundary of the township of Pendleton ; thence, west- " ward, along the boundary of the township of Pendleton to the point at which the same meets " the boundary of the detached portion of the township of Pendlebury ; thence, southward, along " the boundary of the detached portion of the township of Pendlebury to the point at which the " same meets the boundary of the township of Salford ; thence, westward, along the boundary of " the township of Salford to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 102,449, showing an increase of 51,639 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 19,128.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	5,458
Double entries - - - - -	61
Actual number - - -	5,397

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 18,276, of whom 13,215 were at a rental below £10.

Salford has hitherto returned one Member, but under " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," sect. 21., it will in future send two Members to Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 5,170 acres.

The collection of houses nearest to the Boundary of Salford is at Eccles.

The population of that Village has increased but little since 1831, and there is an interval of at least one mile and a half between the houses within the Borough of Salford and those in Eccles.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Borough Boundaries.

SALISBURY

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF SALISBURY.

SALISBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SALISBURY.

The Borough of Salisbury consists of the Parishes of *St. Edmund* and *St. Thomas*, the Liberty of the *Close*, and parts of the Parishes of *Fisherton Anger*, *St. Martin*, and *Stratford*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the south-western extremity of the wall of the poorhouse at Fisherton Anger in a straight " line to a point in the Wilton Road which is three hundred and thirty yards distant from the " point at which the Wilton Road joins the Devizes Road; thence in a straight line to a point in " the Devizes Road which is six hundred and forty yards distant from the point at which the " Wilton Road joins the Devizes Road; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Strat- " ford Road joins the Marlborough Road; thence in a straight line to the point called Whipping " Cross Tree; thence in a straight line to the point at which the road from Salisbury to Laver- " stock joins the road from Salisbury to Clarendon; thence in a straight line to the point at " which the eastern Boundary of the City meets the River Avon; thence along the River Avon " to the point at which the same joins the River Nadder; thence along the River Nadder to the " point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 12,278, showing an increase of 606 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,344.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	702
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	2
	704
Double entries - - - -	13
Actual number - - -	691

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,960, of whom 1,147 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of the Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 616 acres.

The Public Health Act was applied to the Borough by a Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, confirmed by the Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 69. (1852.)

The only considerable extension of the Town since 1832 has taken place in the Parish of Fisherton Anger, which is partly within and partly without the Borough.

There are at present about 100 houses in that Parish beyond the Boundary, of which nearly the whole are in immediate contiguity to the Town, the majority of the inhabitants of the district being connected by business with the Borough.

That portion, however, of the Parish which is not within the Borough of Salisbury is included within the Parliamentary Boundary of the Borough of Wilton, although the Town of Wilton itself is two miles distant from the houses referred to, and the intervening district of land is unoccupied by buildings.

Some houses have been erected in the Parish of Milford near the present Boundary; but they are not sufficiently numerous to justify an extension of the Borough for the purpose of including them.

There is considerable space for building within the present Boundary.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

SANDWICH

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF SANDWICH.

SANDWICH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SANDWICH.

The Borough of Sandwich consists of two detached portions, the Municipal Borough of Sandwich forming the one, and the Municipal Borough of Deal and the Parish of *Walmer* the other. These two portions of the Borough are separated by an interval of upwards of two miles.

Its Parliamentary area is thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"The several Parishes of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Clement; and the extra-parochial Precinct "of St. Bartholomew, Sandwich; the Parish of Deal; and the Parish of Walmer."

The Population in 1861 was 13,750, showing an increase of 1,567 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,672.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	841
Freemen - - - -	228
	1,069
Double entries - - - -	15
Actual number - - -	1,054

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,193, of whom 1,250 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary area comprises 2,818 acres.

The Municipal Borough of Sandwich is regulated by certain Local Acts extending over the whole of its area; Deal is under a separate Local Act, while Walmer has adopted the Local Government Act of 1858.

The Municipal Borough of Sandwich comprises the whole of the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Clement, and St. Bartholomew. These Parishes include the Town of Sandwich, and an agricultural district some five hundred acres in extent, lying chiefly to the eastward of the Town.

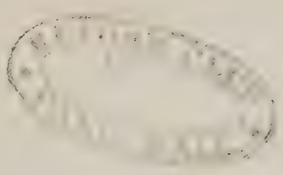
The population of the Town of Sandwich has not outgrown the present Parliamentary and Municipal Limits, having indeed decreased from 3,136 in 1831 to 2,925 in 1861; and although there has been some recent increase of trade, and some new building within the Borough, there is no indication of any probable extension of the Town beyond its present Municipal Limits, which are conterminous with the Parochial Boundaries.

In the other portion of the Parliamentary Borough, that, namely, which comprises the Municipal Borough (which is also the Parish) of Deal, and the Parish of Walmer, there has been a considerable increase both of population and of building for some years past.

The Census Returns of 1861 show an increase in the population of these two Parishes, amounting together to 1,200 in ten years.

The principal extension of building has taken place in Walmer; but both there and in Deal it is almost wholly confined to the immediate vicinity of the coast, between which and the landward Limits of the Borough there is at present ample space for any probable increase of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.



SCARBOROUGH

Scale One Inch to a Statute Mile.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 Miles

Furlongs

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

SCARBOROUGH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

The Borough of Scarborough consists of :—
" The Parish of *Scarborough*, together with the Extra-parochial Precinct of *Scarborough Castle*."

The Population in 1861 was 18,377, showing an increase of 9,617 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,940.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,437
Freemen - - - - -	9
	1,446
Double entries - - - -	95
Actual number - - -	1,351

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,210, of whom 2,245 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and the Municipal Boroughs are identical, and comprise an area of 2,348 acres.

The Town is under the Local Government Act, by virtue of a Provisional Order dated 25th June 1859, confirmed by 23 & 24 Victoria, c. 44; and the Municipal Corporation form the Local Board. The area of rating does not extend beyond the Municipal Boundary.

Scarborough is the principal northern watering-place, and has now a resident Population estimated at 22,000, exclusive of visitors.

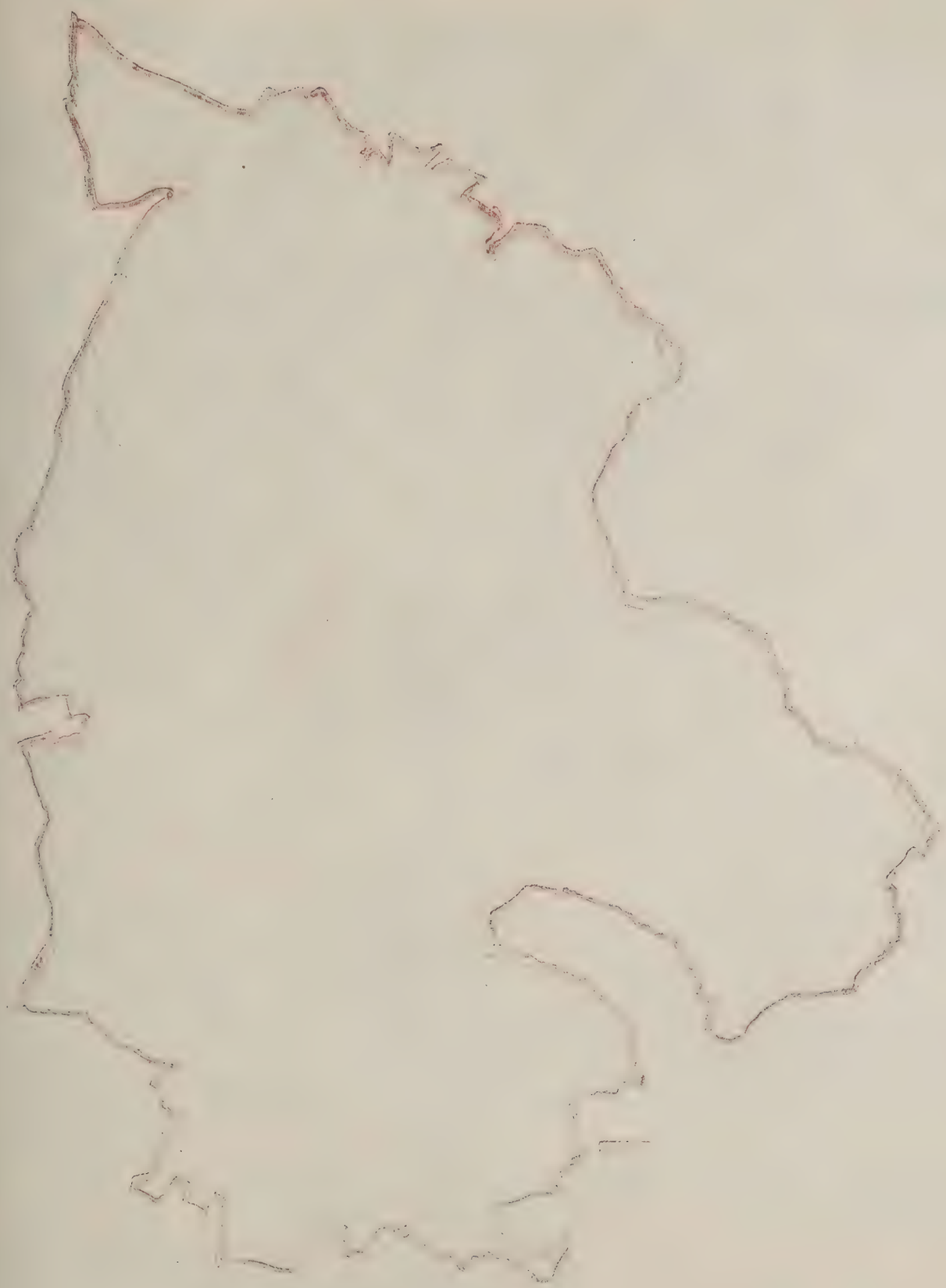
Building is increasing on the south side, where the better class of houses for the accommodation of visitors have been built; but the increase appears to tend inland (in which direction there is ample space), rather than along the coast.

On this side of the Town the Corporation are owners of a valuable estate comprising about 460 acres, admirably suited for building purposes, sloping towards the sea, and bounded by the Filey Road on the east.

Between the Filey Road and the sea, and extending as far as the southern Boundaries of the Borough, lies another estate, on which land is at present being laid out for building; but the space included in these two estates far exceeds that which has already been built over on the south side. The tendency to increase is in an inland direction, and there is still a distance of more than a mile from the farthest building on the sea side to the Boundary of the Borough.

On the north side the Town has reached the Limits of the Borough within about 500 yards, but there are no indications of its further increase in this direction.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.



SHAFTESBURY

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1868

BOROUGH OF SHAFTESBURY.

SHAFTESBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Borough of Shaftesbury consists of:—

" The old Borough of Shaftesbury; the several Out-Parishes of *Holy Trinity*, *St. James*, and " *St. Peter;* the several Parishes of *Cann St. Rombald*, *Motcomb*, *East Stower*, *Stower* " *Provost*, *Todbere*, *Melbury Abbas*, *Compton Abbas*, *Donhead St. Mary*, and *St. Margaret's* " *Marsh;* and the Chapelry of *Hartgrove*."

The Population in 1861 was 8,983, showing an increase of 14 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,928.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	476
Ancient Right qualifications - -	30
	506
Double entries - - - -	45
Actual number - - - -	461

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,562, of whom 1,110 were at a rental below £10.

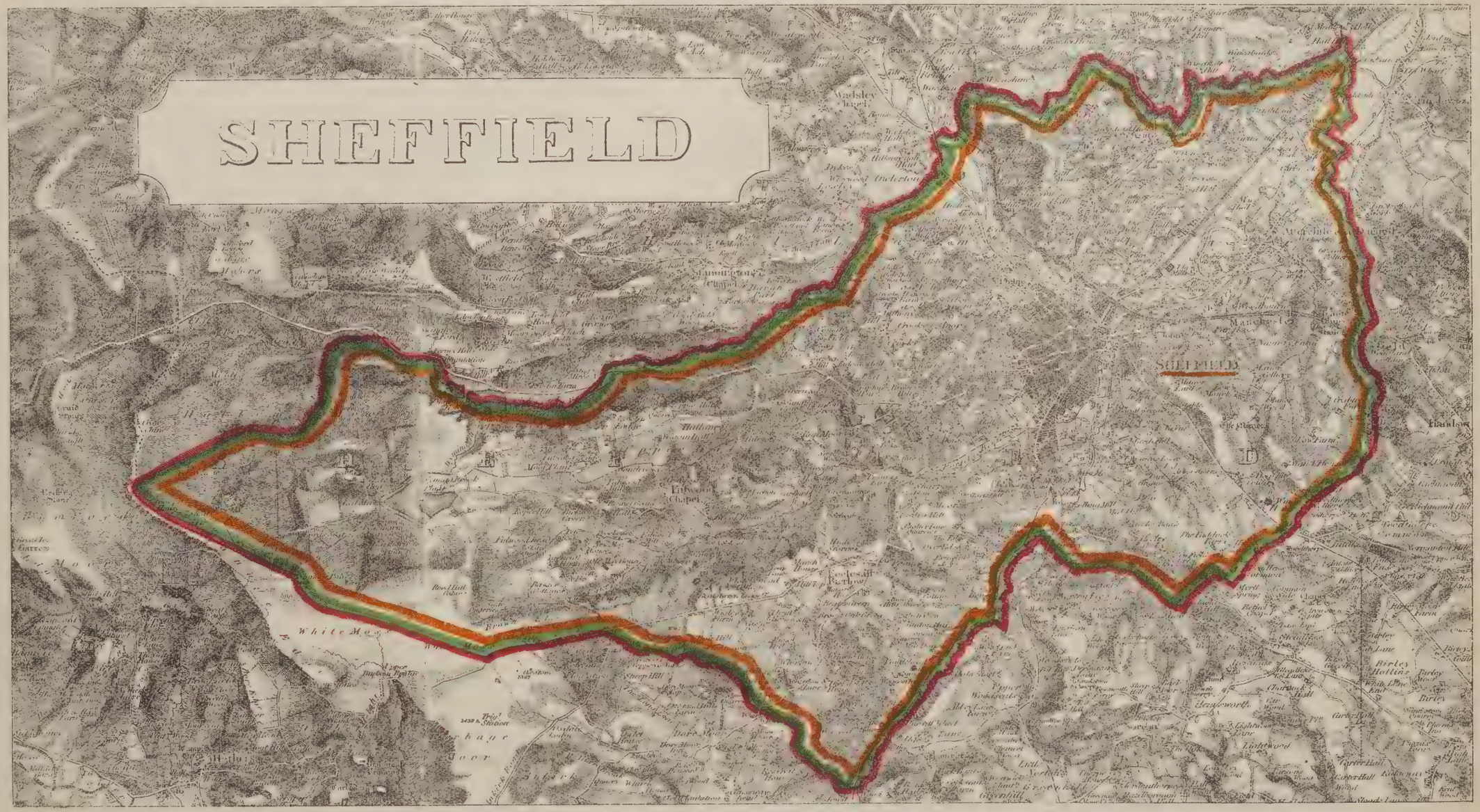
The Parliamentary Borough of Shaftesbury comprises an area of 22,666 acres, consisting chiefly of a large agricultural district.

The Municipal Borough is of very small extent, being limited to the Town of Shaftesbury itself.

The provisions of the Local Government Act have not been applied to the Town, which is surrounded on all sides within and beyond the existing Boundary by land unoccupied by buildings.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

SHEFFIELD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Tinsley
Handsworth
Woodhouse
Norton
Ecclesfield
Grenoside
Stannington
Bradfield
Hallam
Ranmoor
Crookes
Broomhall
Broomhill
Hunters Bar
Ecclesall
Brincliffe
Nether Edge
Sharrow
Heeley
Owlerton
Hillsborough
Wadsley Bridge
Malin Bridge
Walkley
Crookes
Upperthorpe
Netherthorpe
Park Hill
Pitsmoor
Burngreave
Attercliffe
Darnall
Tinsley
Handsworth
Woodhouse
Norton
Norton Lees
Greenhill
Lowedges
Beauchief
Totley
Dore
Abbeydale
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Abbeydale
Beauchief
Totley
Dore
Bradway
Ecclesall

BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD.

The Borough of Sheffield consists of:—

"The Parish of *Sheffield*,"

which comprises six Townships, viz., *Sheffield*, *Eccleshall-Bierlow*, *Brightside-Bierlow*, *Nether Hallam*, *Upper Hallam*, and *Attercliffe-cum-Darnall*.

The Population in 1861 was 185,172, showing an increase of 93,480 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 38,052.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	9,136
Double entries - - - -	579
Actual number - - -	8,557

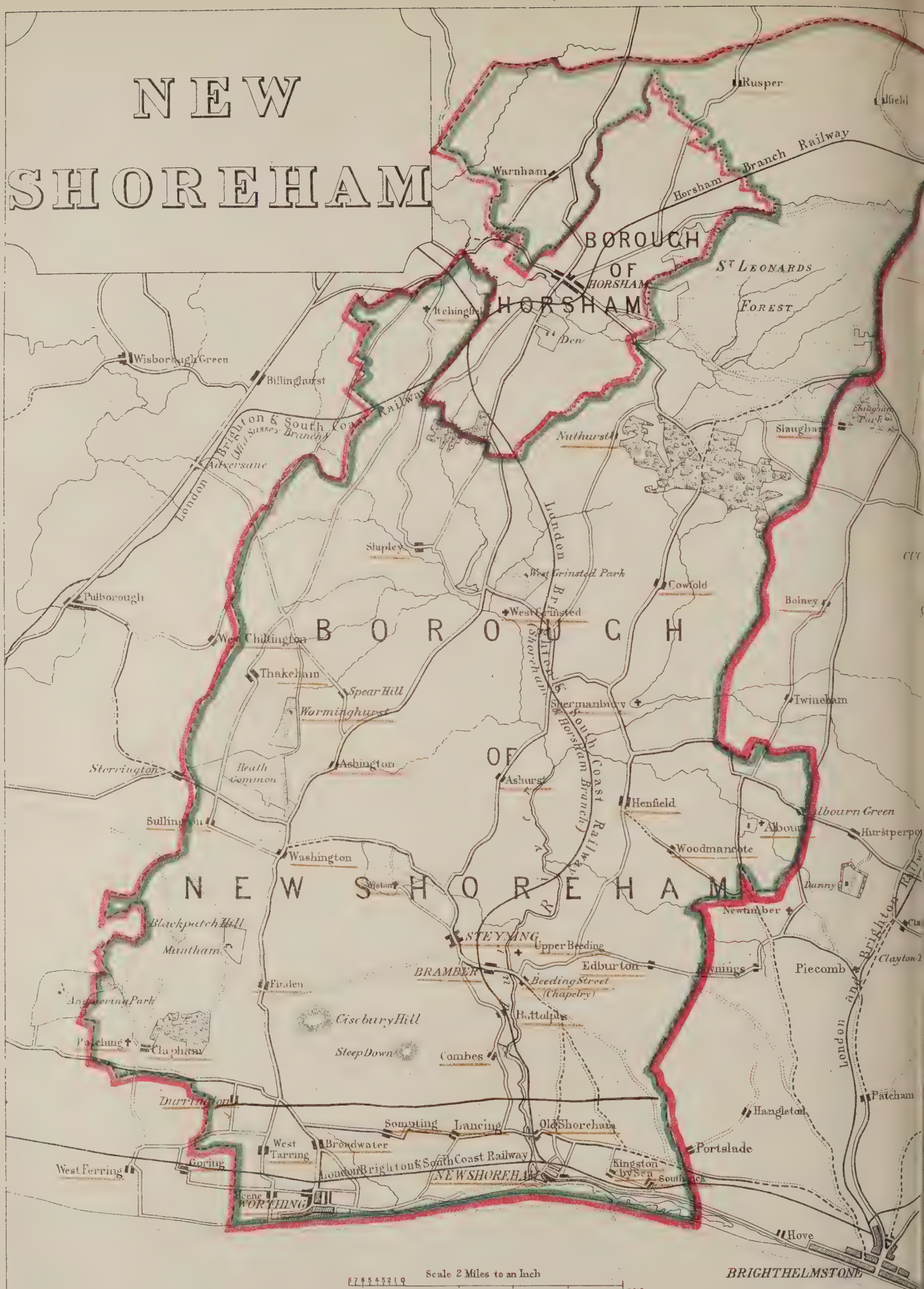
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 38,494, of whom 28,334 were at a rental below £10.

By the Charter for the Incorporation of the Borough of Sheffield, the Limits of the Municipal Borough are the same as those which were settled and determined by the Act of the 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., and therefore the Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical.

They comprise an area of 19,650 acres.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the Boundaries of the Borough include all premises which ought, due regard being had to situation and other local circumstances, to be included therein for the purpose of conferring upon the occupiers the Parliamentary franchise.

They do not, therefore, recommend any extension of the existing Limits.



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Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

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BOROUGH OF NEW SHOREHAM.

NEW SHOREHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NEW SHOREHAM.

The Parliamentary Borough of New Shoreham includes the whole of the Rape of *Bramber*, except the Parish of Horsham, which constitutes the Borough of Horsham.

The Population in 1861 was 32,622, showing an increase of 7,614 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,930.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	1,906
Ancient Right qualifications - -	93
	1,999
Double entries - - - -	21
Actual number - - - -	1,978

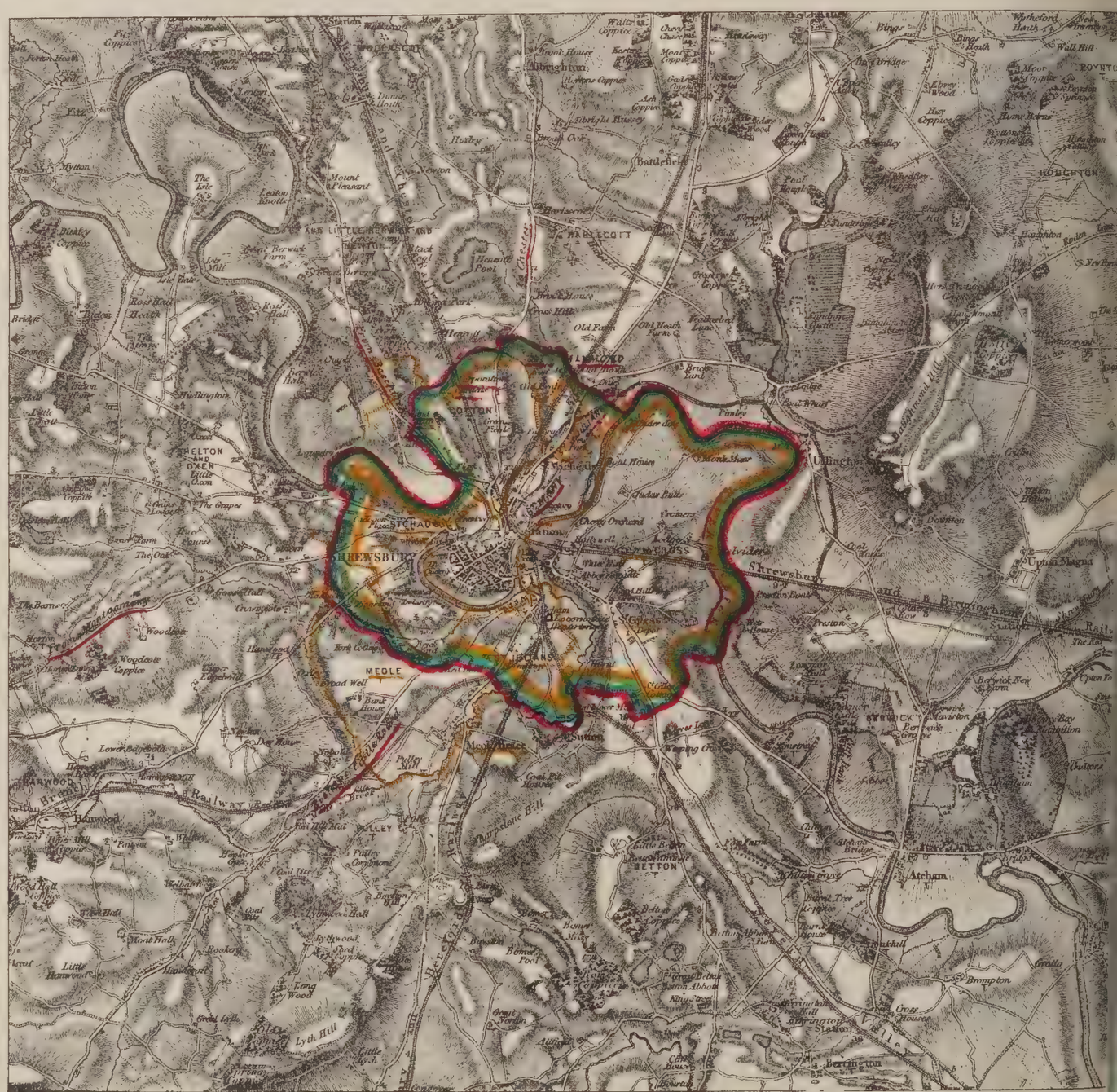
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,186, of whom 3,267 were at a rental below £10.

There are 42 parishes either wholly or partly within the Borough, almost all of which are purely agricultural.

The Town of New Shoreham itself, which is in the south-eastern part of the agricultural district comprised within the Borough, has not extended beyond the Limits of the Rape of Bramber, which embraces an area of 112,287 acres.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries of this Borough.

SHREWSBURY



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY.

SHREWSBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SHREWSBURY.

The Borough of Shrewsbury consists of the Parishes of *Holy Cross* and *Saint Giles*, and portions of *Saint Chad*, *Saint Mary*, *Saint Alkmond*, and *Saint Julian*, and of the Township of *Meole* in the Parish of Meole Brace.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the point at which the River Severn is joined by a stream or watercourse which flows by " the Dog Kennel, and under Bow Bridge, along the said stream or watercourse to the point at " which the same reaches the road leading from Old Heath into the Chester Road; thence along " the said road from Old Heath to the point at which the same joins the Chester Road; thence " along the Chester Road to the point at which the same is met by a watercourse which runs " round the Corporation Gardens and Round Hill, and joins the River Severn near the House " called 'The Flash;' thence along the last-mentioned watercourse to the point at which the same " reaches the old Baschurch Road; thence along the old Baschurch Road to the point at which " the same is met by a footpath leading along the wall of Flash House towards the River Severn; " thence along the said footpath to the point at which the same meets again the last-mentioned " watercouse; thence along the last-mentioned watercourse to the point at which the same joins " the River Severn; thence along the River Severn to the point at which the same is met by " the common Boundary of the respective Parishes of Saint Chad and Saint Julian; thence, " eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Chad to the point at which the same " reaches a lane or road which leads from the Montgomery Road into lands belonging to " Mrs. Cartwright; thence along such lane or road to the point at which the same joins the " Montgomery Road; thence in a straight line to the point at which the stream from the Conduit " Head joins the Radbrook Stream; thence along the Radbrook Stream to the point at which " the same reaches Kingsland Lane; thence along Kingsland Lane to the point at which the same " joins the Bishop's Castle Road; thence along the Bishop's Castle Road to the point at which " the same is met by the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Julian; thence, eastward, along the " Boundary of the Parish of Saint Julian to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of " the Parish of Holy Cross; thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Holy Cross to " the point first described "

The Population in 1861 was 22,163, showing an increase of 866 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 23,600.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,445.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	1,371
Freemen - - - -	406
	1,777
Double entries - - -	224
Actual number - - -	1,553

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,901, of whom 2,244 were at a rental below £10.

The Limits of the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 3,674 acres.

The Borough is governed by the Town Council under a Local Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 198.

There has been a certain amount of building of late years within the Borough Boundaries.

There is a line of houses along the road between the Town and the village of Meole Brace, but a considerable portion of the population of the village is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the part of the Township beyond the Borough, though comprising about 590 acres, contains only 100 houses and 500 inhabitants.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

SOUTHAMPTON

Scale of three Inches to a Statute Mile

1000 Feet 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6280 Feet

1 Furlong 0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Borough of Southampton consists of the Parishes of *All Saints*, *Holy Rood*, *St. John*, *St. Lawrence*, *St. Michael*, so much of the Parish of *St. Mary* as lies west of the Itchen, the Tithing of Portswood in the Parish of *South Stoneham*, and Southampton Common, which is Extra-parochial.

Its Parliamentary area is thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"The Town and County of the Town of Southampton."

The Population in 1861 was 46,960, showing an increase of 27,636 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,712.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	4,147
Ancient Right qualifications - -	83
	4,230
Double entries - - - -	41
Actual number - - - -	4,189

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,276, of whom 722 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, which comprise an area of 1,980 acres, are identical.

The Borough is bounded on the east by the River Itchen, and on the south by the Southampton Water; and on the west, both within and without the Parliamentary Limits, there is still a considerable area of agricultural land.

In the northern part of the Borough, besides Southampton Common, on which building is prohibited by Act of Parliament, there is a large extent of land unoccupied by houses, and a certain portion under cultivation.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

SOUTH SHIELDS

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS.

The Borough of South Shields consists of:—

"The respective Townships of *South Shields* and *Westoe*."

The Population in 1861 was 35,239, showing an increase of 16,483 since 1831, and was estimated in 867 at 40,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,443.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,211
Double entries - - - - -	98
Actual number - - -	1,113

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,736, of whom 6,465 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 1,839 acres.

On the east and south the Borough comprises a considerable quantity of land unoccupied by welling-houses or works, but on the west, on the River Tyne, in the district of Jarrow, a manufacturing own has arisen which contains extensive iron ship-building yards and other works.

A District under a Local Board of Health has been formed here, the area of which, exclusive of the igh-water surface of Jarrow Slake, is about 560 acres. Its present population is estimated at 15,000, nd is rapidly increasing; and a considerable quantity of land is laid out for building.

Looking to the situation and growing importance of South Shields and of the Town of Jarrow, it may e anticipated that at an early period the rest of the Slake will be reclaimed and utilised for Docks or her works.

The Commissioners recommend that the Parliamentary Boundary of the Borough of South Shields hould be extended so as to include this District.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of South Shields; the District of Jarrow, to which 'The Local Government "Act, 1858,' has been applied; and all such portions, if any, of Jarrow Slake, as are not already "included either in the aforesaid Borough or District."

Scale 3 Inches to One Mile.

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868 .....

Parliamentary Boundary 1832 .....

Municipal Boundary .....

Note. The Old Borough comprised the Parishes of St George the Martyr, St John, St Olave, St Thomas, and St Saviours, exclusive of that part called the Clink Liberty.

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

SOUTHWARK.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

The Borough of Southwark consists of:—

"The old Borough of Southwark, including the Mint and Manor of Suffolk; the several Parishes of "*Rotherhithe*, *Bermondsey*, and *Christ Church*; and the Clink Liberty of the Parish of *Saint* "*Saviour*."

The Population in 1861 was 193,593, showing an increase of 59,476 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 25,659.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	11,575
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	71
	11,646
Double entries - - - -	15
Actual number - - -	11,631

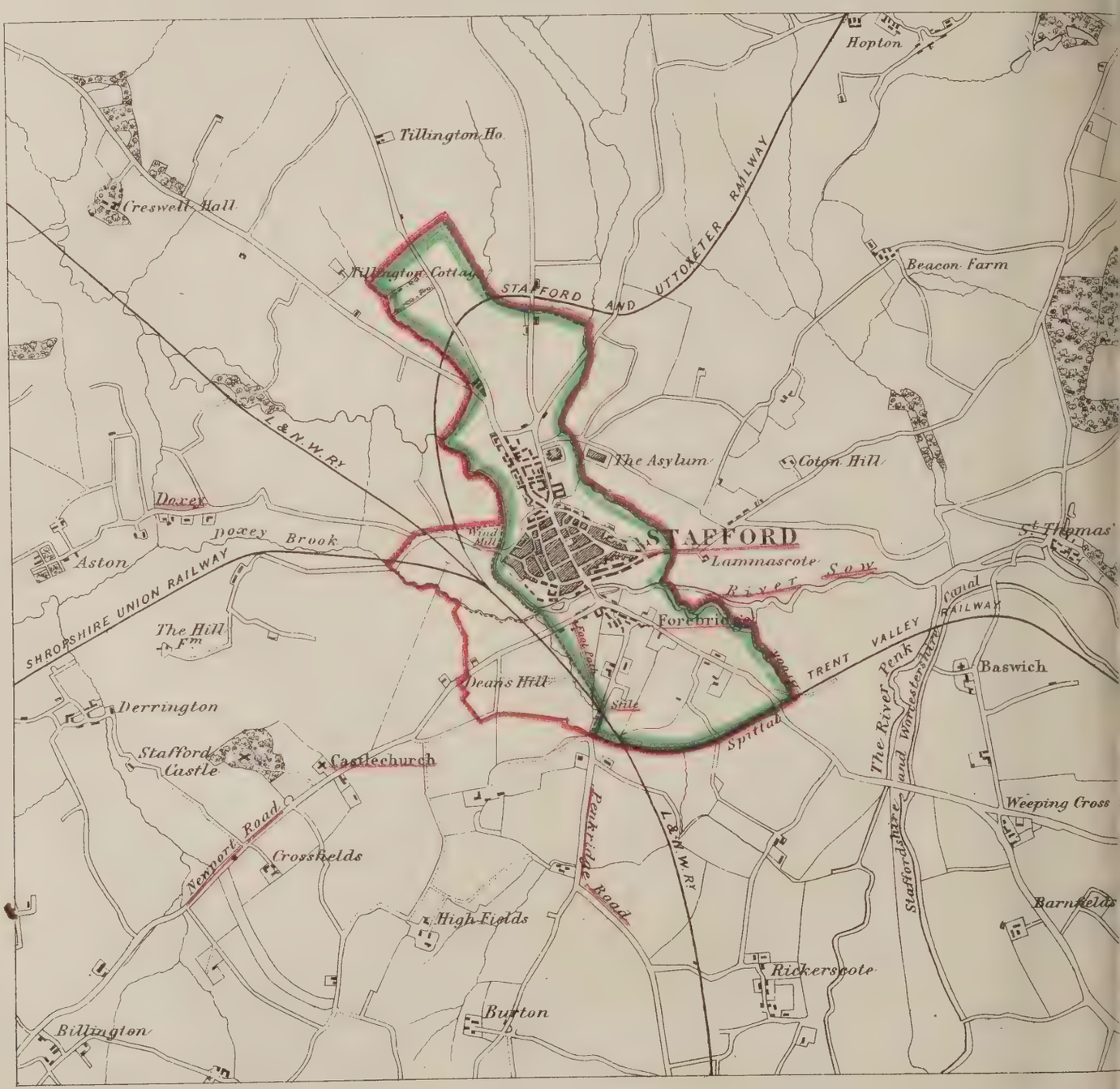
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 22,284, of whom 4,635 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough comprises an area of 1,960 acres.

The Boundary is throughout conterminous with those of the Boroughs of Greenwich and Lambeth, except where it is bounded by the River Thames.

The Commissioners are precluded, therefore, from recommending any extension of the present Limits of the Borough.

STAFFORD



Scale-Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF STAFFORD.

STAFFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF STAFFORD.

The Borough of Stafford consists of parts of the united Parishes of *St. Chad* and *St. Mary* and of part of the Parish of *Castlechurch.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" From the point at which the Boundary of the old Borough is cut by a straight line drawn from the " windmill near the bridge on the Doxey Road to the style at the southern end of the footpath from " the Newport Road into the Penkridge Road, along the said straight line to the point at which " the same meets the Penkridge Road; thence, southward, along the Penkridge Road to the point " at which a stream of water running along the eastern side of that road turns eastward therefrom; " thence along the said stream to the point at which the same meets Spittal Brook; thence " along Spittal Brook to the point at which the same meets the River Sow; thence along the " River Sow to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the old Borough; thence, " northward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 12,532, showing an increase of 4,949 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,241.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	666
Freemen - - - - - -	973
	1,639
Double entries - - - - -	99
Actual number - - - -	1,540

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,452, of whom 1,669 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries of the Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 610 acres.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises the old Borough of Stafford, and parts of the Districts of Castletown and Forebridge, in the Parish of Castlechurch, which were formed under the Lighting and Watching Act (3 & 4 W. 4. c. 90.)

The Town is extending in a northerly direction, but principally within the Limits of the Borough.

On the west and south-west the Town is extending beyond the Boundary in the Districts of Castletown and Forebridge above mentioned, and the Commissioners recommend that such parts of those Districts as are now beyond the Boundary should be included within the Parliamentary Limits.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Stafford, and such parts of the Parish of Castlechurch, called Castletown "and Forebridge, to which the Act 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 90. has been applied, as are now without the "Borough."

STALYBRIDGE

(NEW BOROUGH)

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360
0 1 2 3 4 Miles
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Temporary Boundary (Act of 1867)
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE.

STALYBRIDGE.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Stalybridge, as defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., consists of the Municipal Borough of the same name, (which is partly in Lancashire and partly in Cheshire,) that portion of the Township of *Dukinfield* beyond the Borough of Stalybridge, the Township of *Staley*, and the District under the Local Board of Health of Mossley, which was constituted in 1863.

The following statistics have been obtained with regard to the four districts which form the 'temporary contents' of the new Borough.

	Acres.	Population: (Estimated.)	Inhabited Houses.
Stalybridge (Municipal Borough) - -	883	24,921	5,123
Dukinfield (beyond the Municipal Borough)	1,690	15,024	3,500
Staley - - - -	2,128	2,986	643
Mossley - - - -	703	14,000	2,174
Totals - -	5,404	56,931	11,440

It is to be observed that Staley does not contain two persons to an acre, and that the larger portion of the land is agricultural.

Mossley lies to the north of Staley, and its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in manufactures.

It is obvious, however, that, unless the whole of Staley were united with Stalybridge, it would be impossible to incorporate Mossley in the new Borough by a continuous Boundary.

The Township of Dukinfield, the whole of which is included within the temporary Boundaries of the Borough, as constituted by the Act, is partly within, and partly without, the Municipal Borough of Stalybridge; but both portions are thickly populated, and the inhabitants of both have identical pursuits and interests.

The Commissioners are of opinion that it is not advisable to include within the Borough the large agricultural district of Staley for the purpose of joining Mossley with the other thickly populated districts of Stalybridge and Dukinfield.

They recommend, therefore, that the new Borough should consist of:—

"The Municipal Borough of Stalybridge; and that portion of the Township of Dukinfield which "is not included in the Municipal Borough of Stalybridge, or in the Parliamentary Borough of "Ashton-under-Lyne."

STAMFORD

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — ½ — 2 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

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BOROUGH OF STAMFORD.

STAMFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF STAMFORD.

The Borough of Stamford consists of the district thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The old Borough of Stamford, and such part of the Parish of *Saint Martin, Stamford Baron*, as " lies between the Boundary of the old Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the westernmost point at which the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Martin meets the " Boundary of the old Borough, southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Saint Martin to " the northernmost point at which the same meets the Woothorpe Road; thence in a straight line " to the southern tower on the London Road of the gateway to Burghley House; thence, " northward, along the wall of Burghley Park to the point at which the same meets an occupation " road called the " New Road," which runs from the Barnack and Pilsgate Road to the River " Welland; thence along the said occupation road, and in a line in continuation of the direction " thereof, to the point at which such line cuts the Boundary of the old Borough.

The Population in 1861 was 8,047, showing an increase of 985 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,636.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	484
Ancient Right qualifications - -	43
	527
Double entries - - - -	15
Actual number - - - -	512

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,216, of whom 769 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 1,766 acres.

A Towns Improvement Act is in force within the Borough.

There has been a small extension of the Town on the south-east, in the Parish of St. Martin, where about 16 houses, containing an estimated population of 80, have been erected beyond the Borough Boundary.

The occupiers of these houses form part of the Town Population, and building is likely to increase in this direction.

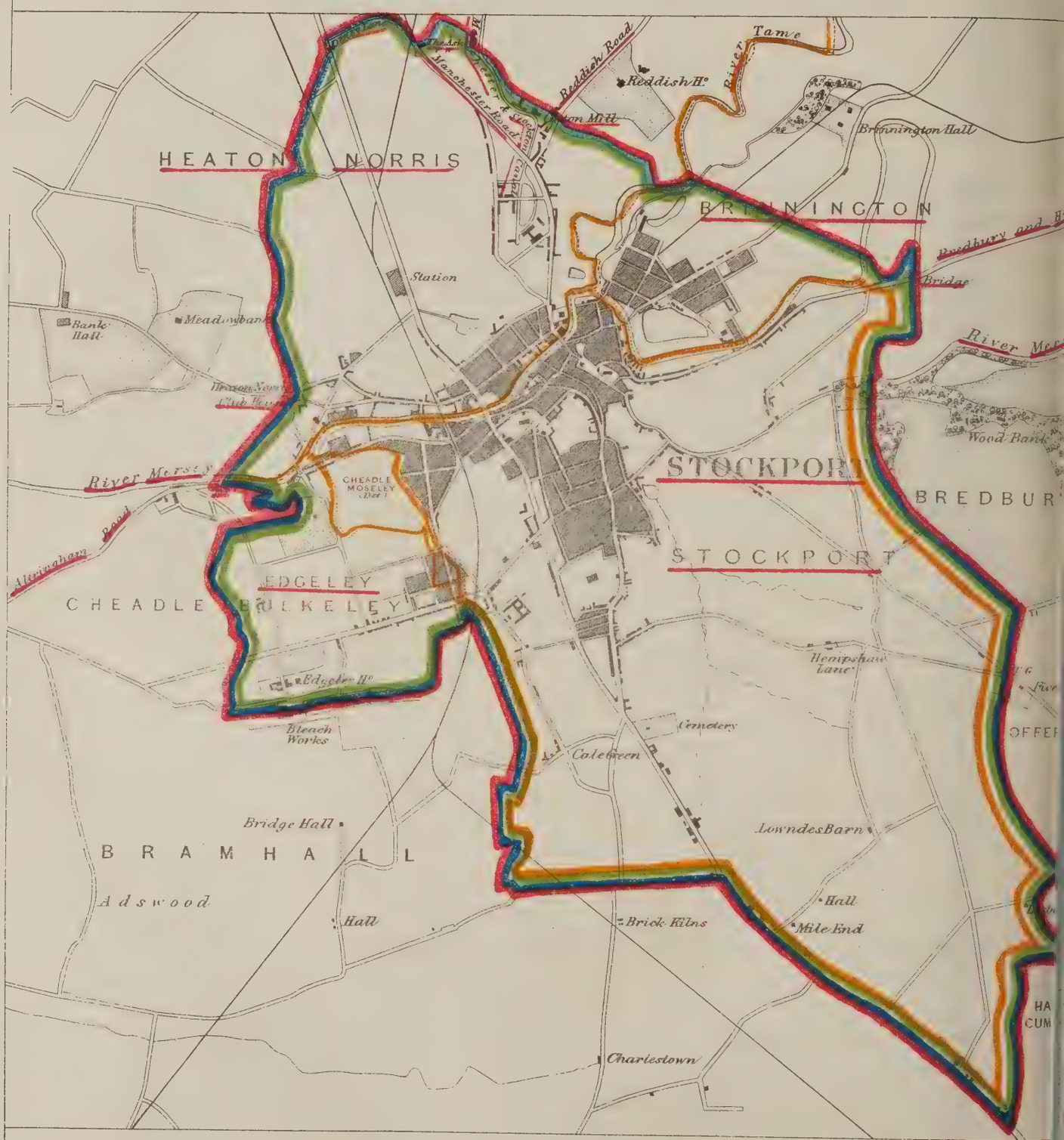
The Commissioners recommend the addition to the Borough of so much of the Parish of St. Martin as will include these houses, and allow space for any probable extension of building.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Stamford, and so much of the Parish of St. Martin Stamford Baron as is " included between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to " say:

" From the Point of the wall of Burghley Park at which the present Boundary meets an " occupation road called the " New Road," which runs from the Barnack and Pilsgate Road " to the River Welland, eastward, along the wall of Burghley Park to the Point at which " that wall cuts the Boundary of the Parish of St. Martin Stamford Baron; thence, " northward, along the Boundary of the said Parish to the present Boundary of the Borough " in the River Welland."

STOCKPORT



Scale 3 Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

STOCKPORT.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

The Borough of Stockport consists of the Township of *Stockport*, the Hamlets of *Brinksway* and *Edgeley*, and parts of the Townships of *Brinnington* and *Heaton Norris.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The Township of Stockport, and the respective Hamlets of Brinksway and Edgeley, together with " those parts of the respective Townships of Brinnington and Heaton Norris which are included " within the following Boundaries respectively, that is to say :

" Brinnington.—From the point at which the Boundary of the Township of Stockport would " be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the bridge over the River Mersey on the Bredbury " and Hyde Road to the Corn Mill in the Township of Heaton Norris, between the Manchester " and Stockport Canal and the Reddish Road, and now in the occupation of Mr. Walmsley, " along such straight line to the point at which the same cuts the River Tame ; thence along " the River Tame to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of " Stockport ; thence eastward, along the Boundary of the Township of Stockport to the point " first described.

" Heaton Norris.—From the point at which the Boundary of the Township of Heaton Norris " meets the Manchester Road, between a public house called the Ash, and Danby Lane, along " the Manchester Road to the point at which the same meets Danby Lane ; thence along " Danby Lane to the point at which the same is cut by a straight line drawn thereto from " the first mile stone on the Altringham Road through the western angle of the public house " called the Heaton Norris Club House ; thence along the said straight line to the point at " which the same meets the southern Boundary of the Township of Heaton Norris ; thence " eastward, along the Boundary of the Township of Heaton Norris to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 54,681, showing an increase of 13,681 since 1831, and in 1866 was computed at 55,109.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 11,255.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	1,391
Double entries - - -	43
Actual number - -	1,348

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 8,952, of whom 7,257 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and comprise an area of 2,159 acres.

The Parliamentary Limits include all the Town Population, and there is no reason to suppose that the Town will at present extend beyond them.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

STOCKTON

(NEW BOROUGH)

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Temporary Boundary, Act of 1867

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engrs

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1868

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Stockton, as defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., comprises the Municipal Borough of Stockton and the Township of *Thornaby*, between which flows the navigable River Tees.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are therefore not co-extensive, and the Municipal Borough is in the County of Durham, whilst the Township of Thornaby is in Yorkshire.

The area of the Parish of Stockton, which is wholly in the County of Durham, is 5,342 acres, containing a population which, in 1861, amounted to 13,761, and was estimated in 1867 at 23,500. The Parish is divided into three Townships, namely, Stockton, having an area of 3,161 acres; East Hartburn, having an area of 1,044 acres; and Preston, having an area of 1,135 acres.

The Municipal Borough of Stockton, which is wholly situate within the Township of Stockton, comprises 1,189 acres. The population of the Municipal Borough in 1861 was 13,357, and was estimated in 1867 at 23,000. It contains 4,367 inhabited houses, of which no less than 2,158 have been built since the commencement of the year 1861. It will thus be seen that the population of the Parish is at present, for the most part, concentrated in the Municipal Borough.

There has been but little increase in the population of the Townships of East Hartburn and Preston, which are purely agricultural, and the present rate of increase in the population of the Township of Stockton outside the Municipal Borough is inconsiderable; but, from the rate at which the Borough is increasing, it is to be anticipated that at an early period there will be a considerable extension of population and houses in the Township of Stockton beyond the present Municipal Boundary, and buildings are already increasing towards the Village of Norton.

Those portions also of the Township of Stockton which are beyond the Boundary of the Municipal Borough, and are on the River Tees, may be expected at a comparatively early date to be occupied by Docks, works, and manufactories, together with dwellings for their attendant population.

The direction of the navigable channel of the River Tees has been altered, and greatly shortened and improved, by the formation of a new channel, which cuts off a portion of the Township of Stockton outside the Municipal Borough, (leaving it now on the right bank of the river,) and which also cuts off a portion of the Township of Linthorpe, (leaving that portion of the latter Township on the left bank of the river in immediate proximity to Stockton).

North of the Township of Stockton is the Parish of Norton, with an area of 4,653 acres, and an estimated population of 3,000. This Parish contains a large Village which is connected with Stockton by a nearly continuous line of houses, and towards which the works and population of Stockton are extending. The works of a large iron company are also in the Parish.

The only remaining district which requires notice is the Township of Thornaby, which is included within the temporary Boundary of the new Parliamentary Borough, and which comprises an area of 1,695 acres, and contains a present estimated population of 6,276 and 1,146 inhabited houses. This Township includes the large and increasing Town of South Stockton, which forms a District under a Local Board of Health, and in which are important manufactories and works.

South Stockton is connected with Stockton by a stone bridge over the Tees as well as by ferries. The Stockton and Darlington section of the North Eastern Railway passes through South Stockton (where its station is) to Middlesbrough, Redcar, and Saltburn; whilst another branch railway, with its station on the north-west and in the Municipal Borough of Stockton, passes through the Parish of Norton as far as Norton Junction, where it joins the line to the Hartlepools and Sunderland.

A portion of the Township of Linthorpe, although included, as above mentioned, within the limits of the Port of Stockton and on the Stockton side of the present navigable channel of the River Tees, is in the County of York, (the old channel of the Tees, which is now stopped up, being the Boundary of the Counties,) and is included in the new Borough of Middlesbrough, as provisionally defined by the Representation of the People Act, 1867.

This portion of the Township of Linthorpe, however, belongs more naturally to the Borough of Stockton than to the Borough of Middlesbrough, being the place where the construction of large Docks and other works in the Port of Stockton may be confidently expected. Its area is about 170 acres.

Looking to the present prosperity and future prospects of the district, the Commissioners are of opinion that it is desirable to extend the temporary Boundary so as to include the remainder of the Township of Stockton and a portion of the Parish of Norton and of the Township of Linthorpe.

The Commissioners therefore recommend that the Parliamentary Borough of Stockton should consist of:

" The Township of Stockton
" The Township of Thornaby:
" So much of the Township of Linthorpe as lies to the north of the new navigable channel or cut of " the River Tees: and
" So much of the Parish of Norton as is included within the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Point at which the Parishes of Norton, Billingham, and Stockton meet in Billing- " ham Beck, northward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Norton until it reaches a " Point at which a path from Crook Dike Lane, and the ironworks, going in a north- " westerly direction, begins to pass closely between the Mill Race of Wolviston Mill and " Billingham Beck; thence leaving Billingham Beck and the Parish Boundary of Norton, " and crossing that path in a south-westerly direction to the centre of the said Mill Race; " thence, south-eastward, along the said Mill Race for a distance of about one hundred yards " to the angle of the said Mill Race at which a small beck meets it from the south; thence " up the said small beck in a westerly direction to and through Whitehouse Plantation to " the Point at which that beck crosses the West Hartlepool Railway; thence along the south " side of the said railway in a westerly direction to the Point at which the Stockton and " Durham high road crosses the said railway; thence in a south-easterly direction along " the said road to the turnpike at which a lane from Norton crosses it; thence along the said " lane, westward, for a distance of about thirty yards to the Point at which it is joined by " another lane coming from the south; thence along this last-mentioned lane in a south-easterly " direction to the Point at which it meets the Boundary of the Township of Stockton; thence, " eastward, along the Boundary of the Township of Stockton to the Point first described."

STOKE UPON TRENT

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile - 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R. J. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

The Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent consists of:—

"The several Townships of *Penkhull* with *Boothen*, *Tunstall*, *Burslem*, *Hanley*, *Shelton*, *Fenton* " *Vivian*, *Lane End*, *Fenton Culvert*, and *Longton*, the Vill of *Rushton Grange*, and the " Hamlet of *Sneyd*."

The Population in 1861 was 101,207, showing an increase of 49,618 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 19,855.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	3,204
Double entries	15
Actual number	3,189

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 18,590, of whom 15,171 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough embraces the district known as the Potteries, and contains the Towns of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Fenton, and Longton. Of the above Towns, Hanley and Longton are separate Municipal Boroughs, and Tunstall, Burslem, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Fenton form separate Districts under the Public Health and Local Government Acts. None of these Districts extend beyond the present Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough.

The Borough comprises 8,710 acres, and the several Towns and Districts included in it are little connected except by the identity of their trades and manufactures. There is a large area of land within the present Boundaries which, except at a few points, forms a margin round the more densely populated portions of the Borough.

The population has been rapidly increasing during late years, partly owing to the progress of the earthenware manufacture, which is the staple trade of the district, but principally in consequence of the increasing extent to which the manufacture of iron is being carried on within it.

At its south-eastern extremity the Borough adjoins the Districts of East Vale and Dresden.

East Vale is a compact urban district situate immediately on the eastern Boundary of the Municipal Borough of Longton, and forming part of that Town. It contains 300 houses, and an estimated population of 1,500. Most of its inhabitants are potters employed in the manufactories of Longton. It has been built during the last ten years, and has lately been constituted a District under the Local Government Act of 1858.

Dresden also forms a compact urban district, and is situate on the south-west of the Town of Longton. It contains 800 houses, and an estimated population of 4,000, principally working potters. It is a District under the Local Government Act of 1858, and is close to the present Boundary of the Borough, the land which lies between it and the Borough Boundary being already occupied by houses or laid out for building.

On the eastern Boundary of the Borough, to the north of the Town of Hanley, is a populous district called Sneyd Green, which is now beyond the Borough, but which forms an immediate continuation of the neighbouring Towns of Cobridge and Burslem. This district is bounded on the north, west, and south sides by the present Borough Boundary, and on the east by a turnpike road leading from Hanley to Smallthorne.

It comprises—

(1.) North Road, containing—

Inhabited houses	78
Estimated population	390

(2.) Sneyd Green, containing—

Inhabited houses	87
Estimated population	450

The inhabitants are principally potters and miners employed in the Borough.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended by including within its Limits the adjoining districts above described.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent:
" That part of the Parish of Caverswall, called East Vale, to which the Local Government Act, " 1858, has been applied:
" So much of the Hamlet of Sneyd Green and Parish of Burslem as lies to the west of the road " leading from Hanley to Smallthorne:
" And the space included between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, " that is to say:
" From the Point in the present Boundary at which the mill race forming such Boundary " meets the wall which is the eastern Boundary of the grounds of Spratslade House, " eastward, across the Trentham Road to the north-west corner of the Boundary of the " District of Dresden, to which the Local Government Act, 1858, has been applied; thence " along the western, southern, and eastern Boundary of the said District to the Point at " which it meets the turnpike road leading from Spratslade to the Uttoxeter road; thence, " eastward, along the said turnpike road to the Point at which it meets the Boundary between " the Parishes of Stone and Caverswall in the Uttoxeter Road; thence, north-westward, " along the said Parish Boundary to the present Boundary of the Borough."

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF STROUD.

STROUD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF STROUD.

The Borough of Stroud consists of:—

" The several Parishes of *Stroud, Bisley, Painswick, Pitchcomb, Randwick, Stonehouse, Leonard*
" *Stanley, Kings Stanley, Rodborough, Minchinhampton, Woodchester, Avening*, and *Horsley*,
" except that part of the Parish of Leonard Stanley which is called Lorridge's Farm, and is
" surrounded by the Parish of Berkeley."

The Population in 1861 was 35,517, showing a decrease of 4,415 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 8,183.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,400
Double entries - - - -	44
Actual number - - -	1,356

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 6,927, of whom 5,444 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough of Stroud has no Municipal Corporation. Parts of the Parishes of Bisley and Stroud have adopted the Local Government Act.

The trade of the district is cloth-making. Of late years the introduction of steam has tended to concentrate the manufacture and the population in the main valley of Stroud, and many of the mills in the side valleys are closed.

The area of the Borough is very large, containing 38,000 acres, and there is ample room within the present Boundary for the extension of the existing Town and Villages.

Some small detached portions, however, of the Parishes of Standish and Brookthorpe practically belong to the Borough, being almost surrounded by it. They contain about 15 houses and 75 inhabitants, and the Commissioners recommend that they should be included within the Parliamentary Limits.

The Borough, as enlarged, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Stroud, and such detached portions of the Parishes of Standish and
" Brookthorpe as lie between the present Borough and the Parish of Haresfield."

SUNDERLAND

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

SUNDERLAND.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

The Borough of Sunderland consists of:—

"The Parish of *Sunderland*, and the several Townships of *Bishop Wearmouth*, *Bishop Wearmouth* "*Panns*, *Monk Wearmouth*, *Monk Wearmouth Shore*, and *Southwick*."

The Population in 1861 was 85,797, showing an increase of 45,062 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 11,188.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	3,468

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 15,492, of whom 10,835 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough are not identical, the latter, as ecently enlarged, extending beyond the Parliamentary Borough to the south-east.

There is sufficient space within the area of the Borough, which comprises 4,671 acres, for such rther extension of building as may be expected.

The small portion of the extended Municipal Boundary which is at present beyond the Parliamentary imits contains 150 acres, a population of 50, and 10 inhabited houses. There are, however, two or hree large manufactories in this portion of land, and buildings and works are likely to extend in this irection.

The Commissioners recommend that this district should be added to the Parliamentary Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as:—

The present Borough of Sunderland, and that part of the Municipal Borough which is not within he Parliamentary Borough.

TAMWORTH

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

TAMWORTH.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TAMWORTH.

The Borough of Tamworth consists of:—

"The Parish of *Tamworth*."

The Population in 1861 was 10,192, showing an increase of 3,010 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,103.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	529
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	31
	560
Double entries - - - -	28
Actual number - - -	532

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,865, of whom 1,317 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough, which is situated partly in the County of Stafford and partly in the County of Warwick, comprises an area of 11,602 acres.

The Town of Tamworth is situated nearly in the centre of the Parliamentary Borough, and occupies an area of about 100 acres.

The Municipal Borough comprises the greater portion of the Town.

A local Act of 1858 is in force within the Municipal Borough. The Local Government Act is not in force in any part of the Parliamentary Borough.

Between the Boundaries of the Municipal and Parliamentary Boroughs there is on every side an interval of two or three miles of land, principally agricultural. The Borough contains a few manufactories and coal pits, and a few small villages. The Town of Tamworth has slightly increased during late years, but no increase of building has taken place near the Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

TAUNTON

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — Scale 3 Inches to a Statute Mile. — 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF TAUNTON.

TAUNTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TAUNTON.

The Borough of Taunton consists of parts of the Parishes of *St. James*, *St. Mary Magdalen*, *Wilton*, *Bishop's Hull*, and *West Monkton*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" From the point on the north-west of the Town at which Mill Lease Stream crosses Greenway " Lane, along Greenway Lane, to the point at which the same joins the Kingston Road; thence " along the Kingston Road to the point at which the same is joined by the Cheddon Road; " thence along the Cheddon Road to the point at which the same is joined by Priors Wood Lane; " thence along Priors Wood Lane to the point at which the same is met by the Obridge Stream; " thence along the Obridge Stream to the point at which the same falls into the River Tone; " thence, southward, along the River Tone to the point at which the same is met by Mill Lane; " thence along Mill Lane to the point at which the same joins the Bridgewater Road; thence " along the Bridgewater Road to the point at which the same is joined by Bath Pool Lane; " thence in a straight line to Stream Plat Bridge; thence along the stream over which stream " Plat Bridge is built, through Holway Bridge, to the point at which the same stream meets the " Boundary of the Parish of Wilton at Cuckoo Corner; thence, westward, along the Boundary of " the Parish of Wilton to the point at which the same meets Sherford Stream; thence along " Sherford Stream to the point at which the same meets Sherford Lane; thence along Sherford " Lane to the point at which the same joins the Honiton Road; thence along the Honiton Road " to the point at which the same is joined by Hoverland Lane; thence along Hoverland Lane to " the point at which the same meets Ganton Stream; thence along Ganton Stream to the point " at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of Wilton; thence, northward, along the " Boundary of the Parish of Wilton to the point at which the same meets the Bishops Hull Road; " thence, northward, along the Bishops Hull Road to the point at which the same is joined by " Long Run Lane; thence in a straight line to the turnpike house on the Staplegrove Road; " thence along the Staplegrove Road to the point at which the same is crossed by Mill Lease " Stream; thence along Mill Lease Stream to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 14,667, showing an increase of 2,519 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,899.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	843
Ancient Right qualifications	54
	897
Double entries	58
Actual number	839

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,734, of whom 1,611 were at a rental below £10.

Taunton is under the jurisdiction of the Local Government Act, the District of the Local Board being co-extensive with the Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 1,202 acres.

On the east, south, and west the Limits of the Borough include ample space for any probable extension of the Town, but on the north a street extends for some distance beyond the Boundary, part of which is within and part without the Parliamentary Limits.

Blocks of houses have also been built in the space between the Kingston and Cheddon Roads and on the east of the Kingston Road; and the whole district forms a suburb inhabited by a Town Population.

The number of houses erected here is 136, and several acres of the surrounding land have been sold for building purposes.

The Commissioners recommend that this suburb, which is situated in the Parish of St. James, and contains an area of 45 acres, should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Taunton, and so much of the Parish of St. James as is included between
" the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Point in the present Boundary at which the Mill Cross Stream enters it at
" Mr. Benson's Farm in Greenway Lane, northward, in a straight line to a Point on the
" Kingston Road one hundred and ninety-five yards, measured along the said road, north
" of the first milestone; thence, eastward, in a straight line to a Point on the Cheddon
" Road two hundred and eight yards, measured along the said road, north of the first
" milestone; thence, southward, along the Cheddon Road to the Point at which it meets the
" present Boundary at Prior's Wood Lane."

TAVISTOCK

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1:63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

0 1/2 1 2 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF TAVISTOCK.

TAVISTOCK.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TAVISTOCK.

The Borough of Tavistock consists of:—

"The Parish of *Tavistock*, except the Manor of Cudliptown."

The Population in 1861 was 8,857, showing an increase of 3,255 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,133.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	424
Freeholders - - - - -	3
	427
Double entries - - - -	1
Actual number - - -	426

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,234, of whom 775 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

Tavistock is not a Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 11,450 acres.

The Population is partly agricultural and partly mining. There are no houses outside the Boundary of the Borough occupied by persons who can be said to form part of the Town Population, and there is a large margin of agricultural land on all sides of the Town within the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

TEWKESBURY

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c.Director.

BOROUGH OF TEWKESBURY.

TEWKESBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TEWKESBURY.

The Borough of Tewkesbury consists of:—

"The Parish of *Tewkesbury*."

The Population in 1861 was 5,876, showing an increase of 96 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,268.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	312
Freemen	21
Freeholders	9
	342
Double entries	17
Actual number	325

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,091, of whom 678 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries of the Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 2,619 acres.

The Local Government Act has been applied to a District coextensive with the Borough.

The Town is in the centre of the Parish, and it is not likely that the buildings will extend beyond its Limits.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

THETFORD

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF THETFORD.

THETFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF THETFORD.

The Borough of Thetford consists of the Parishes of *Saint Cuthbert* and *Saint Peter* and *Saint Nicholas*, in the County of Norfolk, and *Saint Mary* in the County of Suffolk.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as

"The old Borough of Thetford."

The Population in 1861 was 4,208, showing an increase of 746 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 900.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	232
Ancient Right qualifications - -	5
	237
Double entries - - - -	13
Actual number - - -	224

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 829, of whom 642 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and comprise an area of 7,296 acres.

The Town of Thetford is situated near the eastern extremity of the Borough, and is increasing within the Parliamentary Limits.

At Melford Bridge and other points on the eastern side the Boundary is within a quarter of a mile of the nearest houses; but on all other sides there is ample room for further extension within the present Limits of the Borough.

There is a small group of houses on the Croxton Road, immediately beyond the Parliamentary Boundary on the north-east. They are occupied, however, by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there is no reason for including them within the Parliamentary Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary of the Borough.

THIRSK

OTTERINGTON
THORNTON LE STREET
KIRKBY WISKE
SOUTH KILVINGTON
Kirkby Wiske
South Kilvington
THIRSK
SAND HUTTON
CARLTON MINIOTT
SOWERBY
KIRKBY KNOWLE
BAGBY (DET.)
Skipton upon Swale
Baldersby
Topcliffe
Dalton
Sessay
Rainton
Leeds Northern R.
Topcliffe Parks
Topcliffe Common
Sowerby Park
Carlton Miniott
Thirsk Station
Thirsk Workhouse
Sowerby Gate
Kirkby Knowle
Bagby
Thirkleby Bridge
Thirkleby Park
Thirkleby Hall
Thirkleby Barn
Thirkleby Beck
Thirkleby Grange
Thirkleby Lodge
Thirkleby Mill
Thirkleby Wood
Thirkleby Hill
Thirkleby Common
Thirkleby Moor
Thirkleby Moor End
Thirkleby Moor Ho.
Thirkleby Moor Plant
Thirkleby Moor Wood
Thirkleby Moor Common
Thirkleby Moor Farm
Thirkleby Moor Cottage
Thirkleby Moor Lodge
Thirkleby Moor Grange
Thirkleby Moor Hall
Thirkleby Moor Park
Thirkleby Moor Plantation

BOROUGH OF THIRSK.

THIRSK.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF THIRSK.

The Borough of Thirsk consists of the Town of Thirsk and a large agricultural district.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. Schedule O.:—
"The several Townships of Thirsk, Sowerby, Carlton Miniott, Sand Hutton, Bagby, and South "Kilvington."

The Population in 1861 was 5,350, showing an increase of 678 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,205.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	383
Double Entries - - - - -	3
Actual number - - -	380

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,069, of whom 684 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough extends over an area of 11,819 acres.

The present Population is estimated at 5,680, and is gradually increasing.

The provisions of the Public Health Act have not been applied to Thirsk, nor is there any Local Act for the government of the Town.

The population of the Borough is contained principally within the Town and its immediate neighbourhood, the number of inhabited Houses in the Township of Thirsk and Sowerby, in which the Town is situated, being 1,056, out of a total of 1,334 in the whole Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

TIVERTON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF TIVERTON.

TIVERTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TIVERTON.

The Borough of Tiverton consists of:—

"The Parish of *Tiverton*."

The Population in 1861 was 10,447, showing an increase of 681 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,210.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	461
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	4
	465

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,374, of whom 940 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs of Tiverton are identical. They contain an area of 17,491 acres, and extend nine miles from north to south, and eight miles from east to west.

The Population increased between 1831 and 1851 by 1,677, but between 1851 and 1861 it decreased by 996, and there is said to have been a further decrease since the latter date.

There is a Local Act of the 34 Geo. III., extended by an Act of the 3 Geo. IV., for the internal regulation of the Town. The District subject to this Act is a circle of which the radius is half a mile, and of which Croggans Well, a spot in the middle of the Town, is the centre. The Town occupies scarcely one half of this circle, which contains about 550 acres, and, beyond it, there is a large margin of agricultural land on all sides within the Boundary of the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

TOWER HAMLETS

(NEW BOROUGH)

Scale = Two Inches to a Statute Mile.

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Temporary Boundary Act of 1867

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

A *Liberty of Norton Folgate*
B *Old Artillery Ground*
C *Christchurch Spitalfields*
D *Liberty of the Minories*
E *The Precinct of St Katharine*
F *East Smithfield*
G *St John Wapping*
H *Stepney (Detached)*
(Mile End New Town)
I *St Mary Whitechapel*

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt R M Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & Director.

TOWER HAMLETS.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS.

The Borough of the Tower Hamlets, as constituted by 2 and 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., consists of—
"The several divisions of the Liberty of the Tower and the Tower Division of Ossulston Hundred."

The Population in 1861 was 647,845, showing an increase of 286,062 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 88,310.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	34,115

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 90,781, of whom 15,644 were at a rental below £10.

The Borough is divided by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule C., into two Boroughs, viz.:—

(1.) The Borough of the Tower Hamlets, temporarily comprising—
- The Parish of St. George's-in-the-East,
- The Hamlet of Mile End Old Town,
- The Poplar Union,
- The Stepney Union,
- The Whitechapel Union,
- The Tower of London;

and (2.) the Borough of Hackney, temporarily comprising—
- The Parish of St. John, Hackney,
- The Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,
- The Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

The aggregate population of the Parishes comprising the new Borough of the Tower Hamlets was 337,319 in 1861, with 44,155 inhabited houses.

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 46,221, of whom 9,366 were at a rental below £10.

The temporary Boundary between the two Boroughs is irregular in some parts, but the Commissioners are of opinion that it is more expedient to adhere to the existing Parochial Boundaries than to attempt to correct these irregularities by substituting an arbitrary line.

The new Borough of the Tower Hamlets, which comprises an area of 4,134 acres, is bounded on the north by the new Borough of Hackney, on the west by the City of London, and on the south by the River Thames.

On the east the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works extends only to the proposed Boundary of the Borough, adjoining which is the Parish of West Ham in Essex, containing the Town of Stratford. Stratford is separated from the Borough by four branches of the River Lea, and is connected with it by one road, which has a single row of houses only on each side of it for 900 yards.

The Commissioners do not consider that any extension of the Parliamentary Limits is necessary, and they recommend that the new Borough should consist of the temporary contents, as defined by the Act.

TRURO

Scale 3 Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet-1 Mile

REFERENCE

- Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
- Parliamentary Boundary 1832
- Municipal Boundary
- Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col.. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF TRURO.

TRURO.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TRURO.

The Borough of Truro consists of the Parish of *St. Mary,* and part of the Parishes of *Kenwyn* and *St. Clements.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" From Bosvigo Bridge over the Kenwyn River, and on the Boundary of the old Borough, along " Bosvigo Lane, to the point at which the same joins the Redruth Road; thence along the " Redruth Road to the point at which the same is joined, near Chapel-Hill Gate, by Green Lane; " thence along Green Lane to the point at which the same joins the Falmouth Road; thence " along an Occupation Road leading through Newham-Farm Land to the point at which such " Occupation Road meets Newham-Farm Lane; thence along a fence which proceeds from " Newham-Farm Lane, and is the south-western Boundary of two fields respectively called Great " Beef Close and Little Beef Close, to the point at which such fence meets the north-western " fence of a field called Bramble Close; thence, eastward, along the fence of Bramble Close to " the point at which the same reaches the shore of Calenick Creek; thence along the shore of " Calenick Creek to Lower Newham Wharf; thence in a straight line across the Truro and " Falmouth River to the south-eastern extremity of Sunny-Corner Wharf; thence in a straight " line to Sunny-Corner; thence in a straight line to the point at which Trenack Lane would be " cut by a straight line to be drawn from the eastern extremity of Newham-Farm Lane to the " point called Hill Head, at which St. Clement's Lane meets the St. Austell old Turnpike Road; " thence in a straight line to Mitchell-Hill Gate, on the old London Road; thence in a straight " line to the point at which the Boundary of the old Borough would be cut by a straight line to " be drawn from Mitchell-Hill Gate to Kenwyn Church; thence, northward, along the Boundary " of the old Borough to Bosvigo Bridge."

The Population in 1861 was 11,337, showing an increase of 3,046 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,391.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	639
Ancient Right qualifications - -	1
	640
Double entries - - - -	73
Actual number - - -	567

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,328, of whom 1,596 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries of the Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 1,371 acres.

A Local Improvement Act, of the 5th W. 4., is in force in the Borough.

The Town occupies but a small portion of the Parliamentary area, and there is on all sides within the Borough ample space for any probable increase of building.

There are no houses beyond the Boundary the occupiers of which are directly connected in interest with the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

TYNEMOUTH
AND
NORTH SHIELDS

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col.Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S.&c.Director.

BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH AND NORTH SHIELDS.

TYNEMOUTH AND NORTH SHIELDS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH AND NORTH SHIELDS.

The Borough of Tynemouth and North Shields consists of:—
"The several Townships of *Tynemouth, North Shields, Chirton, Preston,* and *Cullercoats.*"

The Population in 1861 was 34,021, showing an increase of 10,815 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 31,800.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,952.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,271

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,881, of whom 4,217 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and the Municipal Borough are identical, and comprise an area of 4,227 acres.

The Borough on the north and north-west comprises a considerable quantity of agricultural land; but there has been a large extension of manufactories, works, ship-building yards, and dwelling houses, in the districts of Howdon Pans and Willington, which are on the River Tyne, and immediately adjoin the Borough on the west.

A portion of the Borough at and around Coble Dean, and between Howdon and North Shields proper, forms a gap in the otherwise continuous line of occupation between the two places. This arises chiefly from the want of proper communications, but the delay in forming these has arisen in a great measure from local causes, which will be removed.

Willington Quay and Howdon Pans have each a Local Board of Health, and contain an area of rather more than 300 acres, and an estimated population of 8,000.

The Commissioners recommend that these Districts should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—
"The present Borough of Tynemouth and North Shields, and the space included within the present
"Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:
"From the Point of the present Boundary in the River Tyne opposite to Willington Gut, up
"Willington Gut to the Point at which the Boundary of the Township of Willington, near
"Willington Bridge, crosses the high road from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Tynemouth;
"thence, eastward, along the said high road to the Point at which it crosses the present
"Boundary of the Borough."

WAKEFIELD

Scale Three Inches to One Mile

Feet 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD.

WAKEFIELD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD.

The Borough of Wakefield consists of the Township of *Wakefield*, and parts of the Townships of *Alverthorpe-with-Thornes* and *Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe.*

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 Wm. 4. cap. 64., Schedule O. :—

"From the southernmost point at which the Boundary of the Township of Wakefield leaves the "River Calder, along the Boundary of the Township of Wakefield, to the point at which the "same is intersected by a hedge running nearly north, close by the western side of Park Gate "Farm; thence in a straight line to the point at which the footpath leading to St. Swithin's "Well joins the footpath from East Moor to Old Park; thence in a straight line to the point "at which the Stanley Road would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the point last "described to the Cupola of the Lunatic Asylum; thence along the Stanley Road to the point "at which the same is met by the East Moor Road; thence along the East Moor Road to the "point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of Wakefield; thence, westward, "along the Boundary of the Township of Wakefield, to the point at which the same meets the "Boundary of the detached portion of the Township of Alverthorp which lies north of the "Township of Wakefield; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the said detached portion "of the Township of Alverthorp to the point at which the same joins again the Boundary of "the Township of Wakefield; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Township of "Wakefield to the point at which the same meets Balne Lane; thence along Balne Lane to "the point at which the same is met by Humble Jumble Lane; thence along Humble Jumble "Lane to the point at which the same meets the footpath to Flanshaw Lane; thence along the "footpath to Flanshaw Lane to the point at which the same meets Smithson's railroad; thence "along Smithson's railroad to the point at which the same meets the Dewsbury Road; thence "along the Dewsbury Road to the point at which the same meets the new or occupation road "which unites the Dewsbury and Horbury Roads; thence along the said new road to the point "at which the same meets the park wall of Thornes House; thence, northward, along the said "wall to the point at which the same meets the road from Thornes to Horbury; thence along "the road from Thornes to Horbury to the point at which the same meets the stream called "'The Gilsike;' thence along the said stream to the point at which the same falls into the "River Calder; thence along the River Calder to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 23,150, showing an increase of 7,218 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,773.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers	-	-	-	1,188
Double entries	-	-	-	102
Actual number	-	-	-	1,086

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,575, of whom 3,211 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are not identical, the Municipal area being the larger. The part beyond the Parliamentary Limits is on the north-east side of the Borough, and contains no population save the inmates of the workhouse, who number 1,200, and the inhabitants of five houses.

The whole Municipal Borough comprises an area of 1,553 acres, two-thirds of which are as yet unoccupied by buildings.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 1,320 acres.

Within the last five or six years many new manufactories have sprung up, and the population has been increasing, but the increase has been confined to the area within the Parliamentary Boundaries.

There are no densely populated districts contiguous to the Parliamentary Boundary.

The Commissioners recommend that the present Borough should be extended, so as to make it co-extensive with the Municipal Borough.

The Borough as extended may be described as—

"The Municipal Borough of Wakefield."

WALLINGFORD
Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360
0 1 0 0 0

BOROUGH OF WALLINGFORD.

WALLINGFORD.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WALLINGFORD.

The Borough of Wallingford consists of the Town of Wallingford, together with a large agricultural district.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The old borough of Wallingford; the several parishes of Brightwell, Sotwell, North Moreton, " South Moreton, Bensington, Crowmarsh, and Newnham Murren; the liberty of Clapcot, and " the extra-parochial precinct of the castle; and also all such parts of the several parishes of " Cholsey, Aston Tirrel, and Aston Upthorpe as are situate on that side of the line next herein- " after described, on which the town of Wallingford lies, that is to say:

" From Blewberry, along the road called 'the Icknield way,' to the point on King's Standing Hill " at which the same meets the boundary of the parish of Cholsey; thence, eastward, along the " boundary of the parish of Cholsey to the point at which the same reaches the river Thames."

The Population in 1861 was 7,794, showing an increase of 442 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,657.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	374
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	5
	379
Double entries - - - -	22
Actual number - - - -	357

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,445, of whom 1,052 were at a rental below £10.

The present Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 17,951 acres.

The old Borough contained about 320 acres, and is co-extensive with the present Municipal Borough.

The Local Government Act of 1858 has been adopted, but neither that nor any local Act affects any area outside the Municipal Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

WALSALL

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

WALSALL.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

The Borough of Walsall consists of:—

" The Parish of *Walsall*, except that detached part thereof which is surrounded by the respective " Parishes of Aldridge and Rushall, and the Chapelry of Pelshall."

The Population in 1861 was 37,760, showing an increase of 23,340 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,445.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,296

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 7,842, of whom 6,041 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 7,478 acres. They include the Town proper of Walsall, the populous Village of Bloxwich, and a considerable area of land, partly agricultural and partly occupied by mining and manufacturing works.

The present Boundary includes a margin of land, unoccupied by houses, on all sides, except on the north-east, where the Town of Walsall has for some years been extending into the adjoining Parish of Rushall.

By the Walsall Improvement Act (1848) the Town of Walsall, together with that portion of the Parish of Rushall over which the Town had then extended, was formed into a District for lighting and paving purposes. The powers of this Act are exercised by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Town Council of Walsall, and three persons elected by the ratepayers residing in the Rushall portion of the District under the Act.

The Town has now extended in the Parish of Rushall beyond the Limits of the District under the Improvement Act, and a further extension in the same direction is expected to take place.

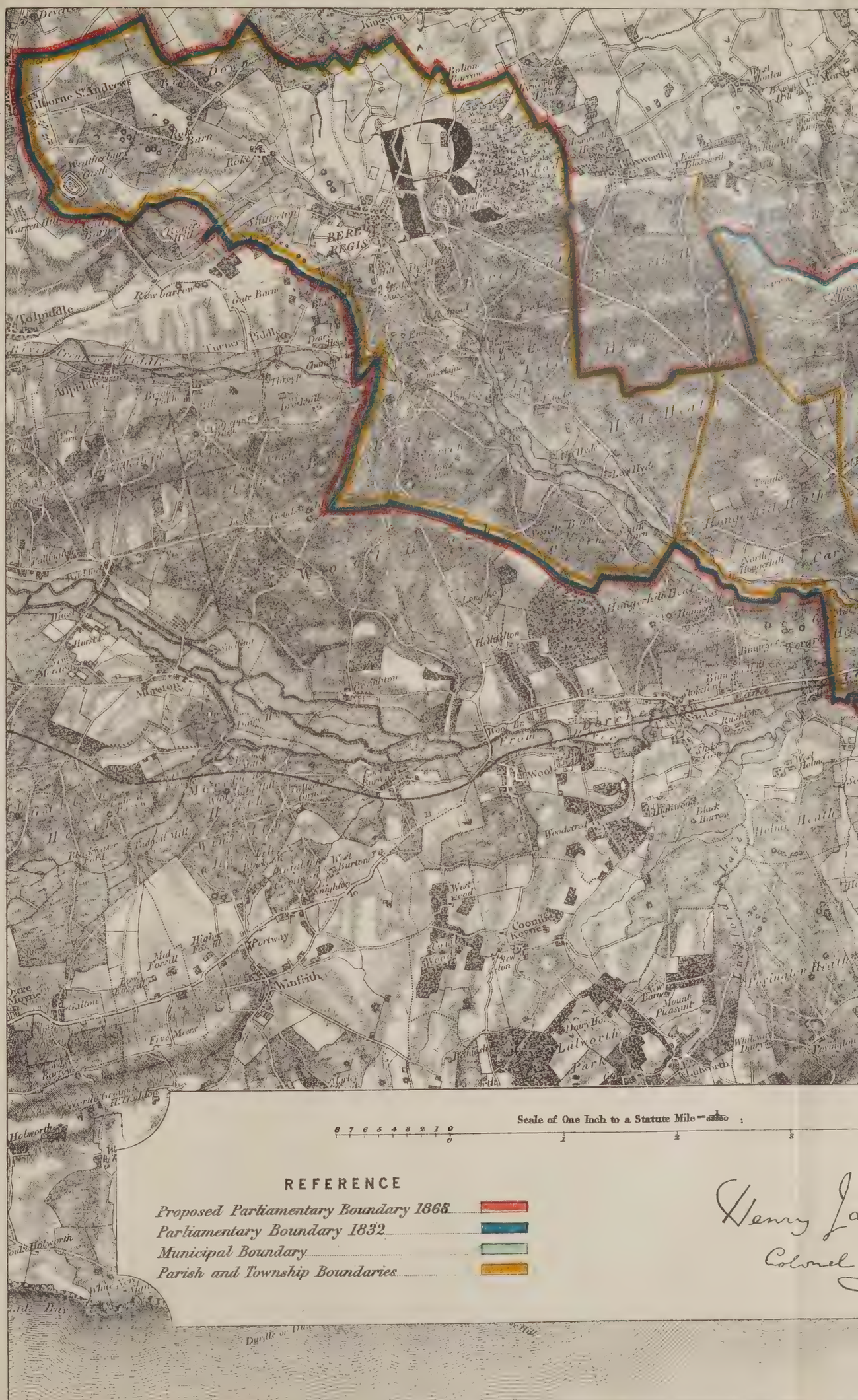
That part of the Parish of Rushall which is within the District under the Improvement Commissioners contains 520 inhabited houses, and there are about 20 houses already built and occupied, 10 houses in process of building, and a whole street now laid out for building, immediately beyond the Limits of the District. The present estimated population is 2,600.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended by including these parts of the Parish of Rushall.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Walsall, and so much of the Parish of Rushall, adjoining the Borough, "as is contained in the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the Point at which the present Boundary of the Borough intersects the Cartbridge "Road, along that road in a southerly direction to its junction with the Lichfield Road; "thence, northward, along the Lichfield Road to the end of Hall Lane; thence, eastward, "along Hall Lane to a point seventy-four yards from and in production of the east end of "Rushall Church; thence, south-eastward, in a straight line to the junction of Mr. Mellish's, "New Street, with the road from Longwood Bridge to Walsall; thence, south-eastward, "along the said road to Longwood Bridge, and southward along the same road to the "present Boundary of the Borough."



Zincographed at the Ordnance Su | y Office, S

ce of Capt^n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF WAREHAM.

WAREHAM.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WAREHAM.

The Borough of Wareham consists of:—

" The old Borough of Wareham; the Parishes of *Corfe Castle* and *Bere Regis;* the several Out-
" Parishes of *Lady Saint Mary*, *Holy Trinity*, and *Saint Martin;* and the Chapelry of Arne;
" that part of the Parish of East Stoke which adjoins the eastern Boundary of the old Borough
" of Wareham; and also such part of the parish of East Morden as is comprised within the
" following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the point at which the Boundary of the Parish of East Morden meets the southern boundary
" of Morden Park Wood, southward, along the boundary of Morden Park Wood, to the point at
" which the same meets the Sherford Lake; thence, eastward, along the Sherford Lake to the
" point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of East Morden; thence, southward,
" along the Boundary of the Parish of East Morden to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 6,694, showing an increase of 1,098 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,339.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	285
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	13
	298
Double entries - - - -	25
Actual number - - -	273

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,159, of whom 815 were at a rental below £10.

Wareham is not a Municipal Borough under the 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76., and there is no Local Government Act in force within its Limits.

The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 31,560 acres, a considerable part of which consists of large district of agricultural land.

There is ample space within the Boundary for any probable extension of Town buildings.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the Boundary of the Borough.

WARRINGTON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — $\frac{1}{63360}$

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

WARRINGTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON.

The Parliamentary area of the Borough of Warrington is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

> " The respective Townships of Warrington and Latchford; and also those two detached portions of " the Township of Thelwall which lie between the Boundary of the Township of Latchford and " the River Mersey."

The Population in 1861 was 26,947, showing an increase of 8,763 since 1831, and was computed at 28,940 in 1866.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,146.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

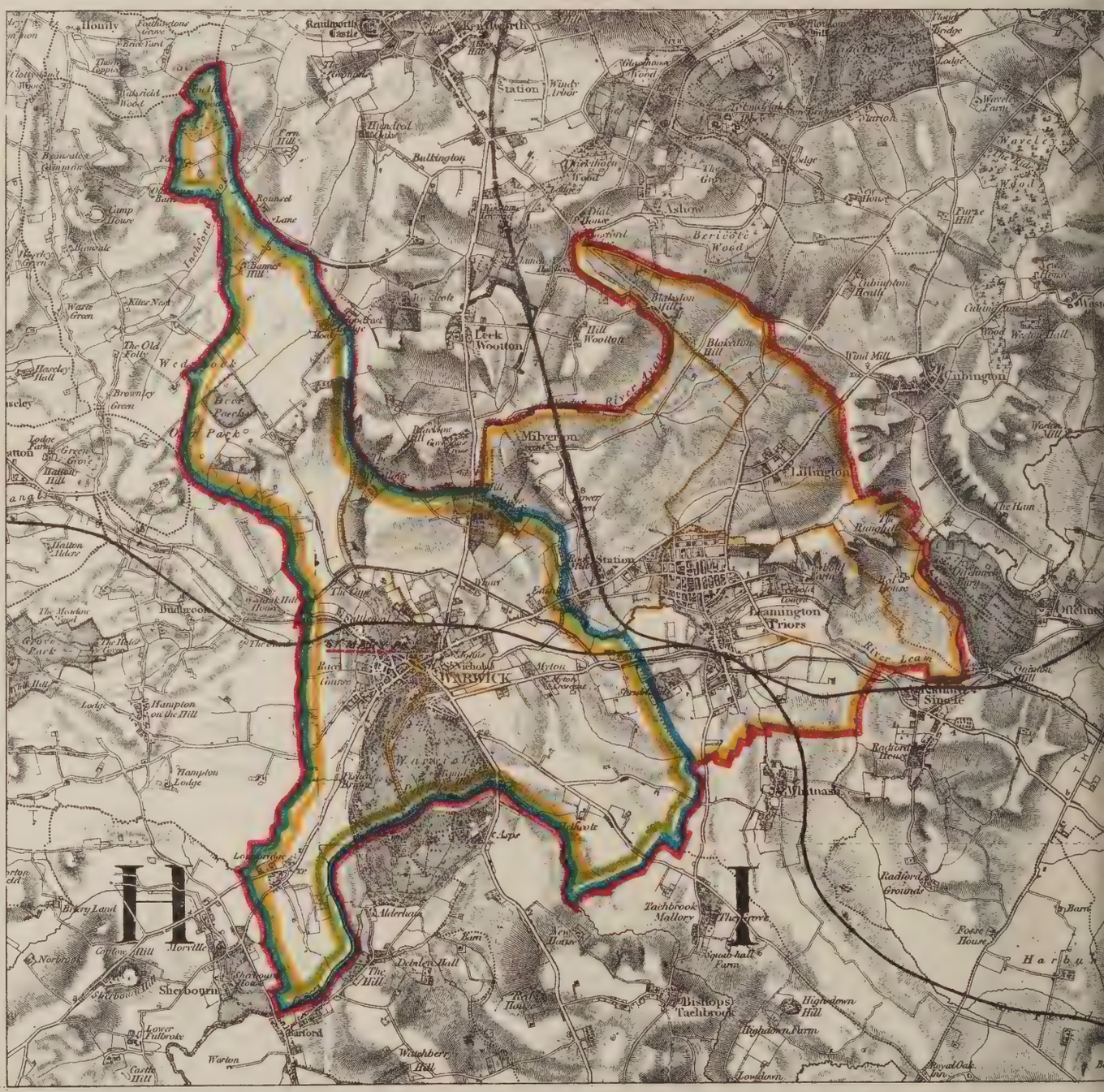
£10 Occupiers - - - -	779
Double entries - - - -	11
Actual number - - -	768

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,201, of whom 4,130 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary Boundary, which is more extensive than that of the Municipal Borough, comprises an area of 3,792 acres.

The Borough already includes a considerable area of agricultural land, and the Commissioners do not recommend any extension of its present Boundaries.

WARWICK



REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

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1868

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

WARWICK.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

The Borough of Warwick consists of the two Parishes of *Saint Mary* and *Saint Nicholas.*

It is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—

" The Old Borough of Warwick."

The Population in 1861 was 10,570, showing an increase of 1,461 since 1831, and was computed in 1867 at 11,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,272.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	641
Ancient Right qualifications - -	125
	766
Double entries - - - -	76
Actual number - - -	690

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,935, of whom 1,195 were at a rental below £10.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough are identical, and comprise 5,512 acres, of which a large portion are purely agricultural.

The Parishes of Leamington Priors and Milverton adjoin the Borough on the east, and, with the neighbouring Parish of Lillington, contain the Town of Leamington.

Leamington is connected with the Town of Warwick by an almost continuous line of houses.

Having originally sprung into existence as a watering-place, it has now become a considerable Town, containing a large number of permanent residents, and is an important agricultural centre.

Its population has of late years rapidly increased. In 1861 it was 19,277, and it was computed in 1867 at 23,542.

There is every prospect of a further extension of the Town in each of the three Parishes of Leamington Priors, Milverton, and Lillington, and the Commissioners recommend that these Parishes should be included in the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Warwick and the Parishes of Leamington Priors, Milverton, and " Lillington."

WEDNESBURY

(NEW BOROUGH)

WOLVERHAMPTON
Willenhall
Darlaston
BILSTON
WEDNESBURY
WALSALL
Rushall
Bentley
Wednesfield
Bunkers Hill
Hall Farm
Neachell
Little London
Mumber Lane
Mumber Colliery
Heath Colliery
Harley Mount
Waterloo Colliery
Bentley Farm
Hopyard
Old Field
Walsall Wood
Lower Green
Upper Green
Kingshall
Old Forge
Old Park Furnace
Wood Green
Delves Hall
Goodwins
Manwood
Manwood Green
Wednesbury Oak
Wednesbury Park
Wednesbury Old Park
Brunswick Park
Frank Hall
Ray Hall
Newton
Sandy Lane
Station
The Heath
Tan House
West Bromwich
Bell House
Park Hall
Hawthorn House
The Fourth
Oak Hill
Spring Vale
Spring Grove
Tipton
Tipton Green
Tipton Furnace
Tipton Green Colliery
Church Lane Colliery
Dudley
Dudley Wood
Sedgley
Upper Gornal
Lower Gornal
Himley Park
Himley Hall
Himley Wood
Himley Colliery
Wombourne
Swindon
Pensnett
Pensnett Chase
Old Park
Old Park Green
Old Park Hill
Old Park Farm
Old Park Iron Works
Old Park Colliery
Old Park Furnaces
Old Park Tunnel
Old Park Wood
Old Park Hall
Old Park Lane
Old Park Bridge
Old Park Pool

BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY.

WEDNESBURY.
(New Borough.)

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY.

The new Parliamentary Borough of Wednesbury, as defined by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule B., consists of the Parishes of *Wednesbury*, *West Bromwich*, and *Tipton*.

Each of these Parishes forms a separate District under the Public Health Acts.

The new Borough comprises a large portion of the South Staffordshire iron district known as the "Black Country." It adjoins on the west the Boroughs of Wolverhampton and Dudley; on the south the Parishes of Rowley Regis and Harborne, and the Township of Oldbury; on the east the Township of Barr and the Parish of Handsworth; and on the north the Borough of Walsall and the Parish of Darlaston.

The Parish of Wednesbury comprises an area of 2,170 acres, and contains at present 5,000 inhabited houses.

The Population, according to the Census of 1861, was 21,968.

The estimated Population in 1867 was 27,000.

The whole area of the Parish is occupied by buildings, or by mining and manufacturing works, except a small isolated portion on the north-east, called the Delves, which is agricultural; this portion contains about nine farm houses and a few houses occupied by agricultural labourers.

The larger portion of the population resides in the Town of Wednesbury, which is a compact urban district, situate in the centre of the Parish.

The Parish of Tipton comprises an area of 3,020 acres.

It contains 6,200 inhabited houses.

Its Population, according to the Census of 1861, was 28,870.

The estimated Population in 1867 was 30,000.

The whole area of the Parish is occupied by buildings, or by mining and manufacturing works.

The Town of Tipton is a compact urban district in the centre of the Parish.

The Parish of West Bromwich comprises an area of 5,710 acres.

It contains at present about 9,000 inhabited houses.

The Population, according to the Census of 1861, was 41,795.

The estimated Population in 1867 was 46,500.

The population of West Bromwich is more scattered than that of Wednesbury or Tipton; the most thickly populated portion of the Parish being the district called Christchurch. A large part of the population reside on the road which leads from Wednesbury to Birmingham, houses being continuous on this road from the Town of Wednesbury to the Town of Birmingham. The north-eastern part of the Parish consists chiefly of agricultural land. This part contains 14 farmhouses and several houses occupied by agricultural labourers; but it is expected that the mining and manufacturing operations of the "Black Country" district will soon be extended over it.

The total estimated Population of the Borough, as constituted by the Act, is 103,500.

Darlaston is a small Parish in the centre of the "Black Country." It is almost entirely surrounded by the Boroughs of Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Wednesbury. It comprises an area of 800 acres, and contains at present 3,000 inhabited Houses.

Its Population, according to the Census of 1861, was 12,884.

The estimated Population in 1867 was 16,000.

The Parish of Darlaston is more densely populated than any of the three Parishes composing the new Borough.

The population of	Darlaston	is about	20	to an acre.
„	Wednesbury	„	11	„
„	Tipton	„	10	„
„	West Bromwich	„	8	„

A large number of the inhabitants are of the class of small Manufacturers and independent Workmen.

The Parish of Darlaston is closely connected, both socially and commercially, with Wednesbury, and very slightly connected with any other neighbouring Town or district. The whole Parish, with the exception of about 50 acres in the north, is occupied by buildings or by mining and manufacturing works of the same character as those in other parts of the "Black Country." Within the last two years 200 houses have been built, and building is now going on rapidly, especially in that part of the Parish which adjoins Wednesbury.

The following facts show the intimate connexion between the populations of Darlaston and Wednesbury.

The distance between the centres of the Towns of Darlaston and Wednesbury is a mile and a quarter, and the two Towns are connected by three roads, two of which are continuous streets.

The area of ground lying between the two Towns not occupied by houses is almost entirely occupied by works in which the inhabitants of both Darlaston and Wednesbury are employed.

The northern Boundary of the Parish of Wednesbury extends for upwards of a mile along one of the main streets and thoroughfares of the Town of Darlaston, viz., from a place called Fulling's Heath to the middle of the main street of Darlaston, called Pinfull Street.

Taking the Borough Boundary as now defined by the Act, it results that, although the whole of this street is occupied by persons who consider themselves inhabitants of Darlaston, the occupants of one side only are in the new Borough.

The Town of Darlaston is largely increasing on both sides of the above street, and several hundred houses have been lately built, part on the Wednesbury side and part on the Darlaston side, but all forming an increase of the Town of Darlaston.

Of the workmen employed in the large iron and other works situate in the north of the Parish of Wednesbury, a large number live in Darlaston, while many of the workmen employed in Darlaston live in Wednesbury.

The Local Government Act is not in force in the Parish of Darlaston.

The Commissioners recommend that the Parish of Darlaston should be added to the new Borough.

The total population of the new Borough, with the addition of the Parish of Darlaston, would be 119,500.

The Commissioners recommend, therefore, that the new Borough of Wednesbury should consist of:—

"The Parishes of Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Tipton, and Darlaston."

WELLS

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF WELLS.

WELLS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WELLS.

The Borough of Wells consists of the In-Parish of *Saint Cuthbert*, the Liberty of *Saint Andrew*, and a part of the Out-Parish of *Saint Cuthbert*.

The Parliamentary Limits are described in the 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as follows :—

" From the point on the north-east of the city at which the old city boundary meets Back Lane,
" along Back Lane to the point at which the same joins the Bath Road ; thence in a straight line
" across the Bath Road to the northern extremity of Drang Lane ; thence along Drang Lane, and
" along the footpath across Drang Meadow, to the point at which such footpath joins the road
" which leads to the turnpike on the Shepton Mallett Road ; thence, westward, along the road so
" joined to the next city boundary stone ; thence, southward, along the old city boundary to the
" point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 4,648, showing an increase of 45 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 863.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	230
Freemen - - - - -	66
	296
Double entries - - - -	22
Actual number - - -	274

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 777, of whom 471 were at a rental below £10.

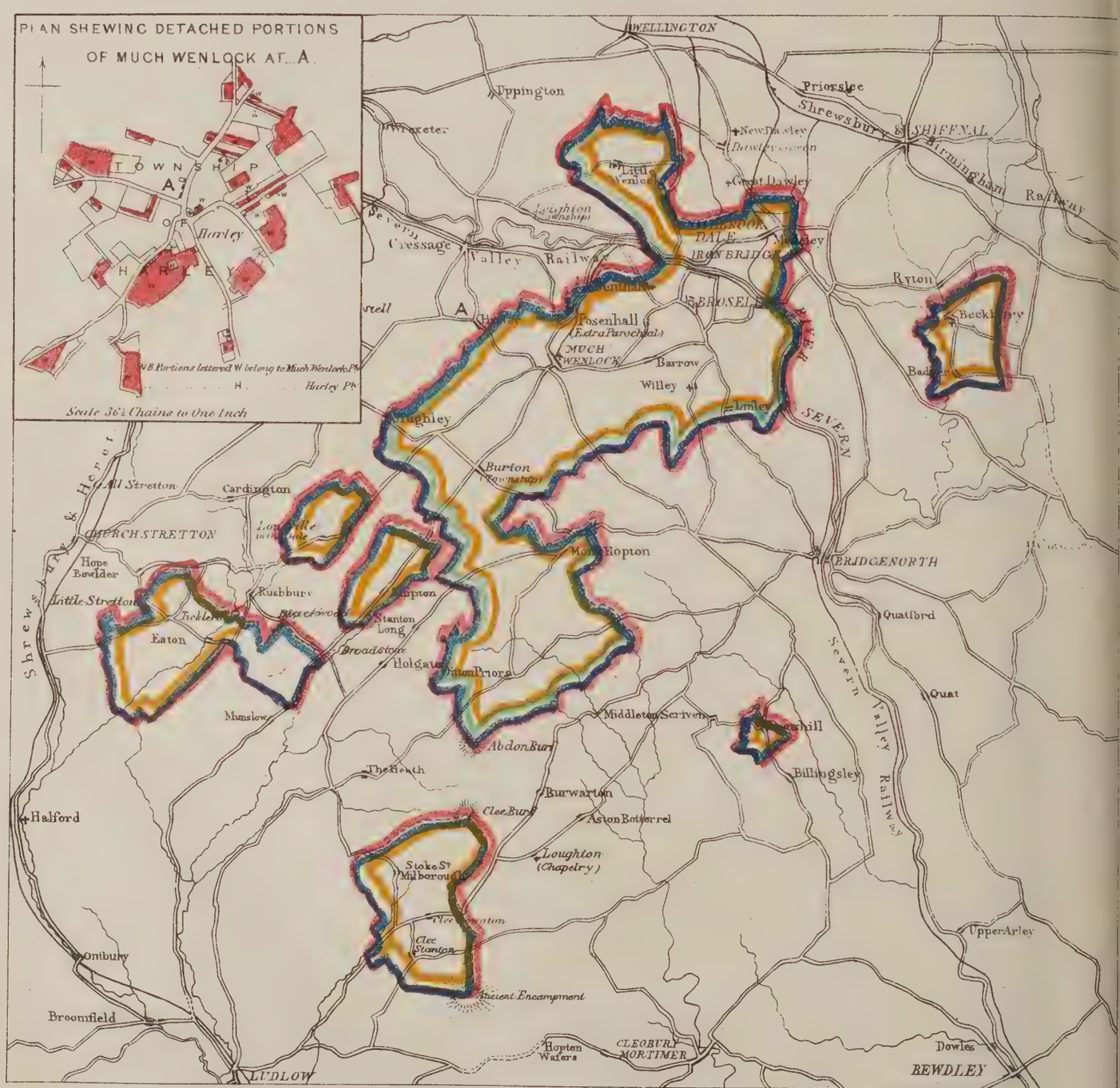
This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of " The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs, and of the District under the Local Government Act, which has been adopted here, are identical, and comprise an area of 726 acres.

The whole of the Town proper is included within these Limits, which embrace in addition a considerable agricultural district.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

WENLOCK



Scale of 3 Miles to One Inch.

Mile 1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF WENLOCK.

WENLOCK.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WENLOCK.

The Borough of Wenlock consists of the ancient Franchise of *Wenlock*, and comprises 19 Parishes.

It is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4 c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The old Borough of Wenlock."

The Population in 1861 was 21,590, showing an increase of 4,155 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,369.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	851
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	142
	993
Double entries - - - - -	32
Actual number - - - -	961

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,586, of whom 2,656 were at a rental below £10.

Wenlock is one of the oldest Parliamentary Boroughs in the kingdom, and its Boundaries are the same as they were before the passing of the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. They comprise an area of 51,246 acres.

Before the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76., the Municipal Borough comprised the same area, but by the operation of Section 7. of that Act the detached portions were separated from it as regards Municipal Government, and, as the Borough is one of those mentioned in Section 2. of Schedule A. to the said Act, and has not since been the subject of any Act of Parliament, its Boundaries remain as they thus became.

The Town of Much Wenlock is in the Parish of the same name, and as nearly as possible in the centre of the district; and the elections for Parliamentary and Municipal Representatives are held there.

There is no Local Board of Health, nor has the Local Government Act been adopted, in any of the Parishes.

Most of the Parishes in the Borough are agricultural, but Madeley, in which the Towns of Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale are situate, has a large Population, chiefly employed in the iron and china works.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

WESTBURY

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF WESTBURY.

WESTBURY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WESTBURY.

The Borough of Westbury consists of :—

"The Parish of *Westbury*."

The Population in 1861 was 6,495, showing a decrease of 829 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,526.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	300

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,544, of whom 1,218 were at a rental below £10.

The Parish of Westbury, with which the Borough is co-extensive, contains 12,231 acres.

The extent of the Borough is very large in proportion to its population, and the Town Population is confined to the Town of Westbury, which does not approach the Boundary of the Borough at any point.

Westbury is an old Borough by prescription, but its precise Boundary is not known from lapse of time and absence of any record upon the subject. It is, however, of small extent, and is surrounded on all sides by the Parliamentary Borough.

The Local Government Act has not been adopted.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

WESTMINSTER
PADDINGTON
MARYLEBONE
MARYLEBONE
FINSBURY
CITY OF LONDON
ST GILES IN THE FIELDS
ST ANNE
ST CLEMENT DANES
ST PAUL COVENT GARDEN
ST JAMES
HYDE PARK
ST GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE
KENSINGTON GARDENS
ST MARGARET WESTMINSTER (Detached)
KENSINGTON
Kensington Palace
Rotten Row
Uxbridge Road
Oxford Street
Ring Road
The Serpentine
Park Lane
Piccadilly
Regent St
Old Bond St
New Bond Street
Berkley Sq
Grosvenor Sq
Marble Arch
Hyde Park Corner
GREEN PARK
The Queen's Walk
The Mall
St James's Sq
Pall Mall
Charing Cross
Strand
Waterloo Br
Hungerford Br
Blackfriars Br
Somerset Ho.
ST MARTIN IN THE FIELD
Government Offices
Whitehall
Parliament Street
ST JAMES'S PARK
Buckingham Palace
Birdcage Walk
PALACE GARDENS
ST MARGARET
Westminster Abbey
Westminster Bridge
Houses of Parliament
Victoria Station
Victoria Road
Palace Yard
Belgrave Sq
Grosvenor Place
Knightsbridge
Barracks
Brompton
Brompton Sq
Brompton Road
Hans Place
Kensington Museum
Kensington Road
Exhibition Road
Kensington Gardens
High Street
ST MARY ABBOTS KENSINGTON
Earl's Court
CHELSEA
Old Brompton
Fulham Road
King's Road
ST LUKE CHELSEA
Chelsea
Queen's Rd
Sloane Street
George St
ST GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE
Vincent Sq
ST JOHN
Millbank Penitentiary
Tachbrook Rd
Tachbrook St
Lupus St
Vauxhall Bridge Road
Vauxhall Bridge
LONDON BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST R.
Grosvenor Canal
Chelsea Suspension Br
THAMES RIVER
A St Clement Danes (Det.)
B St John Baptist Savoy (Parochial) (Precinct.)
C St Mary le Strand
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Scale of Three Inches to One Mile
Feet 1000 500 0
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

BOROUGH OF WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WESTMINSTER.

The Borough of Westminster consists of:—

"The old City and Liberties of Westminster, and the *Duchy Liberty*."

The Population in 1861 was 254,623, showing an increase of 48,076 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 26,286.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - - -	12,386
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	431
	12,817
Double entries - - - - -	271
Actual number - - - -	12,546

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 20,311, of whom 1,195 were at a rental below £10.

The whole of the City of Westminster is under the Metropolis Local Management Act, and comprises an area of 2,459 acres.

The Borough is bounded on the south and south-east by the River Thames, on the east by the City of London, on the north by the Boroughs of Finsbury and Marylebone, and on the west by the new Borough of Chelsea.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

The Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis consists of the Parish of *Weymouth*, the Parish of *Melcombe Regis*, and portions of the two Parishes of *Radipole* and *Wyke Regis*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From the old Sluice on the Wareham Road in a straight line to the point at which the Northern " Wall of the old Barrack Field meets the Dorchester Road; thence along the Northern Wall, " and in a line in the direction thereof, to the point at which such line meets the Boundary of " the old Borough; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the point at " which the same meets the Upper Wyke Road; thence, westward, along the Upper Wyke Road to " the point at which the same is joined by a cross road leading to the Lower Wyke Road, other- " wise called Buxton's Lane; thence along the said cross road to the point at which the same joins " the said Lower Wyke Road; thence along the said Lower Wyke Road to the point at which the " same joins the Sandsfoot Castle Road; thence, northward, along the Sandsfoot Castle Road to " the point at which the same is met by the footpath leading by Lovel's Farm to Bincleves; thence " along the said footpath to the point at which the same reaches the edge of the cliff at Bincleves; " thence along the sea coast to the old Sluice aforesaid."

The Population in 1861 was 11,383, showing an increase of 2,944 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,864.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	931
Freemen	4
Freeholders	3
	938
Double entries	32
Actual number	906

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,551, of whom 485 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and also the District under the Local Government Act, which has been adopted here, are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 763 acres.

There is still ample space within the Limits of the Borough for a large extension of the number of dwelling houses. Since the present Boundary was fixed land to a considerable extent has been reclaimed from the backwater in the Parish of Melcombe Regis, and is now being laid out for building. There is also a large space in that part of the Parish of Radipole which is within the Borough available for building purposes.

The number of dwelling houses within half a mile of the present Boundary does not exceed thirty, and of these the greater part are detached houses, some being situate in the Parish of Wyke and some in the Parish of Radipole, which are at the opposite extremities of the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

WHITBY

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

BOROUGH OF WHITBY.

WHITBY.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WHITBY.

The Borough of Whitby consists of:—

"The several Townships of *Whitby*, *Ruswarp*, and *Hawkers-cum-Stainsacre*."

The Population in 1861 was 12,051, showing an increase of 1,652 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,464.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	761
Double entries - - - -	58
Actual number - - -	703

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 2,380, of whom 1,528 were at a rental below £10.

The area of the Borough is 5,613 acres.

Whitby has now become a popular watering-place. Its chief extension since 1832 has been along the coast to the west, where many houses of a superior class have been built for the accommodation of visitors.

The estimate of population shows a small increase since 1861, and it seems probable that this increase will be maintained. Here, as at other places along the coast, the Census returns, being taken in the Spring, include but a trifling proportion of visitors.

There is no Municipality in Whitby, nor have the provisions of the Public Health or Local Government Acts been applied there. A Local Act (7 W. IV. c. 10.) provides for the election of Town Commissioners, who have powers of rating for improvement purposes. The area for rating under this Act is confined to the Town, and does not extend to the Parliamentary Boundary.

There is on all sides of Whitby ample space for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

WHITEHAVEN

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN.

WHITEHAVEN.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN.

The Borough of Whitehaven consists of the Township of *Whitehaven*, and part of the Township of *Preston Quarter*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

"From the point on the sea coast, north of Whitehaven, at which the Boundary of the Township of "Preston Quarter meets the Boundary of the Township of Moresby, eastward, along the "Boundary of the Township of Preston Quarter, to the point at which the stream which flows "through the Village of Hensingham falls into the Poe Beck, thence in a straight line to the "point on the sea coast at which the Boundary of the Township of Preston meets the Boundary "of the Township of Sandwith; thence along the sea coast to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 18,842, showing an increase of 3,126 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,751.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	648

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,152, of whom 3,265 were at a rental below £10.

The area of the Borough comprises 1,693 acres, including much agricultural land.

There is no Municipality, but the Town is governed by a body of Local Trustees, who have power, when new streets or rows of houses are built, to extend the limits of their jurisdiction. The District, however, over which their jurisdiction at present extends is very considerably within the Limits of the Parliamentary Boundary.

The Population of the Borough appears to have increased but very little since 1861. It is concentrated chiefly and immediately around the Town and Port of Whitehaven, and there is ample room within the present limits of the Borough for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

WIGAN

Standish
Haigh
Shevington
Orrell
Holland
Pemberton
Lamberhead Green
Parr Moor
Ashton
Aspull
Wigan
Hindley
Hindley Green
Abram
Higher Houses
Parsonage
Ellerbeck
Ellerbeck Farm
Ellerbeck Cottages
Ellerbeck Lane
Ellerbeck Bridge
Ellerbeck Wood
Ellerbeck Coppice
Ellerbeck Brook
Ellerbeck Colliery

BOROUGH OF WIGAN

WIGAN.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WIGAN.

The Borough of Wigan consists of:—

"The Township of *Wigan*."

The Population in 1861 was 37,658, showing an increase of 16,884 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 6,696.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - -	- 862
Ancient Right qualifications -	- 3
	865
Double entries - - -	- 2
Actual number - -	- 863

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 6,612, of whom 5,310 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 2,187 acres.

There is a Local Board of Health for the Borough.

The Borough of Wigan is bounded on the north by the Township of Standish-cum-Langtree and the Township of Haigh; on the east by the Township of Aspull; and on the south and west by the Township of Ince-in-Makerfield and the Township of Pemberton.

The Township of Ince contained in 1861 a population of 8,266, with about 1,600 inhabited houses; the most populous part being on the edge of the Borough.

The Village of Ince is completely joined to Wigan, so as to form with it one continuous Town, being separated from it by the Claringdon Brook, which forms the Boundary on the south-eastern side. The Population is dense, residing not only along the main street, but in streets branching out on both sides.

The Commissioners recommend that the more populous part of the Township of Ince should be included in the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Wigan, and so much of the Township of Ince-in-Makerfield adjoining
" the Borough as is comprised within the following Boundary, that is to say:
" From the Point at which the northern Boundary of the said Township is crossed by Bank
" House Brook, southward, along that Brook to the Point at which the same passes under the
" Liverpool and Bury Railway; thence, westward, along the north side of the said railway
" to the Point at which the same meets the Springs Branch Railway; thence, southward,
" along the western side of the Springs Branch Railway to the Point at which the same
" meets the London and North-western Railway; thence, northward, along the eastern side
" of the London and North-western Railway to the Point at which the same meets the
" present Boundary of the Borough."

WILTON

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868.
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF WILTON.

WILTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WILTON.

The Borough of Wilton consists of the Town of Wilton and a large agricultural district, including twelve entire Parishes and large portions of five others.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"The several Parishes of Wilton, Fugglestone, Stratford-under-the-Castle, Great Durnford, "Woodford, South Newton, Wishford, Barford, Burcombe, Netherhampton, West Harnham, "and Britford; such part of the Parish of Fisherton Anger as will not by the provisions of this "Act be included within the Boundary of the city of Salisbury; and also all such parts of the "several Parishes of Bishopston, Toney Stratford, Combe Bisset, and Humington as are situated "to the north of a straight line to be drawn from Odstock Church to the point on Combe Hill "at which a fence dividing the down from the cultivated land meets the old road from Salisbury "to Blandford, and thence through the centre of the clump of trees called Fallstone Middle "Nursery to the western boundary of the Parish of Bishopston; together with all such part "of the extra-parochial place called Grovely Wood as is situate to the east of a straight line to "be drawn from the point at which the western boundary of the Parish of Wishford meets "the northern boundary of Grovely Wood to the point at which the western boundary of the "Parish of Barford meets the southern boundary of Grovely Wood."

The Population in 1861 was 8,657, showing an increase of 904 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1814.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was —

£10 Occupiers - - - -	273
Double entries - - - -	8
Actual number - - -	265

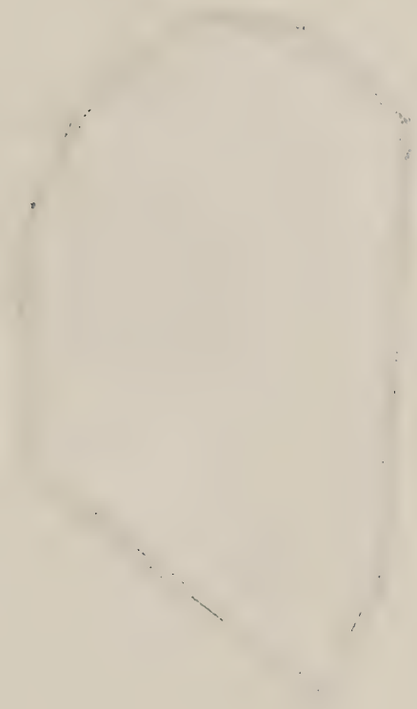
The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,616, of whom 1,267 were at a rental below £10.

Wilton is a Corporate Borough, but not under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act. Its sanitary regulations have been administered under the Local Government Act since the year 1855 The jurisdiction of the Local Board of Health extends beyond the Corporate Borough to the Limits of the Parish of Wilton, which includes the space immediately surrounding the Town, but is far less extensive than the area of the Parliamentary Borough.

The Town of Wilton is placed almost in the centre of the Borough, the Boundaries of which are in most directions about four miles distant from it.

The Borough comprises an area of 32,603 acres.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Limits.



WINCHESTER

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BOROUGH OF WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WINCHESTER.

The Borough of Winchester consists of the City of Winchester, and the district thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" From Saint Winnal's Church in a straight line to the cottage on the new Alresford Road which " is north-west of the White House on Saint Giles's Hill; thence in a straight line to the turnpike " Gate at Barr End; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Gosport Road joins the " Southampton Road; thence in a straight line to the point at which an angle is made in the " northern bank of the lane leading from Saint Cross to Compton Down, perpendicularly above " the deep hollow in the said lane; thence in a straight line to the Cock Lane turnpike gate; " thence in a straight line to the Three Horse Shoes public house on the Week Road; thence in " a straight line to the house on the Andover Road which is immediately north-west of the point " at which the Boundary of the City of Winchester crosses the same road; thence in a straight " line to the south-eastern corner of the Fir Plantation on the western side of the Basingstoke " Road; thence in a straight line to Saint Winnal's Church."

The Population in 1861 was 14,776, showing an increase of 5,484 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,392.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	988
Freemen - - - -	3
	991
Double entries - - - -	28
Actual number - - -	963

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,845, of whom 787 were at a rental below £10.

The City of Winchester has extended considerably since 1832, but the Boundary of the Parliamentary Borough includes, with one exception to be presently noticed, the whole of the extensions which have taken place (and which are principally in the direction of Saint Cross) and the whole of the land likely to be built upon for many years to come.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries, which are co-extensive, comprise an area of 1,077 acres, and no district outside the Borough is affected by any local Act.

The exception above referred to is on the Romsey Road. In this direction the houses have been built up to the Boundary, which runs through the gaol, and there is a row of five or six houses outside inhabited by the warders. These houses would not confer votes for the Borough, while they are the property of the County and are inhabited by County officers.

On the opposite side of the road, beyond the Boundary, are the new County Hospital, and a block of thirty-seven houses.

A large proportion of these houses are unfinished, though many have been a long time in process of erection; and several of those that have been completed are still unoccupied.

There is no probability of any further building on this road.

The Commissioners do not recommend an extension of the present Boundaries.

NEW WINDSOR

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. &c. & H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c.

BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR.

NEW WINDSOR.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR.

The Borough of New Windsor consists of the Parish of *New Windsor* (exclusive of the detached Hamlet of Dedworth), the Lower Ward of the Castle, and part of the Parish of *Clewer*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The old Borough of New Windsor, the Lower Ward of the Castle, and so much of the Parish of " Clewer as is situated to the east of the following Boundary ; (that is to say,) from the point at " which the Goswell Ditch joins the River Thames, along the Goswell Ditch to the point at " which the same meets Clewer Lane ; thence, westward, along Clewer Lane to a point twenty- " five yards distant from the point last described ; thence in a straight line to the north-western " corner of the enclosure wall of the Cavalry Barracks ; thence along the western enclosure wall " of the Cavalry Barracks to the point at which the same cuts the Boundary of the Parish of New " Windsor."

The Population in 1861 was 9,520, showing an increase of 2,449 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,577.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	657
Double entries - - - -	6
Actual number - - - -	651

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,283, of whom 332 were at a rental below £10.

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and include an area of 2,730 acres.

On the east and south the Town is bounded by the Park, and on the north by the River Thames.

The Town has extended considerably since 1832 in the Parish of Clewer where alone is there any land available for building purposes.

This increase of building is in some degree due to the number of houses pulled down in Windsor under The Great Western Railway Act, and The Windsor Improvement Act. The houses are principally built in rows, along or near the three roads, Clewer Road, Dedworth Road, and Spital Road, which extend from the Town in a westerly direction, and along Hatch Lane, which runs at right angles to them from Clewer Village to Clewer Green.

On the two first-mentioned roads, and between them, a large number of houses have been built immediately beyond the Borough, and form a continuation of the Town. Their number is 239, and their population is estimated at 1,100.

Immediately beyond this block of houses, and separated from it only by a small area of building land, which will probably soon be occupied by houses, are Clewer New Town and Clewer Village, the former containing 115 houses and an estimated population of 520, and the latter 41 houses and an estimated population of 200.

On the Spital Road there are about 20 houses contiguous to the Boundary, and forming an extension of Windsor.

The Town of Eton is immediately contiguous to the southern Boundary, and forms one and the same Town with Windsor, being separated from it by the River Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge.

The Population of the Town and College of Eton, excluding the boys of the School, is estimated at 2,800, the number of inhabited houses being 535.

The Commissioners recommend that parts of the Parishes of Clewer and Eton should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Windsor:

" So much of the Parish of Eton as lies to the east of the Great Western Railway: and

" So much of the Parish of Clewer as lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and " the following Boundaries respectively, that is to say:

" From the westernmost Point of the present Boundary in the River Thames westward along " the main channel of the said river to the westernmost Point of the bend in it north of the " Clewer Mill; thence, southward, in a straight line to a Point on the Dedworth Road two " hundred yards from its junction with Hatch Lane, measured westward along the said road; " thence along the Dedworth Road to its junction with Hatch Lane; thence along Hatch " Lane to the end of Albion Place; thence along the hedgerow which is the Boundary of " Saint John's Orphan Home to the Point at which it meets the footpath that leads from " the Dedworth Road to the Spital Road; thence, northward, along the said footpath to the " Point at which it meets Green Lane; thence, eastward, along Green Lane to Mr. Harris's " farm, and in a straight line in prolongation of the said lane to the Point at which it meets " the present Boundary: and

" From the angle in the present Boundary about two hundred yards north of the " Stag and " Hounds " in a straight line to Clewer Lodge Gate on the Spital Road; thence, westward, " along the Spital Road to the Point at which it meets Chapel Lane; thence, southward, " along the said lane, and in a straight line from the extremity thereof to the angle of the " present Boundary at Mr. Applegath's House."

WOLVERHAMPTON

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

The Borough of Wolverhampton consists of :—

"The Townships of *Wolverhampton*, *Bilston*, *Willenhall*, and *Wednesfield*, and the Parish of "*Sedgeley*."

The Population in 1861 was 147,670, showing an increase of 80,156 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 28,432.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	4,891
Double entries - - - -	61
Actual number - - -	4,830

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 27,146, of whom 21,501 were at a rental below £10.

The Municipal Borough consists of the Township of Wolverhampton, and its area comprises about one third of the Parliamentary Borough.

The other Townships in the Borough form separate Local Board Districts, and an Order has lately been obtained for dividing the Parish of Sedgeley into two Local Board Districts. None of these Districts include any land exterior to the Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 18,888 acres.

The Borough is bounded on the west, north, and north-east by agricultural districts; on the south-east and south it adjoins the populous mining and manufacturing districts of the "Black Country," viz., the Parish of Darlaston, the Parishes of Wednesbury and Tipton (which are included in the new Borough of Wednesbury), and the Borough of Dudley.

The Town of Wolverhampton has increased and is increasing towards the west, but there is still a large area within the present Boundary unoccupied by buildings.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

WOODSTOCK

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

BOROUGH OF WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WOODSTOCK.

The Borough of Woodstock consists of the old Borough and an extensive rural district.

Its Parliamentary area is described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" The old Borough of New Woodstock; the several Parishes of Bladon, Begbrook, Shipton-on-
" Cherwell, Hampton Gay, Tackley, Wootton, Stonesfield, Coombe, and Handborough; the
" Parish of Kidlington, except the respective Hamlets of Gosford and Water Eaton; the Hamlet
" of Old Woodstock and Blenheim Park."

The Population in 1861 was 7,827, showing an increase of 712 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,663.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865-66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	280
Freemen - - - -	16
	296
Double entries - - - -	10
Actual number - - -	286

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,288, of whom 988 were at a rental below £10.

The Town Population is almost entirely contained within the Limits of the old Borough. There are no Town Houses without the Parliamentary Boundaries.

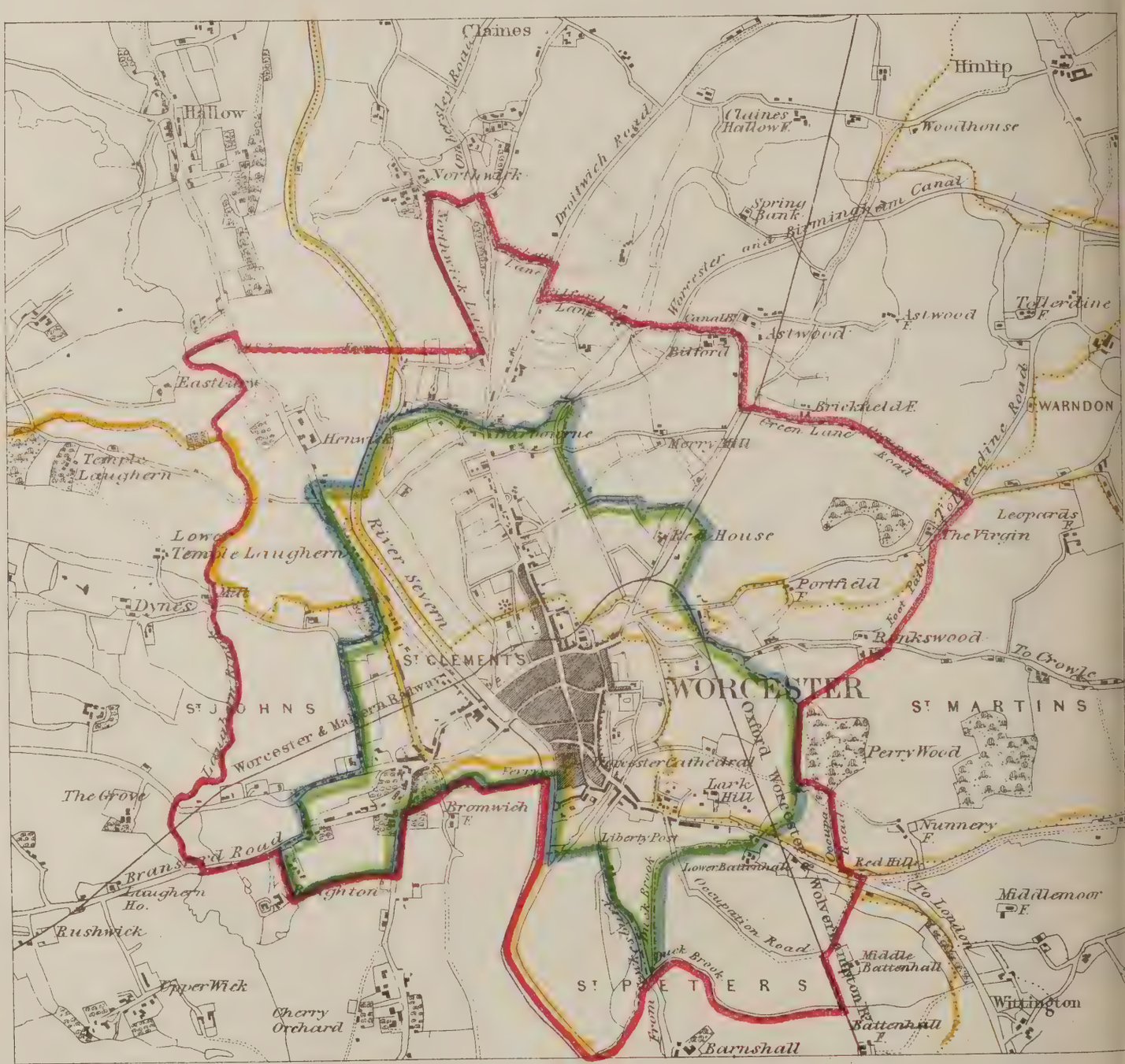
The Borough comprises an area of 20,584 acres.

Neither the Local Government Act nor any Towns Improvement Act is in force within the Borough.

The Town is not increasing, and there is no probability of its extension beyond the Boundaries of the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Limits.

WORCESTER



Scale of Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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BOROUGH OF WORCESTER.

WORCESTER.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WORCESTER.

The Borough of Worcester consists of the following Parishes:—*All Saints*, *St. Alban*, *St. Andrew*, *St. Clement*, *St. Helen*, *St. Martin*, *St. Nicholas*, and *St. Swithin*; the Extra-parochial district of the Blockhouse; parts of the Parish of *Claines*, *St. John*, *St. Michael*, and *St. Peter*; the Extra-parochial district of the college precincts; and the tithing of *Whiston*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"From the Liberty Post on the Tewkesbury Road, southward, along the Tewkesbury Road, to the "point beyond the turnpike at which the same road is met by Duck Brook; thence along Duck "Brook to the point at which the same crosses the London Road; thence in a straight line to the "western extremity of the road which leads out of the London Road to Lark Hill; thence along "the said Road to Lark Hill to the eastern extremity thereof; thence along a footpath leading to "the New Town Road to the point at which the same reaches the New Town Road; thence, "westward, along the New Town Road to the point at which the same is crossed by a footpath "leading from the House of Industry to the Porte Fields Road; thence along the last-mentioned "footpath to the point at which the same joins the Porte Fields Road; thence along a footpath "which leads from the Porte Fields Road, past Rainbow Villa, into the Astwood Road, to the "point at which such footpath joins the Astwood Road; thence along a road which leads from "the Astwood Road to the Whey Tavern to the point at which such road crosses the Worcester "and Birmingham Canal; thence along the Worcester and Birmingham Canal to the Bridge "which is nearest to Gregory's Mill; thence along the road leading from the said bridge to the "Birmingham Road to the point at which the same is crossed by the Barborne Brook; thence "along the Barborne Brook to the point at which the same falls into the River Severn; thence "along the River Severn to the point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the Parish of "St. Clement; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the Parish of St. Clement to the point "at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of St. John; thence, westward, along "the Boundary of the Township of St. John to the point at which the same meets the Hereford "Road; thence along the Hereford Road to the point at which the same is met by Powick Lane, "leading to Powick Bridge; thence, southward, along Powick Lane to the point at which the "same terminates in a footpath; thence in a straight line to the point at which Cut Throat Lane "is met by a footpath leading from Boughton Fields to the Malvern Road; thence along the "last-mentioned footpath to the point at which the same joins the Malvern Road; thence, north-"ward, along the Malvern Road to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the "Township of St. John; thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Township of St. John to the "point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of St. Clement; thence, eastward, "along the Boundary of the Parish of St. Clement to the point at which the same meets the "River Severn; thence, southward, along the River Severn to the point at which the same is met "by the old City Boundary; thence, southward, along the old City Boundary to the Liberty "Post aforesaid."

The Population in 1861 was 31,227, showing an increase of 5,568 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 6,330.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,944
Freemen - - - - -	732
	2,676
Double entries - - - -	367
Actual number - - -	2,309

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 5,888, of whom 3,102 were at a rental below £10.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 3,266 acres.

The Town is situated on the River Severn, into which the Birmingham and Worcester Canal enters within the present Boundaries; and it is increasing on all sides, except on the low land by the river.

The Town Population has extended beyond those parts of the Parishes of St. Peter, St. Martin, St. John, and the Parish of Claines, which lie within the Boundary. It has also extended into a small part of the Parish of Hallow.

These extensions comprise about 530 inhabited houses, and an estimated population of 2,650, who are identified by trade or other local circumstances with the City of Worcester.

The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that the existing Boundaries should be enlarged so as to include the populous parts of the Parishes referred to.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Worcester, and the spaces included between the present Boundary of the " Borough, and the following Boundaries respectively, that is to say:

" From the Point at which the present Boundary leaves the River Severn, southward along that " river, to the Point at which it is joined by Duck Brook; thence, eastward, along the southern- " most branch of that brook to the Point at which it meets the Oxford, Worcester, and " Wolverhampton Railway; thence towards Worcester, along the western side of the said " railway to the Point at which it crosses the Occupation Road to Middle Battenhall Farm; " thence, northward, along the said Occupation Road to the London Road at Red Hill; " thence, westward, along the said road until it meets the Occupation Road leading by the " east of Lark Hill to Perry Wood; thence along the said Occupation Road to the Point at " which it meets a bridle-road leading through the wood to Wyld's Lane; thence along the " said bridle-road until it meets the present Boundary of the Borough: and

" From the Point at which the present Boundary leaves the northernmost end of Perry Wood " in a straight line to the Point on the Crowle Road opposite to Ronkswood Farm at which " the pathway to the Virgin Tavern leaves the said road; thence along the said pathway to " the Tollerdine Road; thence, northward, along the Tollerdine Road to the point at which " it meets the Occupation Road leading to Brickfield Farm; thence, westward, along the " last-named Occupation Road and along Green Lane, to the Point at which the latter meets " the Astwood Turnpike Road; thence, northward, along the last-named road to Bilford " Canal Bridge; thence along Bilford Lane to its junction with the Droitwich Road; thence, " northward, along the Droitwich Road to its junction with Checketts Lane; thence, " westward, along the said lane to its junction with the Ombersley Road; thence, north- " ward, along the said road to its junction with the first lane leading to Northwick; " thence along the said first lane to its junction with Northwick Lane; thence, southward, " along Northwick Lane to the Point, north of the junction of Northwick Lane and the " Ombersley Road, at which it meets the pathway leading to the ferry over the River Severn; " thence in a straight line to the Point in the Hallow Road opposite the second milestone " thereon; thence, northward, along the said road for a distance of thirty yards; thence, " westward, along a lane to the Laughan Brook; thence, southward, along the said brook to " the Point at which it meets the Bransford Road; thence, eastward, along the Bransford " Road to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

WYCOMBE

HIGH WYCOMBE
Hitchenden
West Wycombe
Penn
Loudwater
BEACONSFIELD
Lit. Marlow
GREAT MARLOW
Wobum
Wycombe Heath
Penn Wood
Wycombe Marsh
Monkton
Tylers Green
Flint Hall
Flint Mill
Hope Shoe
Temple F.
Castle Hill
Oakridge
Abbey
Rose Hill
Bassondean
Bowdens
Dashwood Hill
Hill F.
Gossmore
Ash Hill
Mickle Field
Putnam
Hardy Barn
Mount Pleasant
Dark Lane
Bruntys Mill
Holtspur
Holtspur Hill
Northern Woods
Glory Mill
Rose & Stones
Hill F.
Moor
Wilburn Hill
Wilburn Green
Lillyfield
Woodlands
Begoars Hill
Coars End
Shipcot
Fiddlers Hill
Fiddlers Green
Hurwell
Abbey Park
Brackets Wood
Home End
Marsh
Cook
Winter Hill
Thames Bank
Marlow Mills
Marlow Place
Court Garden
Spittal Field
Lodge
Oxford Lodge
Boventon Green
Bunts F.
Marlow Common
Wood End
Hooks
Weathorpe
Weathorpe Hall
Brownes Farm
Marlow Hill
Marlow Rec.
Mill Moor
Mill Meadow Holm
Lit. Marlow Mead
Lit. Marlow Wood
Well End
Spring Meadow
Workhouse
The Fern
Woodlands Barn
Harpers Hearth
Juniper Hill
Wilmore
Old Hall Bottom
Old Hall Hedge
Old House
Hall Gr.
Hall Barn
Red Barn
Beacon
Burmer
Clay Lane
Limber
Rookery Comm.
Rookery Farm
Rookery Wood
Rookery Orchard
Rookery Coppice
Rookery Bottom
Rookery Hill
Rookery Cottage
Rookery Meadow
Rookery Field
Rookery Barn
Rookery Lane
Rookery Gate
Rookery Pond
Rookery Path
Rookery Road
Rookery Hedge
Rookery Ditch
Rookery Bank
Rookery Stile

BOROUGH OF WYCOMBE.

WYCOMBE.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF WYCOMBE.

The Borough of Wycombe consists of the Town of Wycombe and a large agricultural district.

Its Parliamentary area is described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O., as—
"The Parish of Chipping Wycombe."

The Population in 1861 was 8,373, showing an increase of 2,074 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,703.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	551
Ancient Right qualifications - -	2
	553
Double entries - - - -	2
Actual number - - -	551

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,590, of whom 1,052 were at a rental below £10

This Borough, being included in Schedule A. of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," will return one Member only after the end of the present Parliament.

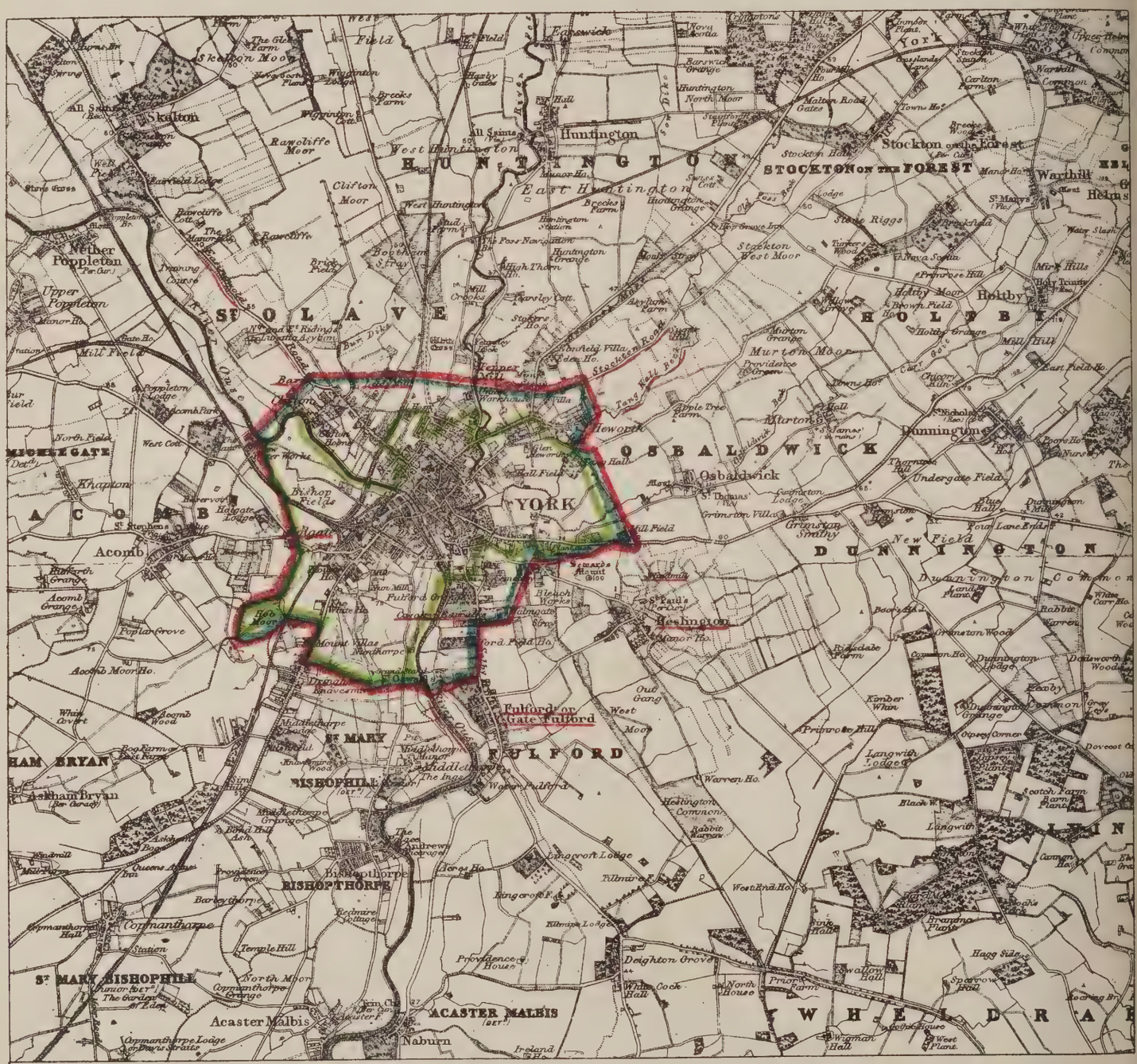
The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 6,382 acres, and extends considerably beyond the Municipal Limits.

The Boundary on the southern side is conterminous with that of the Borough of Great Marlow.

The Borough Limits comprise all the existing Town Population, and allow ample space for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

YORK



REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868.
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868.

BOROUGH OF YORK.

YORK.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF YORK.

The Borough of York consists of the *City Liberty* or Old Borough, with the Township of *St. Olave*, *Mary Gate*, and parts of the Townships of *Clifton* and *Heworth* in the North Riding, and part of the Township of *Fulford* in the East Riding.

Its Parliamentary Limits are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :

" From the ancient Barn on the Easingwold Road, 200 yards beyond the first milestone on that road, " in a straight line to the Lady or Clifton Mill; thence in a straight line to the Pepper or Stray " Mill; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Stockton Road would be cut by a " straight line to be drawn thereto from the Pepper or Stray Mill through the New Manor " House; thence along the Stockton Road to the point at which the same is joined by a lane " leading from the eastern extremity of the Village of Heworth towards the north; thence in a " straight line to the point at which the Tang Hall Beck would be cut by a straight line to be " drawn from the point last described to Heslington Mill; thence along Tang Hall Beck to the " point at which the same crosses the Boundary of the County of the City of York; thence, " southward, along the Boundary of the County of the City of York to the point at which the " same would be cut by a straight line to be drawn thereto from the south-eastern corner of the " Barracks through Lamel Mill; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of the " Barracks; thence along the southern wall of the Barracks to the point at which the same cuts " the Selby Road; thence along the Selby Road to the point at which the same is joined by " Fulford Church Lane; thence along the northern hedge of Fulford Church Lane to the point " at which the same ceases to be continuous, close by a Farm Building belonging to Mr. Ellis; " thence in a straight line, in the direction of the said hedge, to the River Ouse; thence along " the River Ouse to the southernmost point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the " City Liberty; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the City Liberty to the point at which " the same again meets the River Ouse; thence along the River Ouse to the point at which the " same would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the Barn first described to Acomb " Church; thence in a straight line to the Barn first described."

The Population in 1861 was 45,385, showing an increase of 17,141 since 1831, and was estimated in 1867 at 48,500.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 9,162.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	2,153
Freemen - - - - -	2,571
	4,724
Double entries - - - -	447
Actual number - - -	4,277

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 8,463, of whom 4,884 were at a rental below £10.

The Corporation acts as the Local Board under the Health of Towns Act, which was applied to the City by a Provisional Order, dated 29th May 1850, and confirmed by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 12.

To the north, and also southwards, in the direction of Fulford, the Parliamentary Boundary extends beyond the Municipal Borough, which is co-extensive with the City Liberty.

The area of the Parliamentary Borough is 2,789 acres.

The existence of several "Freemen's Strays" or Commons, over which the Freemen of some of the City Wards exercise rights of pasturage, prevents the extension of building in some directions.

The Villages nearest to the Boundary are those of Acomb, Holgate, Dringhouses, Gate Fulford, and Heslington; but their population is almost entirely agricultural, and they have, in the opinion of the Commissioners, no sufficient community of interest with the City to justify their annexation to it for Parliamentary purposes.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

REPORTS

ON

BOROUGHS.

(WALES.)

BEAUMARIS

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

LLANGEFNI

Scale 4 Inches to a Statute Mile

Mile ¼ 0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

BEAUMARIS

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

HOLYHEAD

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BEAUMARIS

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

AMLWCH

Scale-4 Inches to a Mile

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Furlongs or 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, by ... under the direction of Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director

BEAUMARIS

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

BEAUMARIS

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

BEAUMARIS DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

BEAUMARIS.

REPORT ON THE BEAUMARIS DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Beaumaris District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Beaumaris, Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O:

Beaumaris.

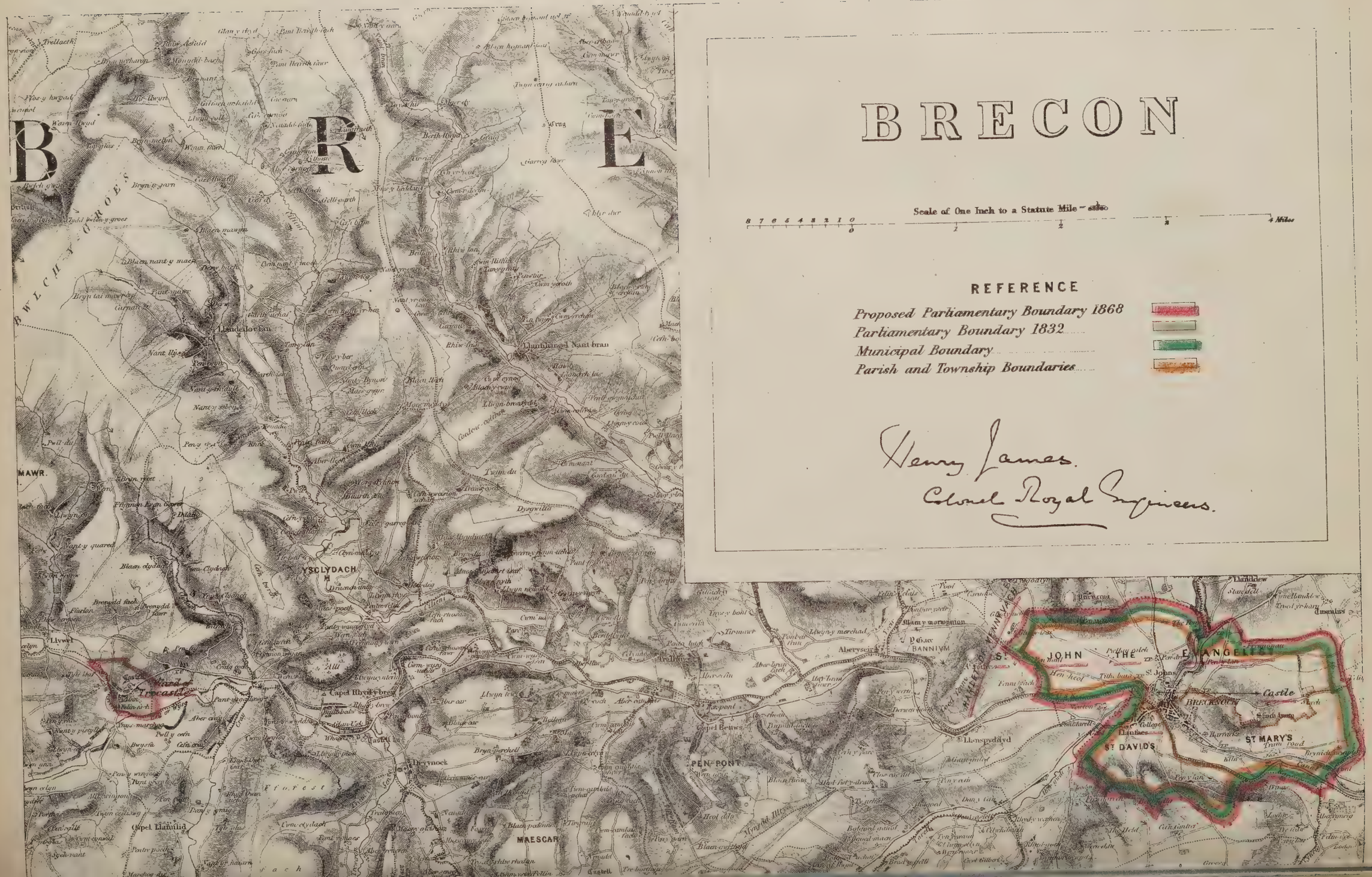
" The old Borough of Beaumaris.

Amlwch.

" From the point on the north-east of the town at which Rhyd Talog Brook falls into the sea at " Porth Aber Cawell, southward, along the boundary of the parish of Amlwch to the point called " Croes Eilian; thence along the Plas Dulas Road to the point called Penllaethdy Mawr; thence " along the Road leading to Pentre Felin, across the Llanerch-y-medd Road, to the point called " Pentre Felin Adda Cross Roads; thence along a road towards Pary's Farm to the point at which " the same is met by the first bye road on the right leading to Bod-gadfa Farm; thence along the " said bye road, passing Bod-gadfa Farm, to the point at which the same bye road is crossed (be- " tween Bod-gadfa Farm and a cottage called Yr-hen Odyn) by the Lastre Brook; thence along " the Lastre Brook, crossing the Holyhead Road, to the point at which the same brook falls into " the river called Afon Park Llechog; thence along the Afon Park Llechog to a ford in the " Cemmaes Road called Rhyd-carreg-cath; thence along the Cemmaes Road to the cottage called " Bryn-y-Cyll, at which the same road is met by the church pathway; thence along the church " pathway to the stile over a brook which divides the land of the Marquis of Anglesea from the " Coed Helen and Lysdulas property, and which stile is close by a spring called Ffynnon Casyris; " thence along the last-mentioned brook to the point at which the same is met by a boundary " fence (a few yards north of a cottage called Cae-bach) running in the direction of Mona Mill; " thence along the said fence to the point at which the same cuts the Porth Llechog Road; thence, " towards Amlwch, along the Porth Llechog Road to the point at which the same is met by the " Ffynnon-y-Garreg-fawr Pathway; thence along the Ffynnon-y-Garreg-fawr Pathway to the " spring called Ffynnon-y-Garreg-fawr; thence along the stream which proceeds from the said " spring to the point at which the same stream falls into the sea; thence along the sea to the " point first described."

Holyhead.

" From that part of the common called " the Towyn," on the south-east of the town, which is nearest " to Holyhead Common, along the road leading to Penrhos which adjoins the Towyn, (and is to " the east of a cottage called " Pen-Towyn," occupied by John Davis,) to the point at which the " said road to Penrhos is met by another road leading to a piece of waste land called " the Cyttir;" " thence along the said Road to the Cyttir to the point at which the same meets the road which " leads across the Cyttir; thence along the said road across the Cyttir to the point at which the " same meets the old post road to Bangor; thence along the old post road to Bangor to Pentraeth; " thence along the road which leads from Pentraeth in a westerly direction, and south of the new " brewery, to the point at which the same joins another road; thence, northward, along the road " so joined to the point at which the same meets the Penrhos foila Road; thence along the Pen- " rhos foila Road to the point at which the same meets the road which leads by the Ucheldre " Windmill to the South Stack; thence along the said road to the South Stack, including the


BRECON
Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile
REFERENCE
Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868
Parliamentary Boundary 1832
Municipal Boundary
Parish and Township Boundaries
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.
BRECKNOCK
Castle
ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST
ST DAVID'S
ST MARY'S
Llanfaes
Llanspyddyd
Llanddew
Llywel
Trecastle
Capel Ilbrid
Capel Llanilid
Llanfihangel Nant bran
Llandefaelog
YSCLYDACH
Aberyscir
Pen-pont
Capel Bettws
Llansantffraed
Maesgar
Talgarth
Tretower
Crickhowell
Llangorse
Llangasty
Llanfihangel Cwmdu
Llanfihangel Tal y llyn
Llanfihangel Talgarth
Llanfihangel Penkelly
Llanfihangel Tretower
Llanfihangel Crickhowell
Llanfihangel Llangorse
Llanfihangel

BOROUGH OF BRECON.

BRECON.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF BRECON.

The Borough of Brecon consists of:—

"The old Borough of Brecon, and the Extra-parochial Districts of the Castle and Christ's College."

The old Borough included the ward of Trecastle in the Parish of Llywell.

The Population in 1861 was 5,639, showing an increase of 343 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,227.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	293
Double entries - - - -	12
Actual number - - -	281

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,311 of whom 1,015 were at a rental below £10.

The two small plots of ground named "Christ's College" and "The Castle," the former containing 2, and the latter 20, houses, are not included within the Municipal Boundary.

The Town of Brecon is surrounded by an agricultural district, which possesses no mines or manufactories.

There are at present but 72 inhabited houses within the Limits of the Ward of Trecastle, which contributes 12 voters to the Parliamentary Register. Its Population in 1861 was 283, showing an increase of 9 from the preceding Census. It is purely agricultural, and in no way differs from the other parts of the extensive parish of Llywell, by which it is surrounded.

It has no interests in common with the Borough of Brecon, from which it is more than 11 miles distant.

The Parliamentary Borough, the area of which is 2,774 acres, embraces a large tract of agricultural land, and affords ample room for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

CARDIFF

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

LLANTRISSAINT

Scale Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

CARDIFF

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

COWBRIDGE

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Scale-Two Inches to a Statute Mile 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

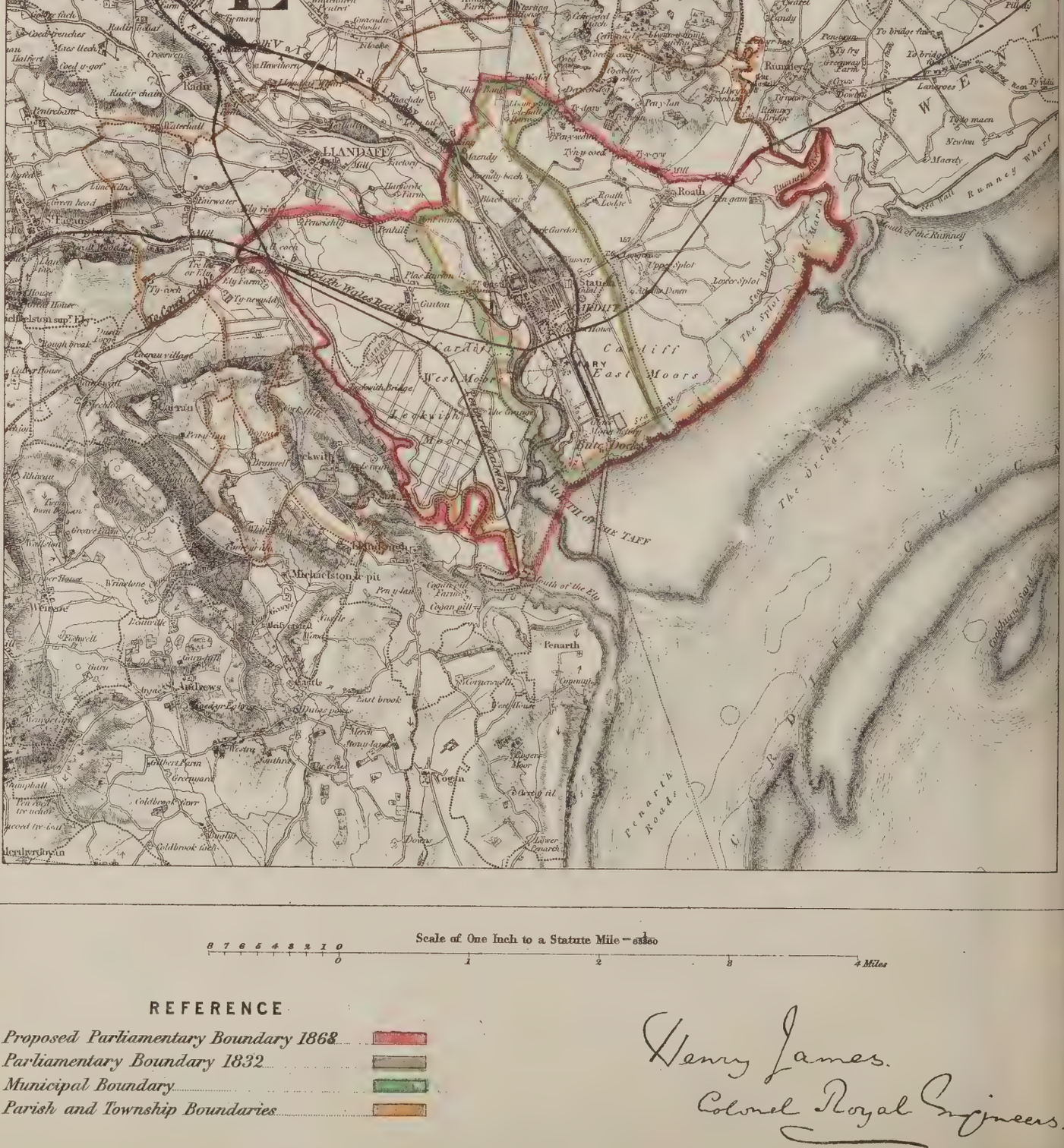
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

CARDIFF

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

CARDIFF


LLANDAFF
Whitchurch
Radyr
Roath
Roath Low
Roath Brook
Cardiff
Canton
Ely
Penarth
Penarth Road
Penarth Moor
Llandaff Fields
Cardiff West Moors
Cardiff East Moors
Leckwith Moor
Leckwith Bridge
Ely Bridge
Ely Tidal Harbour
Ely Farm
Ely Brewery
Ely Paper Mills
Ely Tin Plate Works
Ely Iron Works
Ely Saw Mills
Ely Rope Works
Ely Chemical Works
Ely Copper Works
Ely Oil Works
Ely Starch Works
Ely Flour Mills
Ely Corn Mills
Ely Saw Mill
Ely Tin Plate Mill
Ely Iron Mill
Ely Rope Mill
Ely Chemical Mill
Ely Copper Mill
Ely Oil Mill
Ely Starch Mill
Ely Flour Mill
Ely Corn Mill
Ely Paper Mill
Ely Tin Plate Works
Ely Iron Works
Ely Saw Mills
Ely Rope Works
Ely Chemical Works
Ely Copper Works
Ely Oil Works
Ely Starch Works
Ely Flour Mills
Ely Corn Mills
Ely Paper Mills

CARDIFF DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF.

REPORT ON THE CARDIFF DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Cardiff District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissaint.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :

Cardiff.

" The old Borough of Cardiff, and so much, if any, of either or both of the respective Parishes of " St. John and St. Mary as lies without the old Borough."

Cowbridge.

" The old Borough of Cowbridge."

Llantrissaint.

" The old Borough of Llantrissaint."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 35,541, showing an increase of 27,301 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 5,152.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,889
Freemen - - - -	234
	2,123
Double entries - - -	51
Actual number - - -	2,072

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,965, of whom 1,540 were at a rental below £10.

CARDIFF.

The Boundaries of the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough, and of the District under the Local Board of Health, are identical, and comprise an area of 1,877 acres.

Cardiff has now become of great importance as a sea port, and its Population was estimated in 1867 at 35,000.

The Town has of late years been rapidly extending beyond the Borough Boundaries in the districts Roath on the East, and of Canton and Grangetown on the West.

The estimated Population and number of inhabited houses in these districts are as follows :—

	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
Roath - - -	6,000	920
Canton - - -	6,000	1,043
Grangetown - - -	1,000	169
	13,000	2,132

The Districts of Roath and Canton are under the jurisdiction of Local Boards of Health.

The Commissioners recommend that the above-named three districts should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Cardiff, and so much of the Parishes of Roath, Leckwith, and " Llandaff as lies between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, " that is to say :—

" From the point at which the Roath Brook touches the north-eastern angle of the present " Borough, south-eastward, along the said brook to the Point at which it is crossed by the " South Wales Railway ; thence, eastward, along the south side of the said railway to the " River Rumney ; thence, southward, along the said river to the sea, and along the sea- " shore to the westernmost mouth of the River Ely ; thence up the River Ely to the " Point at which it is crossed by the road from Cowbridge to Llandaff; thence, north- " eastward, along the said road to the Point at which it meets the Penshishly Road; " thence along the Penshishly Road to the Point at which it meets the present Boundary of " the Borough."

COWBRIDGE.

Cowbridge is not a Municipal Borough.

It contains an area of only 116 acres, and an agricultural Population, which in 1861 was 1,094, and is estimated not to have increased since that time.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

LLANTRISSAINT.

Llantrissaint is not a Municipal Borough. The Parliamentary Borough comprises an area of 952 acres.

The Town has a certain amount of trade, and its inhabitants are employed principally in the hematite iron ore mines and the collieries of the district. The Population was 1,493 in 1861, and was estimated in 1867 at 1,700.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

CARDIGAN

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

LAMPETER

Lampeter
Llanybyther
Llanwenog
Llanfihangel Ystrad
Llanddewi Brefi
Tregaron
Llanfair
Llanbedr
Llanwnen
Llanfair Clydogau
Llanfair Orllwyn
Llanfair Farm
Castell Gwallter
Castell Hill
Castell Blaenau
Castell Llwydiarth
Tair Carn
Carn Blaenau
Old Intrenchments
Pantmynog
Pantmynog Mountain
Y Werndath
Blaen pendarren
Blaen y cwm uchaf
Blaen y cwm isaf
Blaen y wern
Brynyrysgol
Esgair Ddewi
Rhydlydan
Rhydlydarw
Rhydlydarw Farm
Rhyd y bont
Rhyd y bont Mill
Brynllo
Brynllo Road
Llwyn y drusi
Llwyn y drusi Mill
Llwyn y gwair
Llwyn y gwair Mill
Llwyn Llanthrisant
Llwyn Llanthrisant Mill
Llwyn Llanthrisant Farm
Llwyn Llanthrisant Cottage
Llwyn Llanthrisant Chapel
Llwyn Llanthrisant Chapel Yard
Llwyn Llanthrisant Chapel Yard Cottage
Llwyn Llanthrisant Chapel Yard Cottage
Llwyn Llanthrisant Chapel Yard Cottage

CARDIGAN

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

ADPAR

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

CARDIGAN

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

ABERYSTWITH

Scale - 4 Inches to a Mile

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton, under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

CARDIGAN

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUCH OF

CARDICAN

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = $\frac{1}{63360}$

6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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PALACE

CARDIGAN DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

CARDIGAN.

REPORT ON THE CARDIGAN DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Cardigan District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Cardigan, Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter.

The Parliamentary limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 and 3 Wm. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:

" *Cardigan.*

" The old Borough of Cardigan, and also Bridgend Hamlet and Abbey Hamlet in the Parish of " Saint Dogmel, in the County of Pembroke."

" *Aberystwith.*

" From the outermost point of the Rock Graig-lais, on the Sea Coast visible from the point next " described, in a straight line to the northern extremity of the stone wall which divides the land " called Pant-y-gyrn from the land called Frôn; thence along the said wall to the point at which " the same meets the wall which divides the land Pant-y-gyrn from the land Frôn-uchaf; thence " eastward, along the Boundary of Frôn-uchaf to the Turnstile at the south-eastern corner " thereof; thence in a straight line to the Mill in the Tanyard near the road leading to " Llanbadarn-fawr; thence in a straight line to the wooden dam just above Plas-greig; thence " southward, along the Boundary of the old Borough to the Sea Coast; thence along the Sea " Coast to the point first described."

" *Adpar.*

" The old Borough of Adpar and the Hamlet of Emlyn in the Parish of Cennarth."

" *Lampeter.*

" From the point on the Creithin Brook at which the northern Boundary of the Glebe meets the " Boundary of the old Borough, along the northern Boundary of the Glebe to the point at " which the same meets again the Boundary of the old Borough; thence northward, along the " Boundary of the old Borough to the point first described."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 11,646, showing an increase of 1,643 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,580.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers	637
Freemen	55
	692
Double entries	7
Actual number	685

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,904, of whom 1,334 were at a rental below £10.

CARDIGAN.

The Town of Cardigan is situated on the River Teifi, which at this point divides the Counties of Cardigan and Pembroke.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boroughs are co-extensive, and comprise an area of 5,239 acres.

There is a Towns Improvement Act (chiefly for the purpose of erecting public buildings), the District under which is identical with the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough.

The Borough comprises the entire Parish of St. Mary's, on the right or Cardiganshire bank of the River; and on the Pembrokeshire bank, the Bridge-End and Abbey Hamlets, two out of the four Hamlets of which the Parish of St. Dogmel's consists.

In 1861 the Population and number of houses in the Borough were—

	Population.	Houses.
St. Mary's - - -	2,706	680
St. Dogmel's - - -	837	220
	3,543	900

St. Mary's and St. Dogmel's are for parochial purposes distinct. No material increase has taken place in the Population since 1861, but many houses have been built or rebuilt within the last 30 years, and new streets laid out and public buildings erected, chiefly on the part called Cardigan Common, and in the Village of Bridge-End.

The attention of the Commissioners has been called to a question connected with the Boundary of the Parish of St. Dogmel's.

It has been stated above that St. Dogmel's contains four Hamlets, two of which, the Bridge-End and Abbey Hamlets, though in the County of Pembroke, are part of the Borough of Cardigan. There are two other Hamlets in this Parish, but without the Borough, namely, Kippin and Pent-y-groes, and the latter of these contains the populous village of St. Dogmel's, situate about a mile from Cardigan, on the left bank of the river.

Prior to 1832 the Borough was co-extensive with the Parish of St. Mary, and included no part of the Parish of St. Dogmel's, which lies entirely in Pembrokeshire. By the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. the present Parliamentary Boundary was settled, embracing the Abbey and Bridge-End Hamlets, but omitting Pent-y-groes, *which lies between them.*

In 1861 the Abbey and Bridge-End Hamlets contained a population of 837, and 220 houses, of which only 16 were in Abbey Hamlet, while in that small portion of Pent-y-groes which contains the village of St. Dogmel's the population is now computed at 1,100, and the houses at 370.

The present Boundary is therefore evidently anomalous, as it embraces all the most thinly inhabited parts of the Parish of St. Dogmel's and a scattered agricultural population, but excludes the Town of St. Dogmel's itself, which contains about 376 houses, with a population of 1,120.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough of Cardigan should be extended by the addition of the Town of St. Dogmel's.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Cardigan, and so much of the Hamlet of Pent-y-groes, in the Parish of
" St. Dogmel's, as is bounded on the north by the Abbey Hamlet, on the south by the Bridge-
" End Hamlet, on the east by the River Teifi, and on the west by the following Boundary, that
" is to say:—
" From the Point at which the road leading from the farmhouse and offices called Waun-whiod
" intersects the Boundary of the Bridge-End and Pent-y-groes Hamlets, northward, along
" the said road as far as the Clawddcam Cross Roads; thence along the old road leading to
" Maeneian to the Point at which it intersects the Boundary of the Pent-y-groes and Abbey
" Hamlets.

ABERYSTWITH.

Aberystwith is situated at the mouth of the River Rheidol, 39 miles north of Cardigan.

The Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 857 acres.

The Borough includes the whole Chapelry of Aberystwith, and also portions of the two Townships of Vainor Issa and Issa-yn-dre, in the extensive Parish of Llanbadarn-fawr.

In 1861 the population and number of houses in the Borough were—

	Population.	Houses.
Aberystwith	5,561	1,068
Vainor Issa	27	5
Issa-yndre	53	16
	5,641	1,089

The Parish of Aberystwith, which was formerly a Chapelry of Llanbadarn-fawr, has now become a separate Parish for Ecclesiastical purposes.

Aberystwith is a watering place, but its growth has not been rapid, and there is ample space within the Borough for any probable extension of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

ADPAR.

The Limits of the Borough of Adpar are well known. It comprises an area of 2,035 acres, and includes part of the Parish of Llandyfriog, in Cardiganshire, containing the town of Adpar, and also part of the Parish of Cenarth, in Carmarthenshire, containing the Town of Newcastle-Emlyn.

The two Towns are in fact one, being divided by the River Teifi only, and connected by a bridge. Adpar alone was the original Borough. Newcastle-Emlyn was added in 1832, and by its name the Borough is now generally known.

Neither Town is under the Local Government Act or any Improvement Act.

In 1861 the population and number of houses in the Borough were :—

	Population.	Houses
Adpar	555	136
Newcastle-Emlyn	918	222
	1,473	358

Both the Parishes of Cenarth and Llandyfriog extend considerably beyond the Borough, which on all sides includes much agricultural land. The population is purely agricultural.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

LAMPETER.

The Town and Borough of Lampeter Pont Stephen are in the Parish of that name, which extends some distance beyond the Borough on all sides, except the south.

The Town is under the Local Government Act. The area of the jurisdiction of the Local Board is that of the Parliamentary Borough, which is nearly co-extensive with the old "Lordship" of Lampeter, and comprises an area of 1,755 acres.

The population is computed to have increased since 1861, when it was 989, the number of inhabited houses being 233. The Town is not likely, however, to extend beyond the Boundary of the Borough for many years.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Limits.

CARMARTHEN

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

LLANELLY

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt. R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

CARMARTHEN

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

CARMARTHEN

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

CARMARTHEN.

REPORT ON THE CARMARTHEN DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Carmarthen District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanelly.

The Parliamentary Limits of the Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

Carmarthen.

" The old Borough of Caermarthen."

Llanelly.

" From the point in Wern-y-Goosy Meadow on the north-west of the Town at which the old course " of the stream which is the old Borough Boundary makes a sharp turn, in a straight line to the " southern extremity of the western fence of Cae Mawr Issa Field; thence, northward, along the " fence of the Cae Mawr Issa Field to the point at which the same meets the wall which is the " western boundary of Furnace Garden; thence along the said wall to the point at which the " same meets Pen-y-Fai Lane; thence along Pen-y-Fai Lane to the point at which the same " meets the Caermarthen Road; thence in a straight line to the north-western corner of the " garden of Cae Mawr Cottage, lately burnt down; thence along the fence which divides the " garden of Cae Mawr Cottage and the field Cae Isha from the field Cae-ycha to the point at " which the same meets the fence which divides the field Cae-ycha from the field Cae-bank; " thence along the last-mentioned fence to the northern corner of the field Cae-bank; thence in a " straight line through the southern extremity of the north-eastern boundary of the field " Cae-bank, across the tramroad, to the old Borough Boundary; thence, eastward, along the old " Borough Boundary to the point first described."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 21,439, showing an increase of 7,099 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,963.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1864–65 was—

£10 Occupiers	775
Freemen	41
	816
Double entries	25
Actual number	791

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,023, of whom 2,044 were at a rental below £10.

CARMARTHEN.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs, and the District under the Local Board of Health, are co-extensive with the Parish of St. Peter, and comprise an area of 4,996 acres.

There is a large tract of agricultural land within the Borough, which allows ample space on all sides for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

LLANELLY.

Llanelly is not a Corporate Town.

The Parliamentary Borough, which comprises an area of 2,011 acres, includes 68 inhabited houses which are not within the District under the Local Board of Health, the Limits of the latter being those of the old Borough as it existed before 1832.

Llanelly is a thriving and increasing sea port. Extensive copper and lead smelting works, and considerable iron and tin plate works, are carried on in the Town, which has also a large export trade in coal.

The building that has taken place within the Borough has been chiefly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Town, and, except in one direction, has not extended beyond the Boundary, which includes a large tract of land available for any future extension of building.

On the south-east of the Town, and in close proximity to it, is a plot of ground beyond the Parliamentary Limits, which, except for a distance of about 300 yards, is surrounded by the Borough, and in which houses have been erected which form a continuation of Llanelly. This district contains an area of about 150 acres, 170 inhabited houses, and an estimated population of 850, and is within the same Parish as the Borough.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended so as to include these houses.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Llanelly, and that part of the Hamlet of Westfae which is nearly surrounded
" by the Borough, and lies to the south of the road from Trostre Farm to the Village of Marble
" Hall."

CARNARVON

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGHS OF

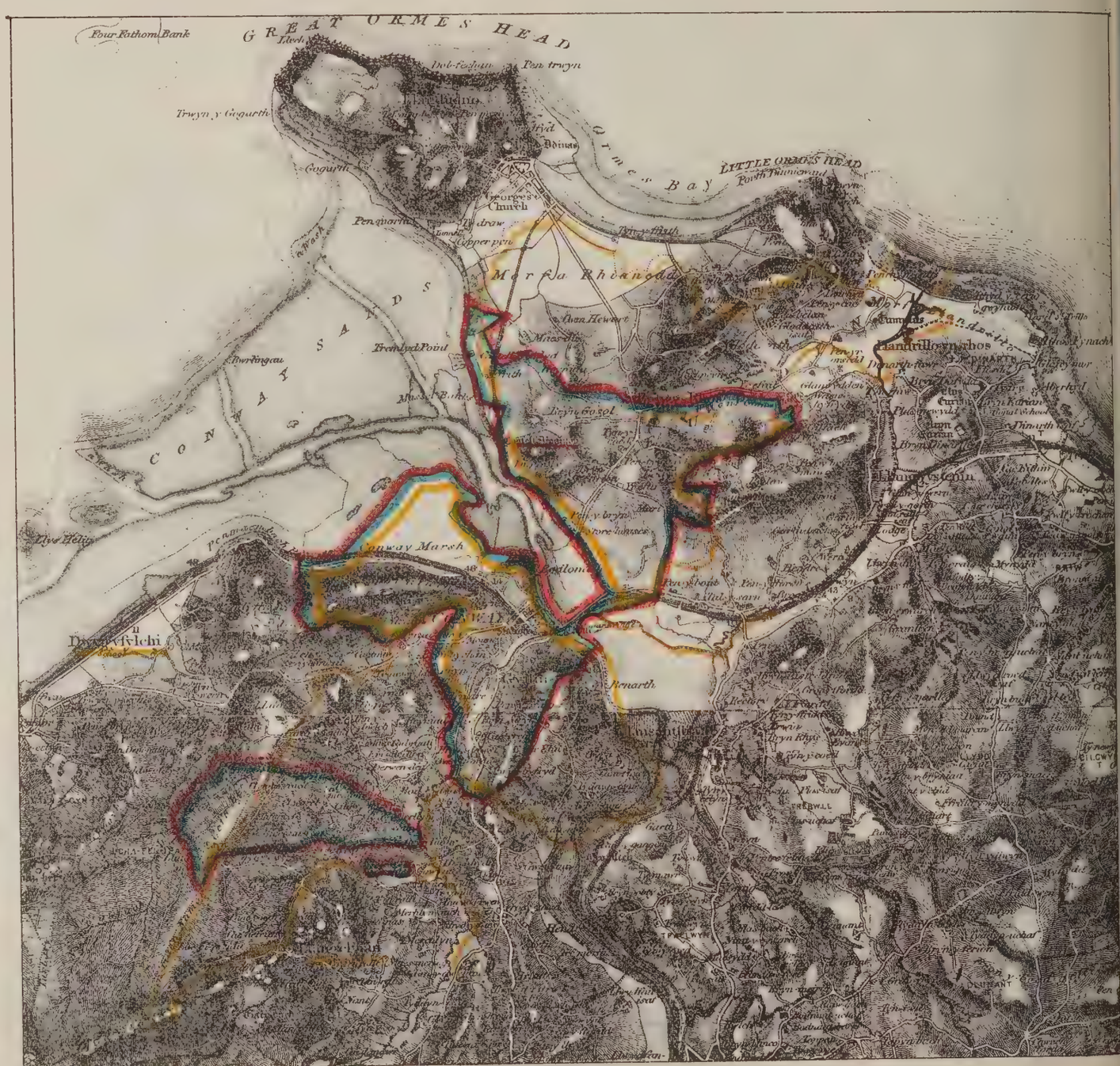
NEVIN AND PWLLHELI

Nevin
Pwllheli
Carnarvon
Ancient Fortress
Penrhyn-bodeilias
Perth-bodeilias
Perthdinllaen
Edeyrn
Capel Curig
Bodvean
Llanor
Llandudwen
Penrhos
Penrhos
Penrhos

CARNARVON

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

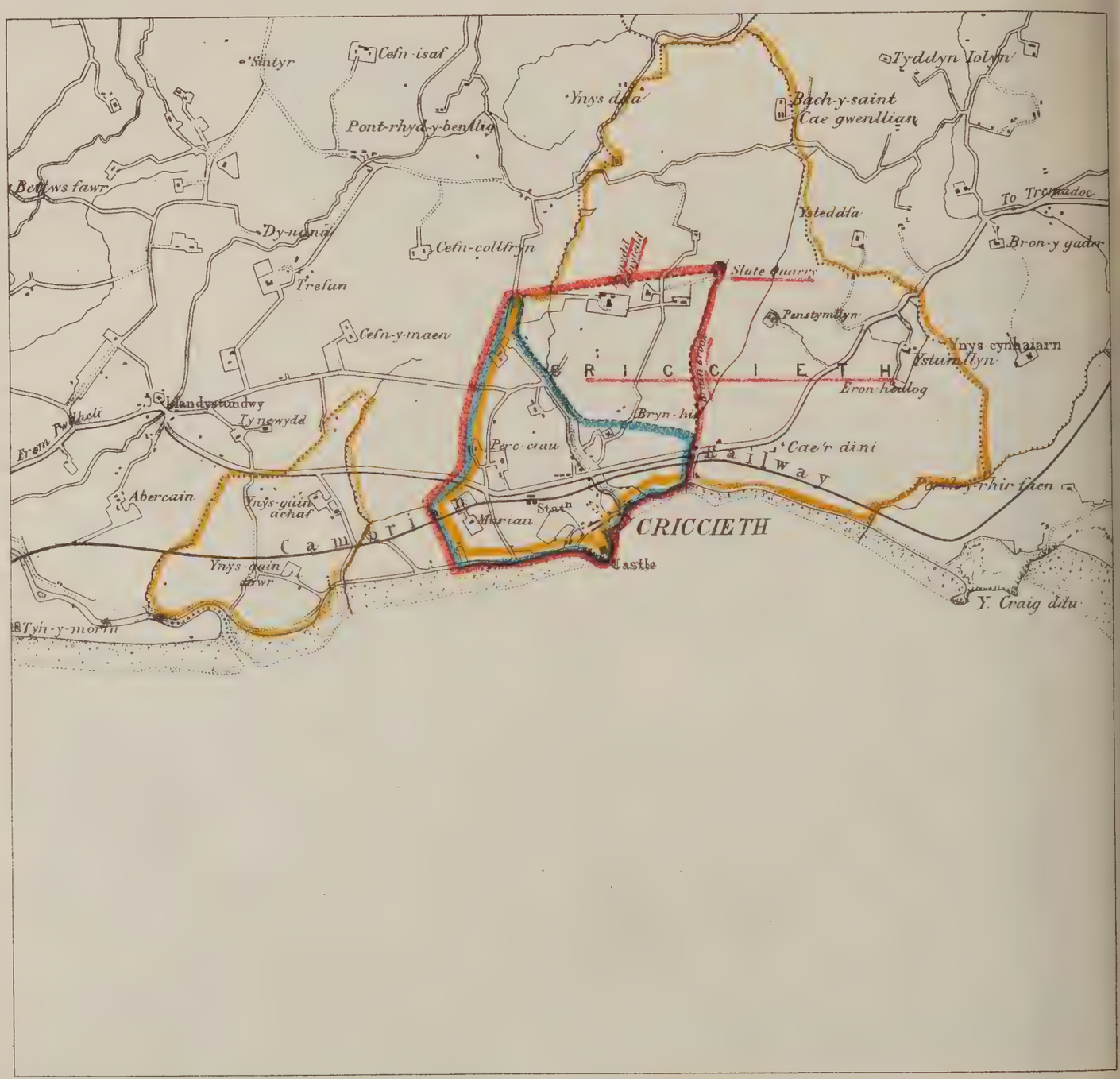
CONWAY


Four Fathom Bank
GREAT ORMES HEAD
Penmorfa
Penquarter
Morfa Rhianedd
Conway Marsh
Deganwy
Llandudno
Llandudno Junction
Conway
Bodlondeb
Pen-y-bryn
Pen-y-bonc
Pen-y-garn
Bryn Gosol
Bryn Rhos
Pen-y-morfa
Pen-y-maes
Pen-y-craig
Pen-y-clogwyn
Pen-y-bryn
Pen-y-bont
Pen-y-bryn
Pen-y-bryn
Pen-y-bryn

CARNARVON

(CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF)

CRICCIETH



Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

CARNARVON

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

BANGOR

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Scale-Two Inches to a Statute Mile 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

CARNARVON

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

CARNARVON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers

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1868

CARNARVON DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

CARNARVON.

REPORT ON THE CARNARVON DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Carnarvon District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Carnarvon, Bangor, Criccieth, Conway, Nevin, and Pwllheli.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" *Carnarvon.*

" The old Borough of Carnarvon.

" *Bangor.*

" From the point on the north-east of the town at which the road from the park wall of Penrhyn " Castle to the Menai Straits joins the Menai Straits at the High-water mark, along the said road " to the point at which the same meets the said park wall; thence, westward, along the said park " wall to the entrance gate to Lime Grove; thence in a straight line across the road to the nearest " point in the boundary wall immediately opposite, which bounds a field belonging to Lime " Grove; thence along the said boundary wall to the point at which the River Cegin enters the " grounds of Pennant, esquire; thence along the River Cegin to the bridge across the " Shrewsbury Road; thence in a straight line to a square brick seat or monument situate on a " knoll in a field called Cae Pant; thence in a straight line to the nearest point of the road to " Felin Esgob; thence in a straight line to the nearest point of the road to Brynniau; thence " in a straight line to the point at which the road from Bangor to the Menai Bridge leaves " the road from Bangor to Carnarvon; thence along the said road to the Menai Bridge, in the " direction of such bridge, to the gate on the right-hand side which opens into an occupation road " leading to Penrallt; thence in a straight line to the point at which the low-water mark in the " Straits of Menai would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the gate last described to the " windmill called Llandegfan Mill, which is on the opposite side of the straits; thence along " the said low-water mark to the point thereof which is nearest to the point first described; thence " in a straight line to the point first described.

" *Criccieth.*

" The old Borough of Criccieth.

" *Conway.*

" The old Borough of Conway.

" *Nevin.*

" The old Borough of Nevin.

" *Pwllheli.*

" From the south-western extremity of the boundary of the old borough on the sea coast, along the " boundary of the old borough (leaving the sea coast) to the point at which the same is met by " a small stream called 'Afongoegen;' thence along the said stream to the bridge called 'Sarn

" or Pont-penmaen;' thence along the southern branch of the said stream to the point at which " the same meets the boundary of the old borough; thence, northward, along the boundary of " the old borough to the point at which the same meets a road leading from Deneio Church into " the Carnarvon Road; thence along the said road from Deneio Church to the point at which the " same is cut by the fence of a field called 'Cae Fynnow,' in the occupation of Hugh Williams " of Bryn Crin; thence along the last-mentioned fence to the point at which the same cuts an " occupation road leading from Bryn Crin Farmhouse into the Carnarvon Road; thence along " the said occupation road to the point at which the same joins the Carnarvon Road; thence, " northward, along the Carnarvon Road to the point at which the same is met by a road on the " right leading to Abereirch; thence along the said road to Abereirch to the point at which the " same meets a road leading from Pwllheli to Tremadoc; thence in a straight line to the sea, at " the nearest point; thence, westward, along the sea coast to the point first described."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 22,907, showing an increase of 6,619 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,929.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–6 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,027
Ancient Right qualifications - -	66
	1,093
Double entries - - - -	23
Actual number - - -	1,070

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 4,109, of whom 3,031 were at a rental below £10.

CARNARVON.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs of Carnarvon are co-extensive, and the Local Government Act has been applied to the same area. Carnarvon forms a part of the Parish of Llanbeblig, and in 1861 contained a population of 8,512, and 1,820 inhabited houses.

Since that time building has been steadily increasing, but the existing area of the Borough is very extensive, comprising 1,897 acres, and the Boundary is in some directions two miles from the Town, and contains on every side a considerable space by unoccupied buildings.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

BANGOR.

The Borough of Bangor was added to the Carnarvon District in 1832, and comprises the greater part of the Parish of Bangor, with a small strip of the Parish of Llandegai. It contains an area of 489 acres.

In 1861 the population of the Borough was 6,738, and the number of inhabited houses 1,331.

In the year 1850 the Public Health Act was applied to so much of the Parish of Bangor as was within the Borough, but the District under the jurisdiction of the Bangor Local Board has since been extended under the Local Government Act, 1858, to the south-west, so as to take in a much larger portion of the Parish of Bangor, including the suburb of Upper Bangor.

The Town of Bangor in fact comprises three sub-divisions, Bangor Town, Upper Bangor, and Garth, the latter (now within the Borough) being further from the centre of the Town than Upper Bangor.

The population and the number of inhabited houses in Upper Bangor have of late years greatly increased. It is much frequented by visitors, and also contains a considerable resident population. In 1831 the whole Parish of Bangor contained only 4,751 inhabitants; in 1861 the number was 10,662, and it has since increased. Upper Bangor is the centre of this increase, the whole quarter having been chiefly built in the last 20 years. Its inhabitants are nearly all directly interested in the Town and trade of Bangor, and it is in fact a suburb of Bangor, with which it will probably before long be connected by continuous building. It contains about 211 houses, and an estimated population of 1,055.

The Hamlets of Glan-Adda and Pen-y-chwyntan, the former containing 78 and the latter 15 cottages of a very good class, and inhabited by a working population chiefly connected with the quarries, the railway, or the Town trade, are situated close to the south-western Boundary of the District under the Local Government Act. Most of these cottages have been recently erected.

The Commissioners recommend that the two Districts above mentioned should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Bangor:

" So much of that part of the Parish of Bangor to which the Local Government Act, 1858, has " been applied as is not already within the Borough: and

" The space included between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, " that is to say:

" From the Point at which the present Boundary of the Borough meets the Boundary of the " District under the Local Government Act on the side of the Menai Straits, along the last- " mentioned Boundary to the Point at which it is intersected by the old Carnarvon Road at " the place called Pen-y-chwyntan; thence along the said road in a south-westwardly direction " to the Point at which it is joined by an occupation road leading from the farmhouse of " Traws Canol; thence along the said occupation road to the north-eastern angle of the said " farmhouse; thence in a straight line to the north-eastern angle of the farmhouse of " Bryn-Clwyd; thence in a straight line to the Point at which the Boundary of the District " under the Local Government Act is intersected by the road leading to Pentir; thence " eastward along the Boundary of the said District to the Point at which it is intersected by " a road leading to Glas-dufryon; thence northward along the last-mentioned road to the " Point at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

CONWAY.

Conway is not under the Local Government Act or any Local Improvement Act.

In 1861 the Population was 2,523, and the number of inhabited Houses 496.

The Parliamentary Borough is of considerable extent, comprising an area of 3,312 acres, and is in three separate parts. The principal part, which contains the Town of Conway, consists of the Parish of Conway, and parts of the Parishes of Eglwys-Rhos and Gyffin; another part consist of parts of the Parishes of Gyffin and Dwygyfylchi; and the third part comprises a small portion of the Parish of Gyffin near Pant-y-tan.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

CRICCIETH.

Criccieth, although an old chartered Borough, is a fishing village on the Carnarvonshire coast. The Borough, which comprises an area of 295 acres, includes part of the Parish of the same name, and had in 1861 a population of 498, with 132 inhabited houses.

There has been of late years some increase of building in one direction, on and outside the Boundary, in the quarter where it approaches most closely to the Town, and there is likely to be some further extension of building in the same direction. The district is chiefly inhabited by sailors.

The Commissioners recommend that these houses should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

"The present Borough of Criccieth, and the space included between the present Boundary of the "Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

"From the northernmost Point of the present Boundary of the Borough in a straight line to the "house at the slate quarry on the Brain Brook on the Farm called Ednyfedd; thence to the "nearest Point in the Brain Brook and down the said brook towards the sea to the Point "at which it meets the present Boundary."

NEVIN.

Nevin is an old chartered Borough, and consists of the Parish of Nevin, which comprises an area of 1,575 acres.

The Population in 1861 was 1,818, and the number of inhabited Houses 471.

The Boundaries include a considerable agricultural district on all sides of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

PWLLHELI.

Pwllheli is an old chartered Borough, and the ancient Limits were co-extensive with those of the Parish of Denio. By the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. two small portions of neighbouring Parishes, Abererch on the east, and Llannor on the west, were added to the Borough, so as to include within the Boundary a few houses then existing, and to allow for future increase of building on both sides. The present area of the Parliamentary Borough is 1,017 acres.

In Llannor no increase of building has taken place, but in Abererch, on the Tremadoc Road, there has been some extension of the Town.

In 1861 the Population and number of inhabited Houses were—

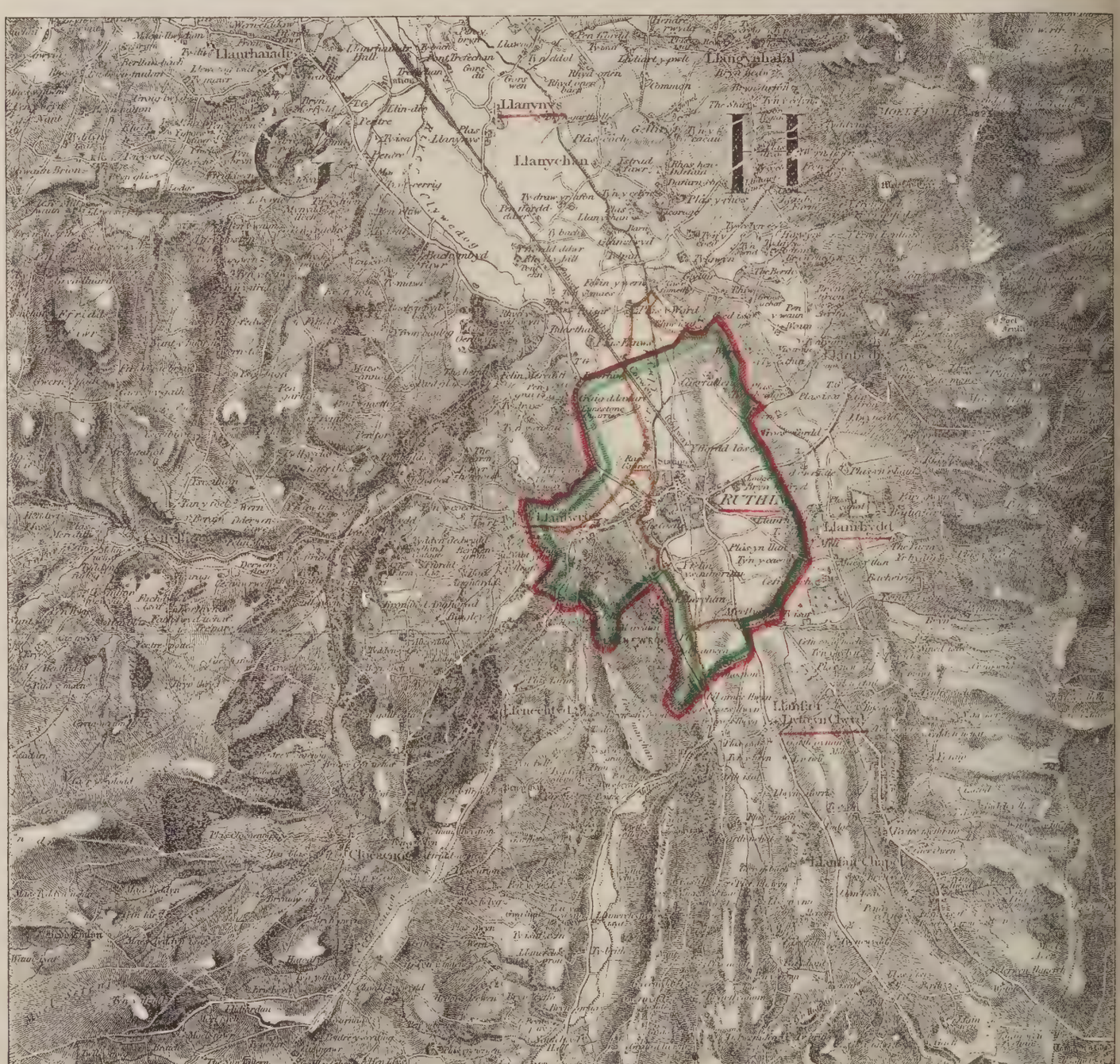
	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
In Denio - -	2,420	567
„ Abererch - -	388	110
„ Llannor - -	10	2
	2,818	679

The additions made to the Borough in 1832 still allow sufficient room for any probable extension of the Town, and the Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

DENBIGH

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

RUTHIN



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — ½ — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

DENBIGH

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGHS OF

WREXHAM AND HOLT

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

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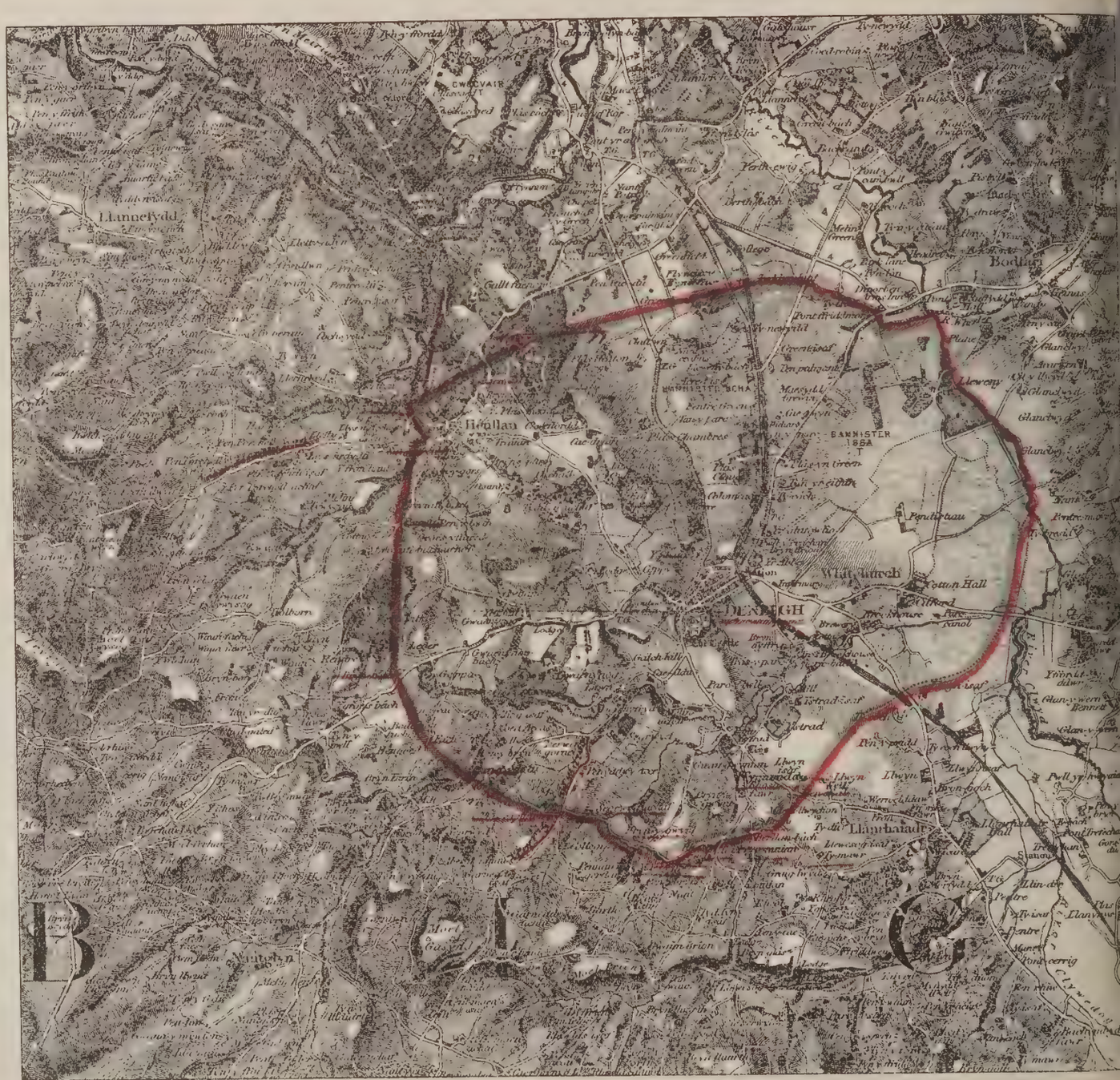
DENBIGH

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

DENBIGH



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1868

DENBIGH DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

DENBIGH.

REPORT ON THE DENBIGH DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Denbigh District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of *Denbigh*, *Holt*, *Ruthin*, and *Wrexham*.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

Denbigh.

" The old Borough of Denbigh."

Holt.

" The old Borough of Holt."

Ruthin.

" The old Borough of Ruthin."

Wrexham.

" The respective Townships of Wrexham Abbot and Wrexham Regis, and also such part of the " Township of Esclusam-below as is surrounded by the Townships of Wrexham Abbot and Wrexham " Regis, or one of them."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 17,888, showing an increase of 2,272 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,689.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865-6 was—

£10 Occupiers	805
Freemen	129
	934
Double entries	31
Actual number	903

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,454, of whom 2,460 were at a rental below £10.

DENBIGH.

Denbigh is an old chartered Borough, and the Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries are identical, comprising an area of 8,987 acres.

It is not a place with any trade, nor is the Population increasing.

There is ample space within the Parliamentary Limits for any probable increase of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Borough; but, as questions have at various times arisen with respect to the Limits of the "old Borough," as constituted by the original Charter, they have caused careful enquiry to be made, and they recommend that, for Parliamentary purposes, the following Boundary, which in no direction contracts the recognized area of the Borough, should now be distinctly laid down:

"From the well called Ffynnon Ddu in a straight line to the Point at which the Road leading to "Berllanbach joins the road from Tymawr to Denbigh; thence along the road to Berllanbach; "thence in a straight line to the junction of roads at Bryn Mullan; thence along the road which "passes Rosabach to the Point at which it joins the Road leading from Maesy Plwm to Bryn-y-"Gwynt; thence along the road which passes to the west of Seguitucha to the Point at which it "joins the road leading from Cerrig-y-druidion to Denbigh; thence, westward, along the Cerrig-"y-druidion Road to the gate of the road leading to Plas Captain; thence along the last-named "road to Plas Captain House; thence in a straight line to the Boundary stone at a place called "Waen Twm Pi on the road from Nantglyn to Denbigh; thence in a straight line to Pandy "Fulling Mill or Factory (sometimes called Pandyissa); thence in a straight line to "Pandyncha; thence in a straight line to Fach House; thence in a straight line to the east "corner of Bryncoch House (excluding that house); thence in a straight line to the centre of "Henllan Parish Pound at the cross roads near Eriviahtbach; thence in a straight line to Ffynnon "Merchion at Pandy Henllan; thence along the stream called Aber Merchion to the Point in it "opposite Henllan Mill; thence in a straight line to the Keeper's cottage at the back of Henllan "Vicarage, near to Garn Gardens; thence in a straight line to Garn House; thence in a straight "line to Plas Heaton House; thence in a straight line to the well called Ffynnon Cyneifiwr; "thence along the stream issuing from that well to the Point at which the said stream enters the "River Clwyd; thence along the River Clwyd to the Point at which it is joined by the Aberham "stream; thence along the Aberham stream to the Point first described."

HOLT.

Holt is a Borough in virtue of an old charter of the time of Henry III., and has a Mayor and Burgesses, though no jurisdiction is attached to their office.

It contains 212 houses and 1,030 inhabitants.

The Borough is co-extensive with the Parish of Holt, comprising an area of 2,921 acres, and extends on all sides far beyond the Town, except in the direction of the River Dee, on which the Town is built, and which here forms the Boundary between Cheshire and Denbighshire.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

RUTHIN.

Ruthin is a Municipal as well as a Parliamentary Borough, and the Town Council have adopted the Local Government Act.

The population in 1861 was 3,500, and has not materially increased since that date.

The Boundaries comprise the whole of the Parish of Ruthin, part of the Parishes of Llanfwrog, Llanrhydd, Llan-y-nys, and Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, and comprise an area of 2,233 acres. There is a large extent of agricultural land within the Boundary on all sides of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

WREXHAM.

Wrexham was created a Contributory Borough in 1832, and is one of the most considerable Towns in North Wales.

Its population, which in 1861 was 7,550, was computed at 8,000 in 1867. The inhabited houses in 1861 were 1,850.

It is a Corporate Town, and its Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 1,297 acres. The Local Government Act has been applied to a similar area.

The Parish of Wrexham is very large, including a population of 20,000, an area of 14,000 acres, and 15 Townships. The Borough embraces two of these, Wrexham Regis and Wrexham Abbot, with a small detached part of the Township of Esclusham Below.

Wrexham has no special trade or manufacture, but many buildings have recently been erected in the Town and suburbs, more especially to the north-west, on which side the Boundary, in other directions sufficiently extensive, is in close proximity to the Town. On this side is the Township of Stansty, in which there is a suburb called Greenfield, continuously connected with the Town, and forming part of it, though beyond the Boundary. The growth of population and building, external to the Borough, is almost confined to this quarter.

It is probable, however, that the Town will increase generally on the western side, in parts of the Townships of Stansty, Broughton, and Bersham, and a small part of the Township of Erthig.

The following is an estimate of the population and number of houses of the respective districts referred to :—

		Population.	Houses.
Stansty	-	280	56
Broughton	-	15	3
Bersham	-	170	34
Erthig	-	135	27
		600	120

The Commissioners recommend that these districts should be included within the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of :—

" The present Borough of Wrexham, and the space included between the present Boundary of the " Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say :

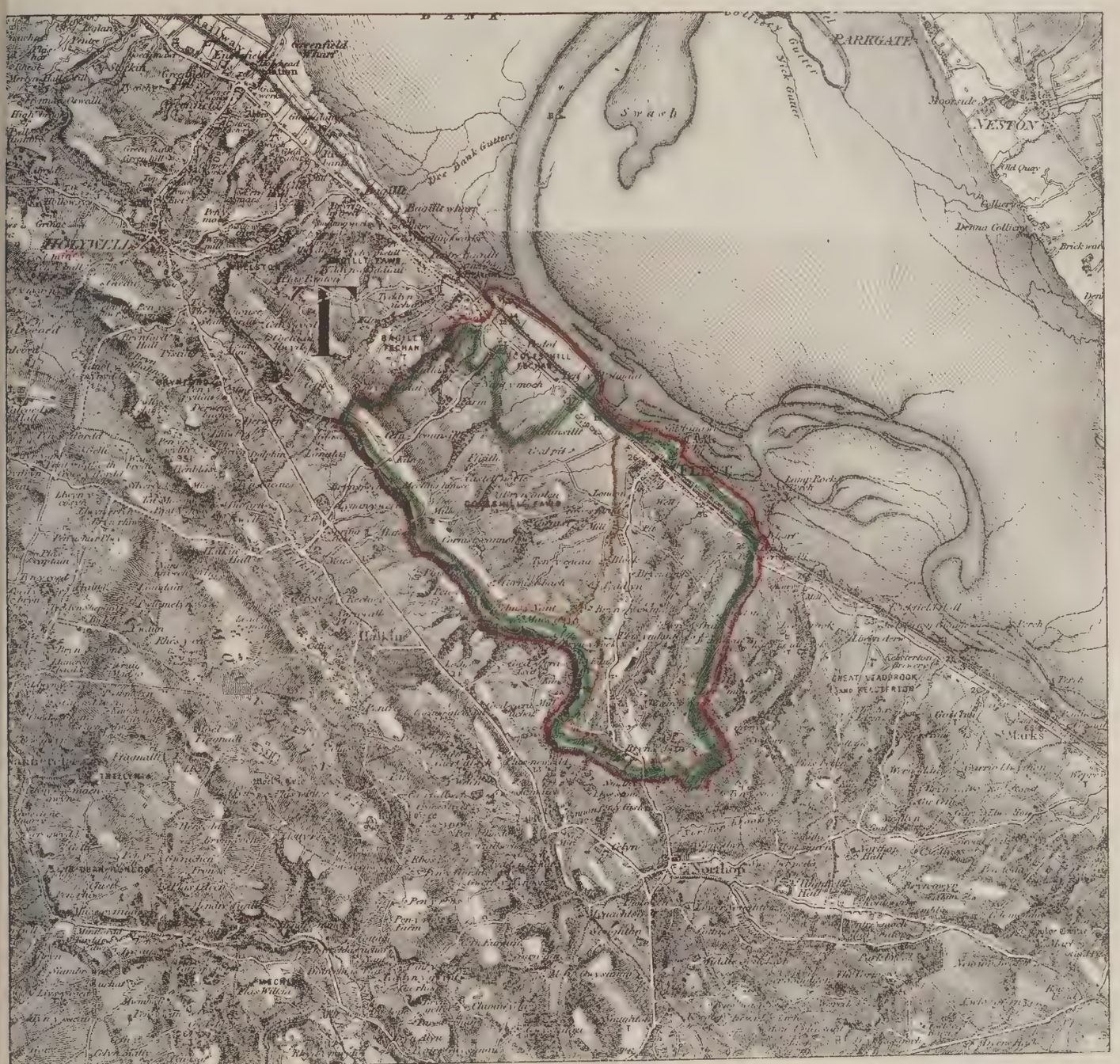
" From the Point south of Croesyneiris Farm, at which the Township of Wrexham Regis joins

" the Townships of Acton and Stansty, along the Boundary of the Township of Stansty " to Watt's Dyke, at which it meets the Boundary of the Township of Gwersyllt; thence " along the Boundary between the Townships of Stansty and Gwersyllt to the Point at " which it meets the road leading from Rhosddu to Rhosrobin; thence southward along the " said road to the Point at which it meets the railway; thence along the road south of the " park wall of the lodge to the four cross-roads leading to Wheatsheaf, Wrexham, and " Plascoch; thence along the Township road leading past Plascoch to the Plascoch toll-bar " on the Wrexham and Mold turnpike road; thence along the said Township road to its " junction with the road to Brymbo and Croesnewydd; thence along the last-named " Township road to its junction with the Wrexham South Sea Township road near to " Croesnewydd farm gate; thence westward along the said road to its junction with " the Canal Lane; thence along the same to its junction with the Wrexham and Ruthin " turnpike road; thence eastward along the said turnpike road to its junction with the " College Lane; thence along the said lane to its junction with the Wrexham and " Bersham Townships road; thence, crossing the said Townships road, along the road leading " to Eastley's corn mill to the said mill; thence along the footway south of the said mill " to the wooden bridge leading over the Great Western Railway, and along the said footway " to the Point at which it joins the Wrexham and Ruabon turnpike road; thence northward " for a distance of about one hundred yards along the said turnpike road to its junction with " the old road leading to Ruabon; thence, southward, along the said last-mentioned road to " the gateway of the lane leading through Little Erddig farmyard to Erddig Park to the " Point in the present Boundary of the Borough at the Bridge under the private carriage- " drive in Erddig Park."

FLINT

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

FLINT



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = $\frac{1}{63360}$

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

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1868

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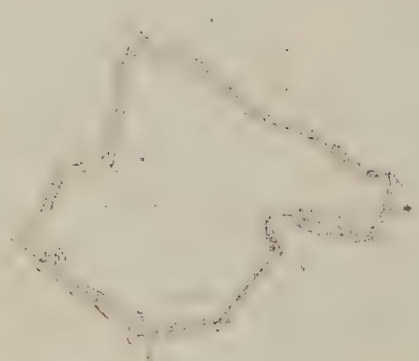
CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

CAERGWYLE

LOWER KINNERTON
UPPER KINNERTON
Dodleston
Camp
Fulford
BURTON
MARFORD
BURRAS RIFFRE
COURTON
ROLT PARKS
Ayden
Hunckley
Golden grove
Burton Hall
Leaverton
Dartland Green
Dartland Hall
Trevallyn
Allington
Trevallyn Hall
Moar-side
Rockery
Bulls wood
Caer-ucher
Llidiart-y-Eos
Acton Smithy
Berse
Aston
Lache
Rough Hill
Bathleston Farm
Doddleston Hall
Meadow Hall
Moorfield Farm
Pulford Station
Old Field Lane
Brick fields
Bulls Hill
Hunts
Burton Cot
Rectory Fm
Allyn
Trevallyn Mill
Mill Pool
Mill Pond
Wood
Parsonage
Chapel
Burton Hall
Burton Cot
Rectory Fm
Bulls Cot
Rosemary Fm
Newtree Farm
Mount Hyfrid
Bulls wood
Caer-ucher
Llidiart-y-Eos
Llidiart Kenrick
Pentre Mawr
Pentre Bach
Pentre Green
Pentre Hall
Pentre Cottage
Pentre Farm
Pentre Bridge
Pentre Mill
Pentre Mill Pool
Pentre Mill Cottage
Pentre Mill Farm
Pentre Mill Lane
Pentre Mill Bridge
Pentre Mill Pond
Pentre Mill Wood



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CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

CAERWYS

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

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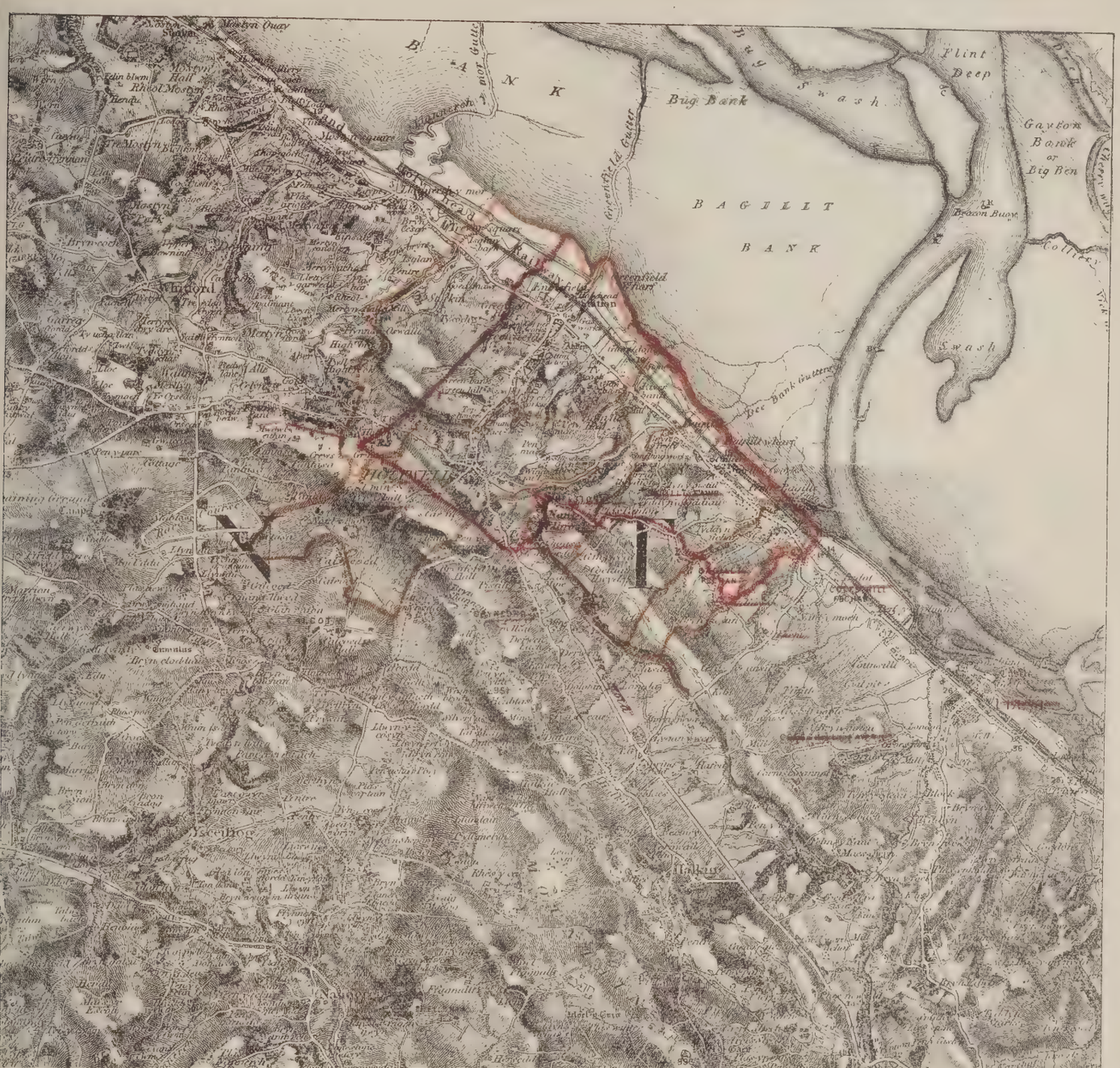
HOLYWELL



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1868

FLINT

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

MOLD

Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile.

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

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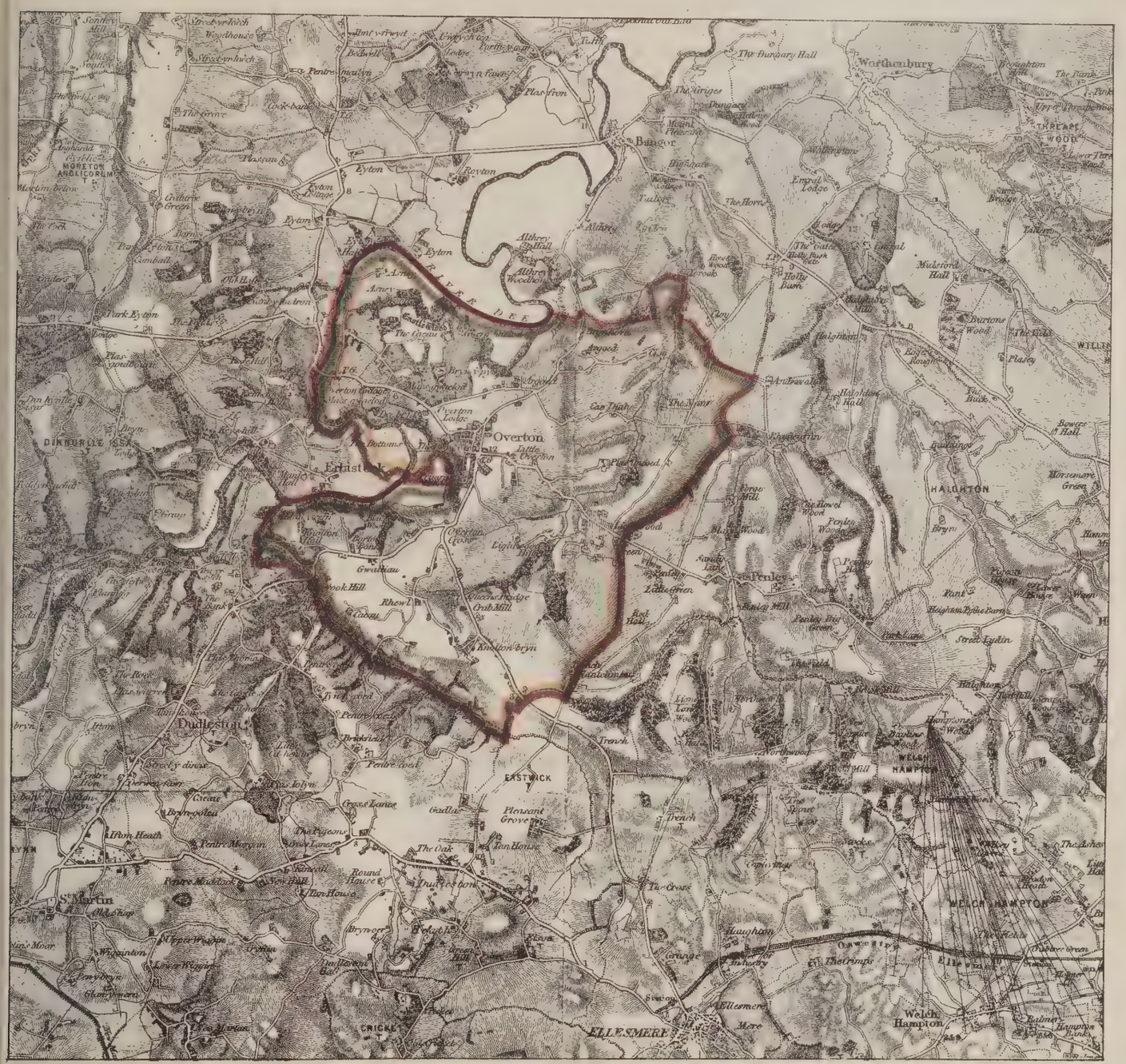
CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

OVERTON



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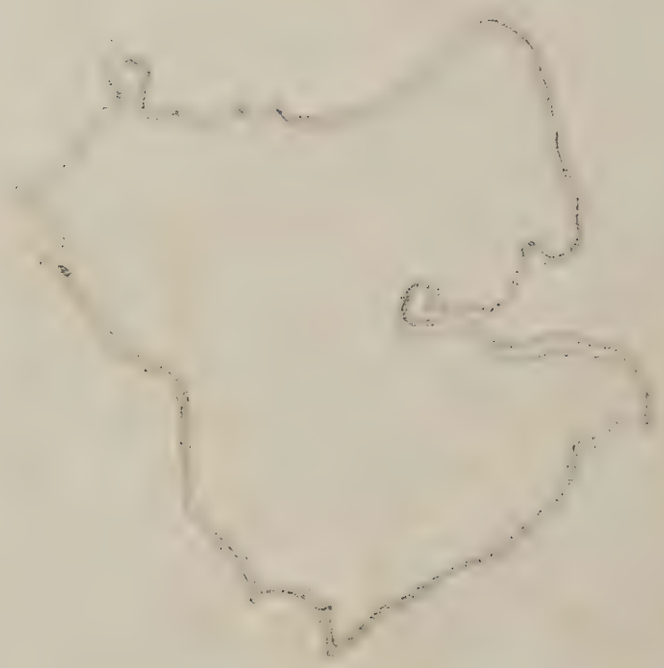

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RHUDDLAN

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0 1 2 3 4 Miles

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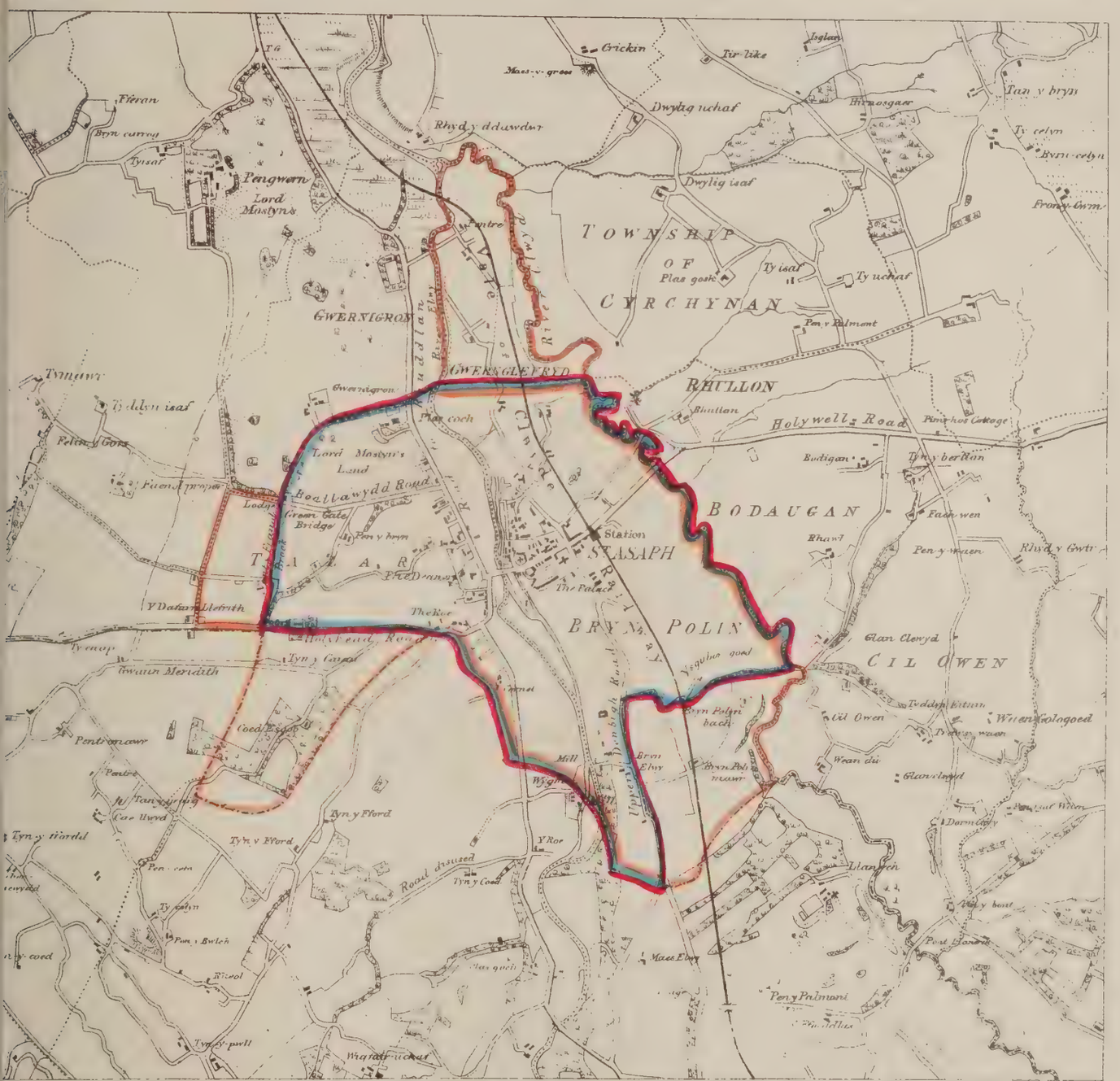

Scale Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

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Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & Director.

1868

FLINT DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

FLINT.

REPORT ON THE FLINT DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Flint District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Flint, Caergwyle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold, Overton, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

"*Flint.*

"The old Borough of Flint."

"*Caergwyle.*

"The old Borough of Caergwyle."

"*Caerwys.*

"The old Borough of Caerwys."

"*Holywell.*

"From the Boundary stone on the Hill Pen-y-bryn, and on the western side of the hedge (which is "between the cottage occupied by William Williams and the south-eastern corner of the plantation "of Richard Sankey, Esquire), in a straight line to the Boundary stone of the Township of "Holywell, which is on the eastern side of the St. Asaph Road; thence in a straight line to a "bridge (in the lane leading to and past Greenfield Hall) over a watercourse running into the "River Dee; thence, eastward, along the said watercourse to the point at which the same meets "the Boundary of the Township of Greenfield; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the "Township of Greenfield to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Township of "Holywell; thence along the eastern and southern or exterior Boundary of the Township of "Holywell to the Boundary stone first described."

"*Mold.*

"The Township of Mold."

"*Overton.*

"The old Borough of Overton."

"*Rhuddlan.*

"The old Borough of Rhuddlan."

"*St. Asaph.*

"From the point on the north-west of the Town at which the Boundary of the Township of Talar "meets the River Elwy, westward, along the Boundary of the Township of Talar, to the Green

" Gate Bridge over the Brook Nant-y-franol; thence along the Brook Nant-y-franol to the point " at which the same meets the Holyhead Road; thence, eastward, along the Holyhead Road to " the point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the Township of Talar; thence, eastward, " along the Boundary of the Township of Talar to the point at which the same meets the " Boundary of the Townsnip of Bryn Polin; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the " Township of Bryn Polin to the point at which the same meets the Upper Denbigh Road; " thence, northward, along the Upper Denbigh Road to the point at which the same is met by a " road or lane leading to Ysguborgoed; thence along such road or lane leading to Ysguborgoed " to the point at which the same meets the River Clwyd; thence along the River Clwyd to the " point at which the same is met by the southern Boundary of the Township of Cyrchynan; " thence in a straight line to the point first described."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 18,845, showing an increase of 2,719 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,188.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	601
Ancient Right qualifications - - -	99
	700
Double entries - - - -	11
Actual number - - -	689

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,402, of whom 2,651 were at a rental below £10.

FLINT.

The Borough of Flint comprises the whole Parish of Flint, and also the Township of Coleshill Fawr in the Parish of Holywell.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 3,442 acres. The Local Government Act is in force in a District co-extensive with the Parliamentary and Municipal Borough.

The Population and number of inhabited Houses in the Borough in 1861 were—

	Population.	Inhabited Houses.
In Flint - - -	3,088	688
In Coleshill Fawr - -	340	80
	3,428	768

There was some increase of Population between 1851 and 1861, which is said to have continued proportionately to the present time.

By the extension which the Commissioners hereafter recommend in the Borough of Holywell, the Township of Coleshill Fechan, containing about 70 inhabited houses, and an estimated Population of 300, would, except on the north, where it is bounded by the River Dee, be throughout conterminous with the Boroughs of Flint and Holywell, and would thus be entirely separated from the County of Flint.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners recommend that it should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:

"The present Borough of Flint, and the Township of Coleshill Fechan."

CAERGWYLE.

The Borough of Caergwyle includes the Townships of Caergwyle and Estyn, and part of the Township of Rhanberfedd, in the Parish of Hope, and comprises an area of 1,201 acres.

The Population in 1861 was 844, and the number of inhabited houses 179.

In the Borough are the Villages of Hope and Caergwyle, both purely agricultural in character and population. The Borough Limits extend far beyond both.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

CAERWYS.

In 1861 there were in the Borough 150 inhabited houses, and a Population of 637.

The Borough comprises parts of the Townships of Tre-y-dre and Trefedwyn, in the Parish of Caerwys, and extends far beyond the agricultural Village of the same name, being co-extensive with the Manor of Caerwys, and containing an area of 754 acres.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

HOLYWELL.

The Borough of Holywell comprises part of the Township of that name, and part of the Township of Greenfield, in the Parish of Holywell, and includes an area of 1,368 acres. The Parish includes several Townships, and extends as far in a south-easterly direction as the Borough of Flint; one of the Townships, Coleshill Fawr, forming part of that Borough.

In 1861 the Population of the Borough of Holywell was 5,335, and the number of inhabited Houses, 1,220.

The Local Government Act is in force in the *Township* of Holywell.

There are several large works in the Town and its immediate vicinity, chiefly for copper smelting. Greenfield is the manufacturing centre within the Borough, but there does not appear to have been any marked increase in the population or trade in that quarter since 1861.

Immediately on the south-east of the present Borough Boundary is the Town of Bagillt, which lies partly in the Township of Whelstone, and partly in the Townships of Bagillt Fechan and Bagillt Fawr.

Bagillt is a manufacturing Town of some importance. There are large lead works there, and the trade and population of the Town are increasing. In 1861 the Population was 2,035, and was estimated in 1867 at 3,500. The district contains about 700 houses, the occupiers of which are, for the most part, connected with the copper-smelting and lead works.

The Commissioners recommend that this district should be included in the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Holywell, together with so much of the Townships of Whelstone, " Bagillt Fawr, Bagillt Fechan, Brynford, and Holywell, as lies between the present Boundary " of the Borough and the following Boundaries respectively, that is to say:—

" *Whelstone, Bagillt Fawr*, and *Bagillt Fechan*.—From the Point in the eastern corner of " the present Boundary of the Borough at which the Townships of Greenfield and " Whelstone meet on the shore of the estuary of the Dee, southward, along the said estuary " to the junction of the Townships of Bagillt Fechan and Coleshill Fechan; thence, " westward, from the shore, along the Boundary of the Township of Bagillt Fechan, to " the Point at which the said Boundary is intersected by an occupation road leading from " the Hamlet of Farm to Gadlas; thence, northward, along the said occupation road, and " along the road leading to Holywell, to the Point at which it crosses the Boundary between " the Townships of Bagillt Fechan and Bagillt Fawr; thence along the said road to the " Point at which the rivulet separating the Townships of Bagillt Fawr and Whelstone " passes under the said road; thence along the said road to the Point at which it meets " the present Boundary of the Borough at the junction of the Townships of Whelstone, " Holywell, and Brynford, at Nant Elbrook:

" *Brynford*.—From the Point in the present Boundary of the Borough at the junction of the " Townships of Whelstone, Holywell, and Brynford, southward, along the rivulet in the " wood of Nant Elbrook to the Point at which it is joined by a tributary stream running " down thereto, from the house and grounds of Pistill; thence along the said stream, " south-westward, to the Point at which it crosses the Mold Turnpike Road; thence, " northward, in a straight line to the Boundary Stone of the present Borough at " Pen-y-bryn Hill:

" *Holywell*.—From the Boundary Stone of the present Borough at Pen-y-bryn Hill, north- " westward, in a straight line crossing the Pen-y-ball Road to the south-west corner of the " farmhouse called The Grange; thence, north-eastward, in a straight line to the Boundary " Stone at the westernmost angle of the present Boundary of the Borough."

MOLD.

The Borough of Mold is co-extensive with the Township of Mold, one of thirteen Townships included in the Parish of that name, and comprises an area of 663 acres.

In 1861 the number of Houses in the Borough was 797, and the Population 3,735.

Mold is not a Municipal Borough, but was brought under the Local Government Act in the year 1859. The area under the jurisdiction of the Local Board is the same as that of the present Borough.

The present Limits of the Borough allow room for any probable extension of the Town, except in one direction. In the Township of Broncoed, which lies to the south-west of the Township of Mold, along and near the Wrexham Road, 82 houses have been erected, with a population of 320. These houses form part of the Town, and building in this direction seems likely to continue.

The Commissioners recommend that this district should be included in the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Mold, and so much of the Townships of Bryncanillt and Broncoed as lies " between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:—

" From the Point at which the road called the Ffordd-Glai leading from High Street inter- " sects the present Boundary, along that road to the Point at which it crosses the road " from Pen-y-fford to Pwll-melyn; thence, including the house called "The Cottage," now " in the occupation of John Hampton, Esq., in a south-easterly direction along the latter " road, passing Pen-y-fford, to the Point at which it turns to the north-east, in the direction " of the Town; thence along the fence which divides the two fields numbered respectively " 2251 and 2254 on the Tithe Map of the Parish of Mold (now in the possession of William " Janien Jones and Mabella Jones, and partly built upon,) from the field numbered 2262 on " the said Tithe Map (now the property of Mr. Robert Peters), to the Point at which the " said fence intersects a stream running in an easterly direction; thence up the said stream " and along the fence which runs on the south side of the field numbered 2261 on the said " Tithe Map, now the property of Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, M.P., and in the occu- " pation of Robert Roberts of Tre'rbeirdd; thence along the west and south sides of the field " numbered 2311 on the said Tithe Map, the property of the said Colonel Williams, and " now in the occupation of the said Robert Roberts; thence along the south side of the " meadow (numbered 2313 on the said Tithe Map) adjoining the garden, the property of the " said Colonel Williams, and now in the occupation of the said Robert Roberts; thence " for a space of about twenty yards along the west side of the field numbered 2409 on the " said Tithe Map, the property of the Oak Pits Colliery, and now in the occupation of " Robert Roberts of Broncoed Isa; thence along the south fence of the said field and of " the field numbered 2408 on the said Tithe Map, the property of the said Colliery, and " now in the occupation of the said Robert Roberts of Broncoed Isa, to the Point at which " the said fence meets a lane leading from Broncoed to a place called The Little Mill; " thence along the said lane to the Point at which it joins the road leading from Mold " to Nerquis; thence along the said road in a north-westerly direction to the Point at " which it meets the Mold and Wrexham turnpike road; thence along the said turnpike road, " towards Mold for about one hundred yards, to the Point at which a lane leading past " Broomfield to a place called Pentre leaves it in a north-easterly direction; thence along " the said lane to the Point at which it intersects the present Boundary of the Borough."

OVERTON.

The Borough of Overton is co-extensive with the Parish of that name, which comprises an area of 4,467 acres, and contained in 1861, 296 houses, and a population of 1,397.

The Borough is not under the Local Government Act nor any private Act. Its population is entirely agricultural.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

RHUDDLAN.

Rhuddlan was formerly a place of some importance and trade, and is one of the oldest Boroughs in the kingdom. The River Clwydd, on which it is situated, is navigable as far as the Town; but the trade has almost ceased since the opening of railway communication.

There is ample space within the Borough, which comprises an area of 3,272 acres, for any probable extension of the Town; and the Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

The Commissioners find, however, that there is some question as to the precise Boundaries of the "Old Borough," which appears to have been co-extensive with the "Franchise" of Rhuddlan.

By an old Act entitled "The Rhuddlan Embankment Act," the "Franchise" is described as containing five out of the ten Townships of the Parish of Rhuddlan, namely, Yscawen, Criccin, Brynywall, Brynbychan, and Pentre, and also parts of the three Townships of Pengwern, Bodlewyddan, and Faenol, in the Parish of St. Asaph.

The Commissioners recommend that the following should hereafter be taken as the correct description of the Boundary:

"From the Point in the Boundary of the Manor of Rhuddlan in the River Clwyd, south of the "Town of Rhuddlan, at which the Boundary between the Townships of Pengwern and "Gwernglefryd meets the River Clwyd, southward, along the Boundary of the said Manor "through Pengwern Park, and through Sarn, Ferm, and Faenol-fawr Farms, to the Point at "which the said Manor Boundary meets the Boundary of the Parish of Abergele and the "Boundary of the County of Denbigh; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the said "Manor and County to the River Clwyd; thence, south-eastward, along the River Clwyd to "the Point at which the Boundary between the Townships of Yscawen and Cefndu meets the "said River; thence, north-eastward, along the Boundary between the two last-named "Townships, and along the exterior Boundary of the Townships of Yscawen and Brynywall, "to the Point at which the Boundary between the Townships of Brynywall and Rhydorddwy "meets the Boundary of the Parish of Dyserth; thence, southward, along the Boundary between "the Parishes of Rhuddlan and Dyserth, and along the Boundary between the Parishes of "Rhuddlan and Cwm, to the River Clwyd; thence, north-westward, along the River Clwyd "to the Point first described."

ST. ASAPH.

St. Asaph is not a Municipal Borough, nor is it under the Local Government Act or any Towns Improvement Act.

In 1861 the Population of the Borough was 2,063, and the number of inhabited Houses 458.

The Borough, which comprises an area of 1,155 acres, is situated in the Townships of Talar, Brynpolyn, Glwernglefryd, and Clerneigron, all of which are in the Parish of St. Asaph. There are several other Townships in the Parish, which extends into the Borough of Rhuddlan.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

HAVERFORDWEST

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

NARBERTH

Scale 6 Inches to a Mile

Chains 0 5 0 10 20 30 40 Chains

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

HAVERFORDWEST

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

FISHGUARD

Scale of 4 Inches to 1 Mile

0 ¼ ½ 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

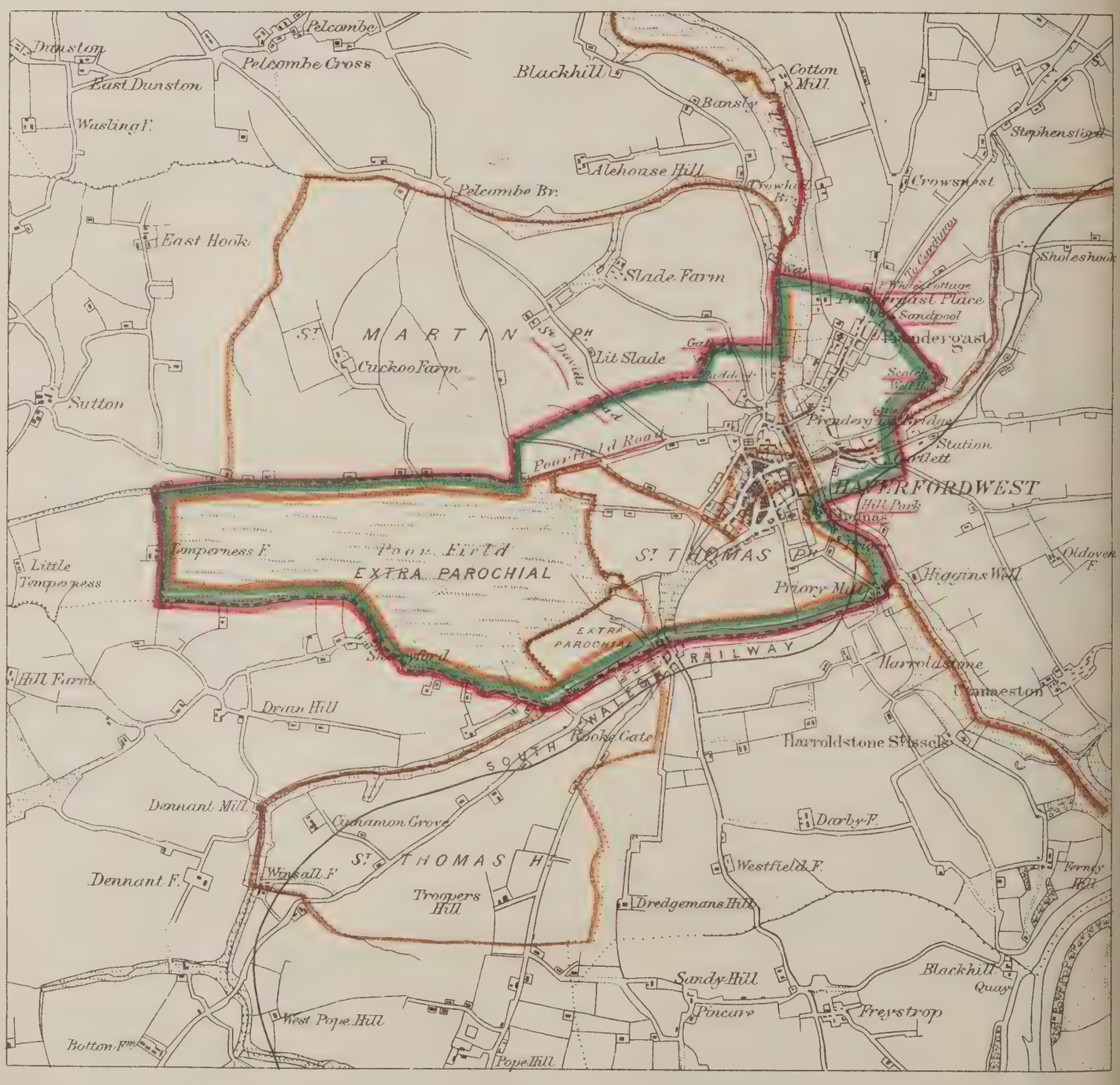
Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James
Colonel Royal Engineers.

HAVERFORDWEST

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

HAVERFORDWEST



Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Mile 1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

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HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

HAVERFORDWEST.

REPORT ON THE HAVERFORDWEST DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Haverfordwest District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Haverfordwest, Fishguard, and Narberth.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O. :—

" *Haverfordwest.*

" From the point at which a straight line drawn from Saint Thomas's Church to the gate at the " north-eastern corner of the field called Hill Park cuts the boundary of the old borough, along " such straight line to the said gate; thence in a straight line to the gate which crosses the road " leading to Scotch Well House; thence along the last-mentioned road to the point at which the " same reaches Scotch Well House; thence along the road which leads by Sandpool into the " Cardigan Road to the north-eastern corner of Sandpool; thence in a straight line to the cottage " of Philip White; thence in a straight line to the left pier of the weir on the River Cleddy; " thence along the River Cleddy to the point at which the same would be cut by a straight line " to be drawn from Prendergast Church to the gate leading from the lane on the North-east of " Little Slade Farm into the paddock of Little Slade Farm; thence in a straight line to the last- " mentioned gate; thence in a straight line to the point at which the boundary of the old borough " would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the last-mentioned gate to the point at which " the Poorfield Road (otherwise called Jury Lane) leaves the Saint David's Road; thence, west- " ward, along the boundary of the old borough to the point first described.

" *Fishguard.*

" From the point at which the low-water mark would be cut by a straight line to be drawn thereto " from the gate of the fort, through the eastern extremity of the southern wall of the fort, in a " straight line to the gate of the fort; thence in a straight line to the north-western corner of " Parc-y-Morfa Meadow; thence along the western fence of Parc-y-Morfa Meadow to the south-

" western corner thereof; thence in a straight line to the highest point of Parc-y-Morfa Rock;
" thence in a straight line to the north-western corner of the fence which divides the Glyn Amel
" property from the property of Mr. Vaughan; thence, southward, along the said fence of the
" Glyn Amel property to the point at which the same meets the northern stream of the River
" Gwaine; thence up the said stream to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the
" old borough; thence, eastward, along the boundary of the old borough to the point at which
" the same meets the low-water mark; thence, eastward, along the low-water mark to the point
" first described.

" *Narberth.*

" From the southern end of the Turnpike Gate House on the Redstone Road, westward, along the
" fence which abuts on the said house and is the northern boundary of a field of which George
" Harris is tenant and Mr. Thomas Eaton landlord, to the north-western corner of the said field;
" thence in a straight line to the north-eastern corner of a field belonging to George Devonald,
" esquire, and bounded on the south by the turnpike road to Haverfordwest; thence along the
" private road which runs from the last-mentioned field to the point at which the said private road
" meets the said road to Haverfordwest; thence in a straight line across the said road to Haver-
" fordwest to the point at which the same is met by the western boundary of the Town Moor;
" thence, southward, along the western and southern boundary of the Town Moor to the gate of
" a lane at the south-eastern corner thereof; thence along the said lane to the point at which the
" same meets the boundary of Narberth churchyard; thence, westward, along the boundary of
" Narberth churchyard to the south-western corner thereof; thence in a straight line to the point
" at which the stream from Narberth bridge would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the
" point last described to the point at which the road from the parsonage meets the road from
" Pembroke; thence up the said stream to the point at which the same is joined by the stream
" from Narberth Mill; thence up the stream flowing from Narberth Mill to the south-western
" corner of the field of which Lewis Watkins is tenant and Baron Retzen is landlord; thence,
" eastward, along the boundary of the last-mentioned field to the point at which the same meets
" the southern boundary of the field belonging to Mr. Henry Davies, in which there is a turnstile;
" thence, eastward, along the southern boundary of the said field of Mr. Henry Davies, and the
" southern and eastern boundary of the adjoining field belonging to George Phillips, esquire, to the
" point at which the eastern boundary of the said field of George Phillips, esquire meets the
" Occupation road leading to Blackalder; thence, eastward, along the Occupation road to
" Blackalder to the point at which the same meets the south-eastern boundary of the easternmost
" of two contiguous fields of which Mrs. Evans is tenant and Daniel Thomas Landlord; thence
" along the boundary of the last-mentioned field to the point at which the same meets the
" Carmarthen road; thence in a straight line across the Carmarthen road to the south-eastern
" corner of the field belonging to John Lewis; thence along the eastern boundary of John Lewis's
" field to the point at which the same cuts the Cardigan road; thence in a straight line across the
" Cardigan road to the south-western corner of Jesse's Well House; thence in a straight line to
" the point at which the fence of the grounds attached to the house called Bloomfield's would be
" cut by a straight line to be drawn from the point last described to the house called Bloomfield's;
" thence, westward, along the last-mentioned fence to the point at which the same cuts the
" Redstone road; thence along the Redstone road to the point first described."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 9,821, showing an increase of 1,462 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 2,102.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	406
Freemen - - - -	191
Ancient Right qualifications -	215
	812
Double entries - - - -	143
Actual number - - -	669

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,735, of whom 1,223 were at a rental below £10.

HAVERFORDWEST.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 143 acres.

The population of the Town is slightly increasing, and is at present about 7,500, and the number of inhabited houses is 1,482.

The Town itself occupies but a small portion of the area of the Borough, the larger proportion of which is agricultural land.

There are no manufactories, the district being purely agricultural.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

FISHGUARD.

The Parliamentary Boundary of Fishguard, which has no Municipal Government, is well known. It comprises an area of 1,346 acres.

The population, which is decreasing, is at present about 1,500, and the number of inhabited houses is 429.

It is a small seaport Town, and the Borough includes a large portion of agricultural land.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Limits.

NARBERTH.

The Parliamentary Boundary of Narberth, which has no Municipal Government, is well known. It comprises an area of 151 acres.

The population is now about 1,150, and the number of inhabited houses is 290.

It is thought that the Town may increase in consequence of the completion of its railway communication, but there is ample space within the Borough for any probable increase of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

MERTHYR TYDVIL

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 63360

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

BOROUGH OF MERTHYR TYDVIL.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH OF MERTHYR TYDVIL.

The Borough of Merthyr Tydvil consists of the Parish of *Aberdare*, and portions of the Parishes of *Merthyr* and *Faenor*.

Its Parliamentary Limits are thus described in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. Cap. 64., Schedule O.:

" From the point on the north of Merthyr Tydvil at which the northern Boundary of the Hamlet " of Gellydeg meets the River called the Great Taff, northward, along the Great Taff, to the " point at which the same is cut by the southern fence of Cilsanos Common; thence, eastward, " along the fence of Cilsanos Common to the point at which the same cuts the Brecon Road; " thence, southward, along the Brecon Road to the point at which the same meets the Vainor " Road; thence, eastward, along the Vainor Road to the point at which the same meets a " by-road leading to Cefn-coed-y-Cwymner; thence in a straight line to the point at which the " Little Taff would be cut by a straight line to be drawn from the point last described to the " southern mouth of a culvert on the eastern side of the Little Taff; thence, up the Little Taff, " along the Boundary of the Parish of Merthyr Tydvil to the point at which the Cwm Bargoed " Stream is joined by a little brook from the Coli Ravine; thence in a straight line to the north- " eastern corner of the stone fence of Pen-dwy-cae Vawr Farm; thence along the road which " passes Pen-dwy-cae Vawr Farmhouse to the point at which the same meets the Mountain " Track from Dowlais to Quakers Yard; thence, southward, along the said Track, between the " Farms of Pen-dwy-cae Vach and Pen-dwy-cae Vawr, to the point at which such Track meets " a road running nearly due west, by a stone quarry, to Pen-y-rhw Gymra Cottage; thence " along the last-mentioned road to the point at which the same reaches the southern side of " Pen-y-rhw Gymra Cottage; thence in a straight line to the point at which the southern " boundary of Troed-y-rhw Farm meets the Cardiff Road; thence along the southern boundary " of Troed-y-rhw Farm to the point at which the same meets the Great Taff; thence in a " straight line to the Bridge over the Cardiff Canal called Pont-y-nant Maen; thence, northward, " along the Cardiff Canal to the point at which the same is intersected by the Cwmdu Brook; " thence along the Cwmdu Brook to its source; thence in a straight line drawn due west to the " Boundary of the Parish of Aberdare; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of " Aberdare to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of Gellydeg; " thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of Gellydeg to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 83,875, showing an increase of 56,594 since 1831, and is estimated in 1867 at 105,000.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 16,114.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,387

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 14,551, of whom 12,963 were at a rental below £10.

Merthyr has hitherto returned one Member, but, under "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," sect. 21., it will in future send two Members to Parliament.

The district forming the Borough, which comprises an area of 28,873 acres, contains very large establishments for smelting and manufacturing iron, and its collieries have recently been extensively developed. The greatest increase of population, and in the number of inhabited Houses, has taken place in the Parish of Aberdare, which in 1861 contained a population of 32,299.

On the southern Boundary of the Parish of Aberdare lies that part of the District of the Mountain Ash Local Board of Health which is situated in the Parish of Llanwonno. It contains the southern portion of the Town of Mountain Ash, and a tract of land extending down the valley of the River Cynon, which will probably be built over.

The whole Town of Mountain Ash contains 1,230 inhabited houses, and so much of it as is in the Parish of Aberdare is already within the Borough.

The Commissioners recommend that so much of the District of the Mountain Ash Local Board of Health as is not already in the Borough should be included within it.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:

"The present Borough of Merthyr Tydvil, and so much of the District of Mountain Ash, in the "Parish of Llanwonno, to which the Local Government Act, 1858, has been applied, as is not "included in the present Borough."

MONTGOMERY

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

WELSHPOOL

Buttington
WELSHPOOL
GUILSFIELD
TREMELIG
KERRY
LLANDYSILIO
LLANERCH-Y-MEDD
LLANGYNYW
LLANFAIR CAEREINION
LLANFAIR
LLANDRINIO
LLANYMYNECH
TREWERN
CASTLE
Gilfach
Gilfach Goch
Moat
Mount
Maen Beuno
Pool
Gibbet
Gravel Pits
Kilkewydd Bridge
Trehelig
Trehelig Mawr
Trehelig Bach
Dolerw
Dolerw Bridge
Dolerw Mill
Dolerw Hall
Dolerw Park
Dolerw Lodge
Dolerw Cottage
Dolerw Farm
Dolerw Wood
Dolerw Brook
Dolerw Lane
Dolerw Gate

MONTGOMERY

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

MACHYNLLETH

MACHYNLLETH
RIVER DYFI
Station
Green Field
Cae malin
Forge
Bwlch studlen
Glan meryn
Rhiw lwyfen
Barn
Cefn maes mawr
Carth gwynion
Llyn llwedd
Dolgun
Peny-gemlan
Pen rhos bach
Pontelyncerrig
Hendrebeuth
Glandwrdy
Abernant
Hendre'sefton
Bryn cae mylir
Glan-gwirddd
Felin fridd
Fridd
Glan dwr
Glan Dwr
Dolgelynog
Glandulasaurus
Bryntyder
Caella
Tai-newydd-ion
Dolgun
Pen rhos mawr
Rhewlas
Pen yr Rhaw
Cwm ffurnis
Cefn swethlan
Bod y gyrfu
Garth gwynion
Tan y pwll
Ty newydd
Nant y sebon
Rhiw lwyfen
Hen Llan uchaf
Hen Llan isaf
Pen y rhiw
Tyn y pwll
Pantglas
Talerne
Cwm gila
Pen bont golly goch
Melin hydlon
Harford y garnedd
Cwm braichlau
Pen piner
Gellygen fawr
Gellygen fach
Bryn dû
Llîw dû
Maes y wern goch
Moel goch
Moel y fridd
Bon yr aer
Bryn yr aer
Tyrrell nydrydd
Dolder wen
Glandwrdy
Aberffydlan
Abernant
Hendre'sefton
Hendrecae
Barn
Tai-newydd
Bryntyder
Caella
Pant glas
Allt y llan
Tai-newydd-ion
Pontelyncerrig
Pen rhos mawr
Peny-gemlan
Pen rhos bach
Cil dymog
Dolgun
Llyn llwedd
Forge
Cae malin
Bwlch studlen
Glan meryn
Rhiw lwyfen
Hen Llan uchaf
Hen Llan isaf
Pen y rhiw
Tyn y pwll
Pantglas
Talerne
Cefn maes mawr
Carth gwynion
Nant y sebon
Ty newydd
Tan y pwll
Brynmelyn
Caer Bobian
Bwlch y rhiw
Rhewlas
Pen yr Rhaw
Cwm ffurnis
Cefn swethlan
Bod y gyrfu
Pen bont golly goch
Melin hydlon
Harford y garnedd
Cwm braichlau
Pen piner
Gellygen fawr
Gellygen fach
Bryn dû
Llîw dû
Maes y wern goch
Moel goch
Moel y fridd
Bon yr aer
Bryn yr aer
Tyrrell nydrydd
Dolder wen
Glandwrdy
Aberffydlan
Abernant
Hendre'sefton
Hendrecae
Bryn cae mylir
Glan-gwirddd
Felin fridd
Fridd
Glan dwr
Glan Dwr
Dolgelynog
Glandulasaurus
Bryntyder
Caella
Tai-newydd-ion
Dolgun
Pen rhos mawr
Peny-gemlan
Pen rhos bach
Cil dymog
Rhewlas
Pen yr Rhaw
Cwm ffurnis
Cefn swethlan
Bod y gyrfu
Garth gwynion
Tan y pwll
Ty newydd
Nant y sebon

MONTGOMERY

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

LLANIDLOES

Scale, 4 Inches to One Mile.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Furlongs

REFERENCE.

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Lithographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & c Director.

MONTGOMERY

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

LLANFYLLIN

Scale – Six Inches to One Statute Mile – 1672.0

1000 Feet 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 5280 Feet

1 Furlong 0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

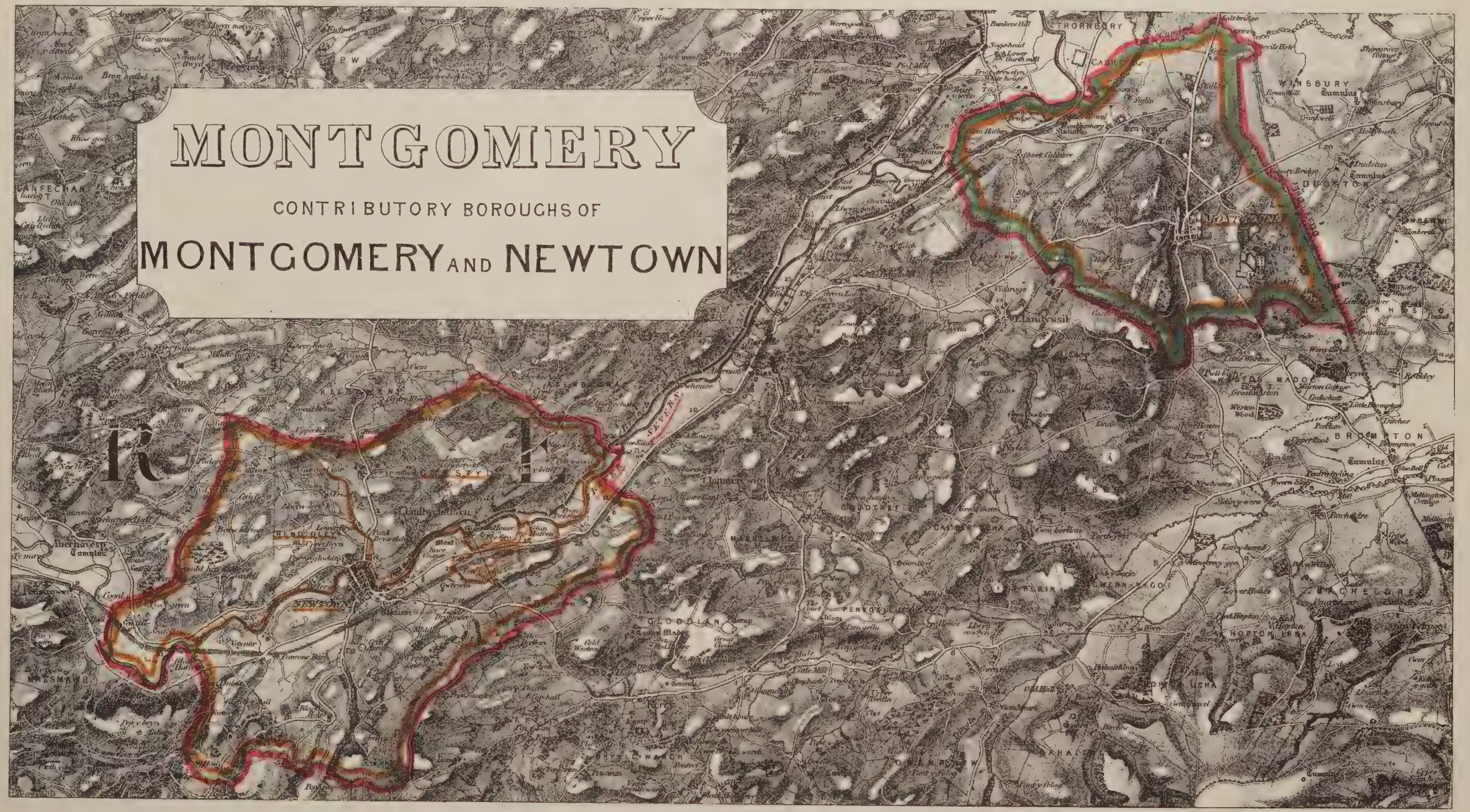
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

MONTGOMERY

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGHS OF

MONTGOMERY AND NEWTOWN



REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

MONTGOMERY.

REPORT ON THE MONTGOMERY DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Montgomery District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" *Montgomery.*

" The old Borough of Montgomery.

" *Llanfyllin.*

" From the southern extremity, on the north-west of the Town, of the private road which " leads from the Llangynog turnpike road to Bodfach Hall along the said private road to the " point at which the same is met by the Boundary of the Field Cae Evan Griffith; thence, " northward, along the Boundary of the Field Cae Evan Griffith to the point at which the " same meets the Boundary of the Field Maes Ucha; thence, eastward, along the Boundary " of the Field Maes Ucha to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the " Field Cae-pella Bwlch-y-llan; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the Field Cae-pella " Bwlch-y-llan to the point at which the same meets the Llangedwyn Road; thence along " the northern fences of the respective Fields Cae Dû, Cae Main, and Cae Dû Mawr, and " along the eastern fence of the Field Cae Dû Mawr to the point at which the last-mentioned " fence reaches the Derwlwyn Wood; thence in a straight line across the Derwlwyn Wood " to the northern extremity of the eastern fence of Glynie Isá Tenement; thence along " the eastern fence of Glynie Isá Tenement to the point at which the same meets the Brynelldyn " Road; thence along the Brynelldyn Road to the point at which the same reaches Green Hall " Park; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Field Caer Frôn to the point at which the " same meets the Boundary of the Field Caer Gwenithdir; thence, southward, along the Boundary " of the Field Caer Gwenithdir to the point at which the same meets the River Cain; thence " along the River Cain to the bridge called Pont-y-Derwlwyn; thence along Pont-y-Derwlwyn " Lane to the point at which the same meets the Bachie Road; thence along the Bachie Road to " the eastern corner of Garth Wood; thence along the south-western fences of the Fields Caer " Garth and Cyfie Ucha, and of the Wood Coed Pen-y-Garth, and, westward, along the southern " fence of the Field Cae Gwenith, to the point at which such southern fence cuts the Occupation " Road to Pen-y-garth Farm; thence in a straight line to the eastern extremity of the southern " fence of the Field Llwyn Bricks; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the Field Llwyn " Bricks to the point at which the same meets the fence of the Field Cae Bath; thence, westward, " along the fence of the Field Cae Bath to the point at which the same meets the Brook Abel; " thence along the Brook Abel to the point at which the same is met by the western fence of the " easternmost of the fields respectively called Lower Meadow; thence along the western fence " of the last-mentioned field to the point at which the same cuts the lane to Tynewydd; thence, " northward, along the Boundary of the Field Llwyn Hir to the point at which the same meets " the Boundary of the Field Cae Mawr; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the Field " Cae Mawr to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Cae Bach; thence, " eastward, along the Boundary of the Field Cae Bach to the point at which the same meets the " Boundary of the Field Upper Coed Llan; thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Field

" Upper Coed Llan to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Field Lower " Coed Llan; thence, northward, along the Boundary of the Field Lower Coed Llan to the point " at which the same meets the Occupation Road to Pen Coed Llan; thence in a straight line to " the point first described.

" *Llanidloes.*

" From the point on the south-east of the Town at which Cwm Jonathan Rill crosses the Rhaydr " Road, southward, along Cwm Jonathan Rill, to the point at which the same is met by the hedge " on the right hand which is nearest to the point at which Cwm Jonathan Rill crosses the Cart " Lane from Ty-coch to Llanidloes; thence along the said hedge to the point at which the same " meets the Ty-coch Stream; thence along the Ty-coch Stream to the point at which the same " reaches the Llangurig Road; thence, northward, along the Llangurig Road to the point at " which the same is cut by the nearest hedge on the left hand; thence along the last-mentioned " hedge to the point at which the same reaches a water-cut bank; thence, southward, along the " said water-cut bank to the point at which the same reaches a hedge running in the direction of " the turnpike on the Pymlymon Road; thence along the last-mentioned hedge to the point at " which the same reaches the River Severn; thence along the River Severn to the point at which " the same is cut by a line drawn thereto in continuation of the direction of the hedge on the " northern end of Pen-y-Green; thence along the last-mentioned line, and along the hedge in " continuation whereof it is drawn, to the point at which such hedge reaches the hedge of " Mr. Price's Wood; thence in a straight line to the point at which the stream called Cefn " Cummere Dingle meets the Pen-y-bank Road; thence along the Cefn Cummere Dingle to the " point at which the same joins the Clywedog River; thence, westward, along the Boundary of " the Township of Cilmachallt to the point at which the same meets a small watercourse which " runs along the western edge of Berth Lloyd Coppice; thence along the said watercourse to the " point at which the same reaches th lane from Llanidloes to Gorn; thence, westward, along " the lane from Llanidloes to Gorn to the point at which the same reaches the hedge which runs " along the eastern side of the Chapel House; thence along the last-mentioned hedge to the " point at which the same reaches Lletty-coch-y-nant Brook; thence, westward, along Lletty- " coch-y-nant Brook to the point at which the same is met on the left hand by a small stream; " thence along the last-mentioned stream to the spring from which the same proceeds; thence " in a straight line to the nearest point in the road from Llanidloes to the Barn Leasow; " thence, westward, along the road from Llanidloes to the Barn Leasow to the point at which " the same meets the Boundary of the Borough of Llanidloes; thence, southward, along the " Borough of Llanidloes to the point at which the same meets Cwm Jonathan Rill; thence " along Cwm Jonathan Rill to the point first described.

" *Machynlleth.*

" The Township and Liberties of Machynlleth; and also that detached part of the Township of " Isygarreg which adjoins the north-eastern Boundary of the Township and Liberties of " Machynlleth.

" *Newtown.*

" The Parish of Newtown, and the respective Townships of Hendidley and Gwestydd.

" *Welshpool.*

" The Parish of Pool, and the Township of Gungrog Fechan in the Parish of Guilsfield, except " that part of the Township of Cyfronnydd in the Parish of Pool which is detached from the main " body of such Parish."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 18,036, showing an increase of 764 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 4,077.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	954
Freemen - - - -	61
	1,015
Double entries - - -	50
Actual number - - -	965

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,423, of whom 2,439 were at a rental below £10.

Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, and Welshpool were all formerly Contributory to Montgomery, but they were disfranchised in the earlier part of the last century. By the Reform Act of 1832 (2 W. 4. c. 45.) they were, together with Machynlleth and Newtown, made Contributories to this District of Boroughs.

MONTGOMERY.

The Town of Montgomery stands nearly in the centre of the Borough, which is co-extensive with the Parish of Montgomery, and comprises an area of 3,323 acres. It is nearly ten miles in circumference, and the Boundaries are well known.

The population of Montgomery in 1861 was 1,276, and the number of inhabited houses 259; and there has been no increase since that date.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

LLANFYLLIN.

Llanfyllin is one of the old Municipal Chartered Boroughs so common in the Principality, and the old local Limits are co-extensive with the Parish of Llanfyllin, which comprises an area of 377 acres. The original Charter granted by Charles II. provides, "that the Borough of Llanfyllin, and the liberties, "circuit, and precincts of the same, shall extend themselves in length and breadth in and through the "whole Parish of Llanfyllin." The Municipal is considerably larger in extent than the Parliamentary Borough.

The population in 1851 was 1,116, and in 1861 1,068, showing a decrease of about 50 in ten years.

The Parish contains twelve Townships.

The Town is very nearly in the centre of the Borough, which contains amply sufficient space for any probable extension of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

LLANIDLOES.

Llanidloes is a Municipal Borough, and its Municipal and Parliamentary Boundaries are identical, comprising an area of 611 acres. The Local Government Act has been applied to the same area. The Boundary, as settled in 1832, includes a district somewhat more extensive than the old Borough of Llanidloes.

The population of the Borough in 1861 was 3,127; and the number of inhabited houses 732.

The Parish of Llanidloes is very extensive, including eight Townships, two of which, Cilmachallt and Glyn Hafren Iscoed, are partly within the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

MACHYNLLETH.

The Borough of Machynlleth comprises the Town and Liberties of Machynlleth, and a small detached portion of the Township of Isygarreg, and compries an area of 1,196 acres. These two Townships, with the Township of Uwchygarreg, constitute the Parish of Machynlleth.

In 1861 the population of the Borough was 1,645, with 388 inhabited houses, and it is not estimated to have increased since that time.

The original Parliamentary and Municipal Borough consisted of the Town and Liberties; the portion of Isygarreg was added in 1832, but it only contained one house in 1861.

The Town is nearly in the centre of the Borough.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.

NEWTOWN.

Newtown is not a Municipal Borough. The Local Government Act has been applied to a District less extensive on all sides than that of the Borough, which comprises an area of 5,836 acres, and includes the Parish of Newtown on the south of the Severn, and on the north the Township of Hendidley and Gwestydd, in the Parish of Llanllwchaiarn.

The population in 1861 was 5,916, with 1,391 inhabited houses, and has not increased since that date.

The Town is almost in the centre of the Borough, which includes on all sides a considerable agricultural district.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

WELSHPOOL.

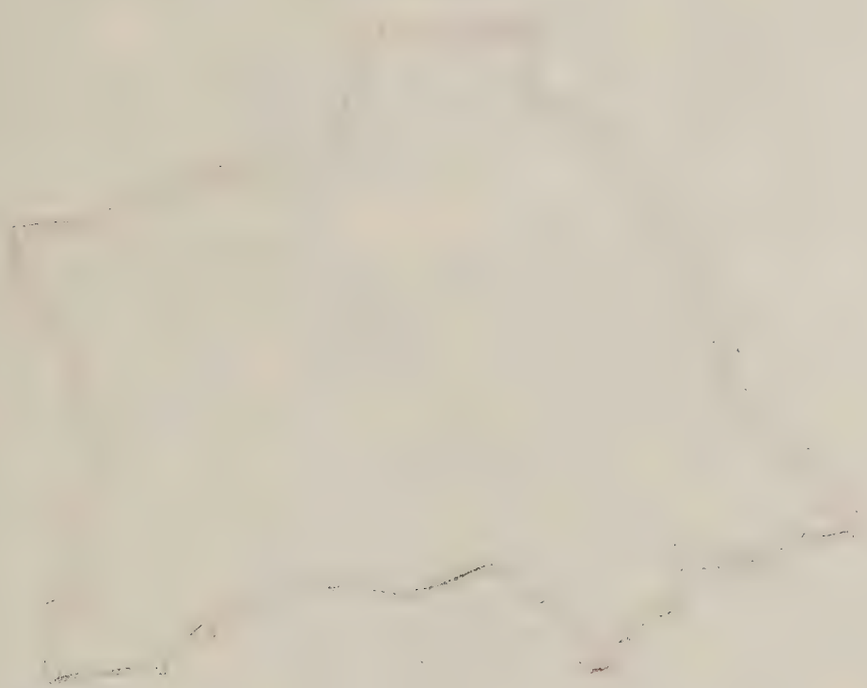
Welshpool is an old Municipal Borough.

The Municipal area is considerably more extensive than the Parliamentary, which comprises an area of 6,761 acres. It contains a larger Population by 2,000 than that of the Parliamentary Borough, and comprises parts of the Parishes of Berrew, Buttington, Castell-Caereinion, Guilsfield, and Pool, in addition to the Parliamentary Borough, which is in the Parishes of Guilsfield and Pool.

The Public Health Act, 1848, was applied in 1853, but the District under the jurisdiction of the Corporation, who are the Local Board of Health under that Act, is much less extensive than the Parliamentary Borough. The original Parliamentary Borough, before the disfranchisement of Welshpool, was co-extensive with the present Municipal Borough.

Welshpool is the principal Town of the County, and is the chief mart for the sale of the flannels manufactured in the factories of Llanidloes and Newtown; it is also the centre of the County trade generally. It is a thriving, but not a materially increasing Town. In 1861 the population was 5,004, with 1,046 inhabited houses.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundaries.



PEMBROKE

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

WISTON

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — also

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

PEMBROKE

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

TENBY

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Scale - Two Inches to a Statute Mile 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

PEMBROKE

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

MILFORD

Scale - Six Inches to One Statute Mile

Feet 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Feet

0 ¼ ½ ½ Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

PEMBROKE

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

PEMBROKE

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile = 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt^n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

PEMBROKE DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

PEMBROKE.

REPORT ON THE PEMBROKE DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Pembroke District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Pembroke, Milford, Tenby, and Wiston.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" *Pembroke.*

" The respective Parishes of Saint Mary and St. Michael, and also the space comprised within the " Boundary hereafter described (together with all such parts, if any, of the old Borough of " Pembroke as lie without the said Boundary); from the point on the south-west of the town at " which the brook called the Taylor's Lake meets the Boundary of the Parish of St. Mary, " northward, along the said brook to the point at which the same joins the Pill near Quoit's Mill; " thence along the said Pill to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of " St. Mary; thence, eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of St. Mary to the point first " described.

" *Milford.*

" From the point at which Prix Pill falls into the sea, along Prix Pill, to the point at which the same " is met by the lane coming down by Cwm, and sometimes called Cwm Lane; thence along " Cwm Lane to the point at which the same meets the road from Haverfordwest; thence along " the road from Haverfordwest to the point at which the same is met by Priory Lane; thence " along Priory Lane to the point at which the same meets, on the left, a road sometimes called the " New Road; thence along the New Road to the point at which the same meets a lane sometimes " called White Lady's Lane, leading to a field north of the brewery, sometimes called Haggard " Field; thence along White Lady's Lane to the point at which the same is cut by the fence of " Haggard Field; thence, northward, along the fence of Haggard Field to the north-western " corner thereof; thence in a straight line in the direction of the northern fence of Haggard Field " to Priory Pill; thence in a straight line to the white warehouse standing at the head of the " Rope Walk in Hubberstone Parish; thence along Spike Lane which proceeds from the said White " Warehouse to the point at which the same meets Conjwick Lane; thence along Conjwick Lane " to the point at which the same meets the lane which was lately part of Point Field; thence " along the lane lately part of Point Field to the point at which the same ends on the Common; " thence in a straight line through the westernmost point of the fort to the sea coast; thence " along the sea coast to the point first described.

" *Tenby.*

" The In-Liberty of Tenby.

" *Wiston.*

" The old Borough of Wiston."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 21,773, showing an increase of 10,623 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 3,434.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,102
Freemen - - - - -	377
	1,479
Double entries - - - -	46
Actual number - - - -	1,438

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 3,442, of whom 2,087 were at a rental below £10.

PEMBROKE.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical, and comprise an area of 4,574 acres.

The Borough comprises the Town of Pembroke, and the Town of Pembroke Dock (formerly called Pater), which are about a mile and a half distant from each other. Pembroke is the Market Town of the district, and Pembroke Dock, with an estimated Population of 18,000, and 2,600 inhabited houses, contains the Dockyard and the Military Store Department, in which establishments a large proportion of its inhabitants are employed.

There is a considerable extent of agricultural land within the Borough, which contains ample space for any probable extension of the Town of Pembroke.

On the north of Milford Haven, and opposite to Pembroke Dock, is the District of Neyland, or New Milford, which contains the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and is the point of departure for the mail packets to the south of Ireland.

The Population of Neyland is estimated at 1,707, with 373 inhabited houses, and consists principally of artizans and others employed at Pembroke Dock, and having a community of interest with the inhabitants of that Town. It is probable that building will extend considerably in this district.

The Commissioners recommend that the district of Neyland should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Pembroke, and such part of the Parish of Llanstadwell as is included " between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundary, that is to say:

" From the northernmost Point of Pater Battery at Pembroke Dockyard, northward, in a straight " line to the middle of the Ford across the stream which runs through Church Lake, at " which it meets the sea coast at the high-water mark of ordinary tides; thence up the said " stream to the Point at which it meets a road running south from Little Honeyborough; " thence along the said road to the cross roads at Little Honeyborough; thence, eastward, " along the road which runs east from the said cross roads to the Point at which it meets " the road running south from Sheeping to Honeyborough; thence, northward, along the " last-mentioned road to the Point at which it crosses the northern branch of a stream near " Sheeping which runs into Washfill Pill; thence down the said stream to the Point at " which it meets the eastern Boundary of the Parish of Llanstadwell; thence, southward, " along the said Parish Boundary to the sea shore, and in a straight line to be drawn in " direction of the powder magazine between Hobb's Point and Pembroke Ferry, to the Point " at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

MILFORD.

Milford is not a Municipal Borough. The Parliamentary Boundaries comprise an area of 369 acres.

Its Population in 1861 was 3,007, and is not estimated to have increased since that time. The number of inhabited houses is 602.

There is sufficient space within the Parliamentary Limits for any probable extension of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

TENBY.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries are identical and comprise an area of 640 acres.

Tenby is a watering place, the prosperity of which is likely to increase in consequence of the completion of a branch line connecting it with the Great Western Railway.

The Population in 1861 was 2,982, and is not at present increasing. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 545, and is now estimated at 596.

There is ample space within the Borough for an increase of building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Parliamentary Limits.

WISTON.

Wiston is not a Municipal Borough.

The Parliamentary Borough is co-extensive with the Parish of Wiston, and contains about 7,078 acres of agricultural land.

The number of inhabited houses, which are much scattered, is 160, and the Population is estimated at 700.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

NEW RADNOR

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

RHAYADER

Scale of 4 Inches to 1 Mile

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

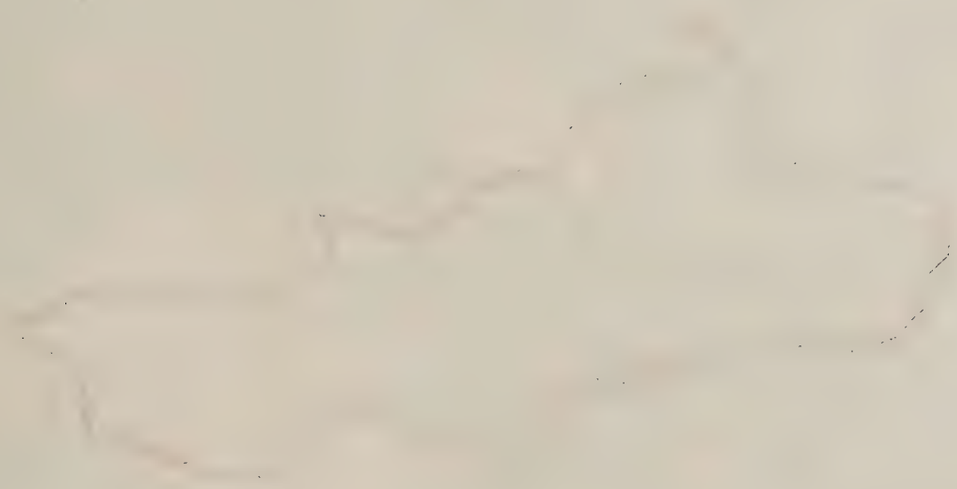
Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868



NEW RADNOR

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

PRESTEIGN

R
PRESTEIGN
BOROUGH OF NEW RADNOR
Harley's Mountain
Whitton
Knill
Titley
Broad Heath
Stapleton Hill
Wapley Hill
Knill Court
Knill Bridge
Knill Garaway
Offas Dyke
Walton
Lower Mowley
Upper Mowley
The Vallets
Broadwood
Lower Hamptons
Upper Hamptons
Wapley Ash
Lower House
Upper House
Lower Broad Heath
Upper Broad Heath
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NEW RADNOR

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGHS OF

KNIGHTON & KNUCKLAS

Scale · Two Inches to a Statute Mile

Furlongs 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

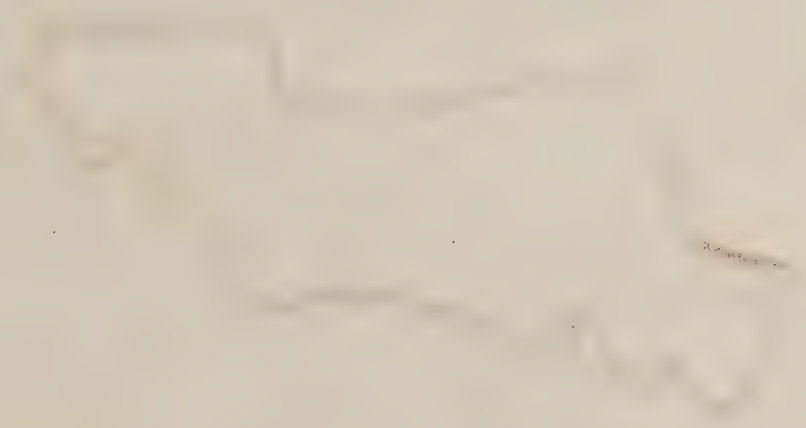
Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt[n] R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.



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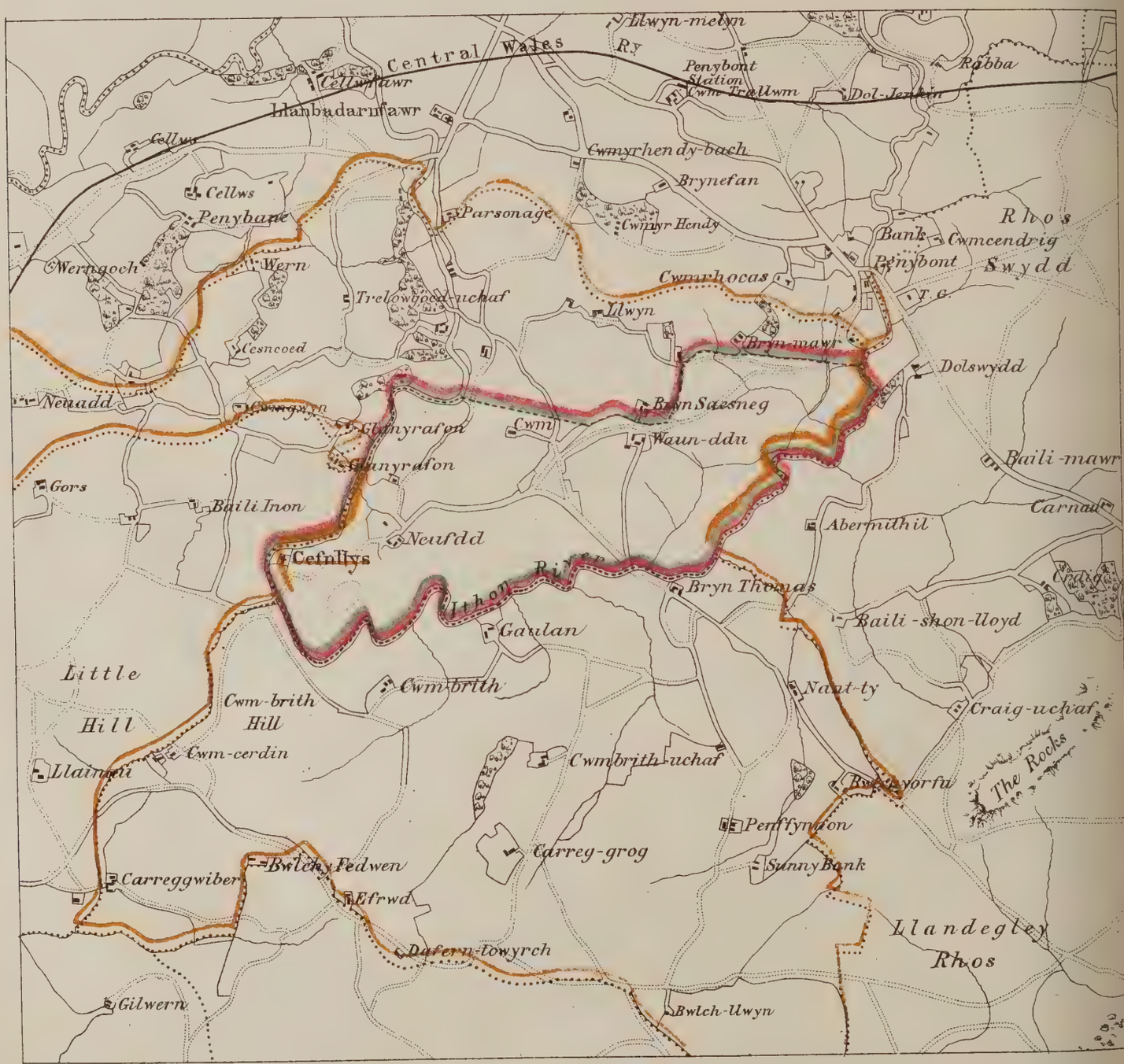

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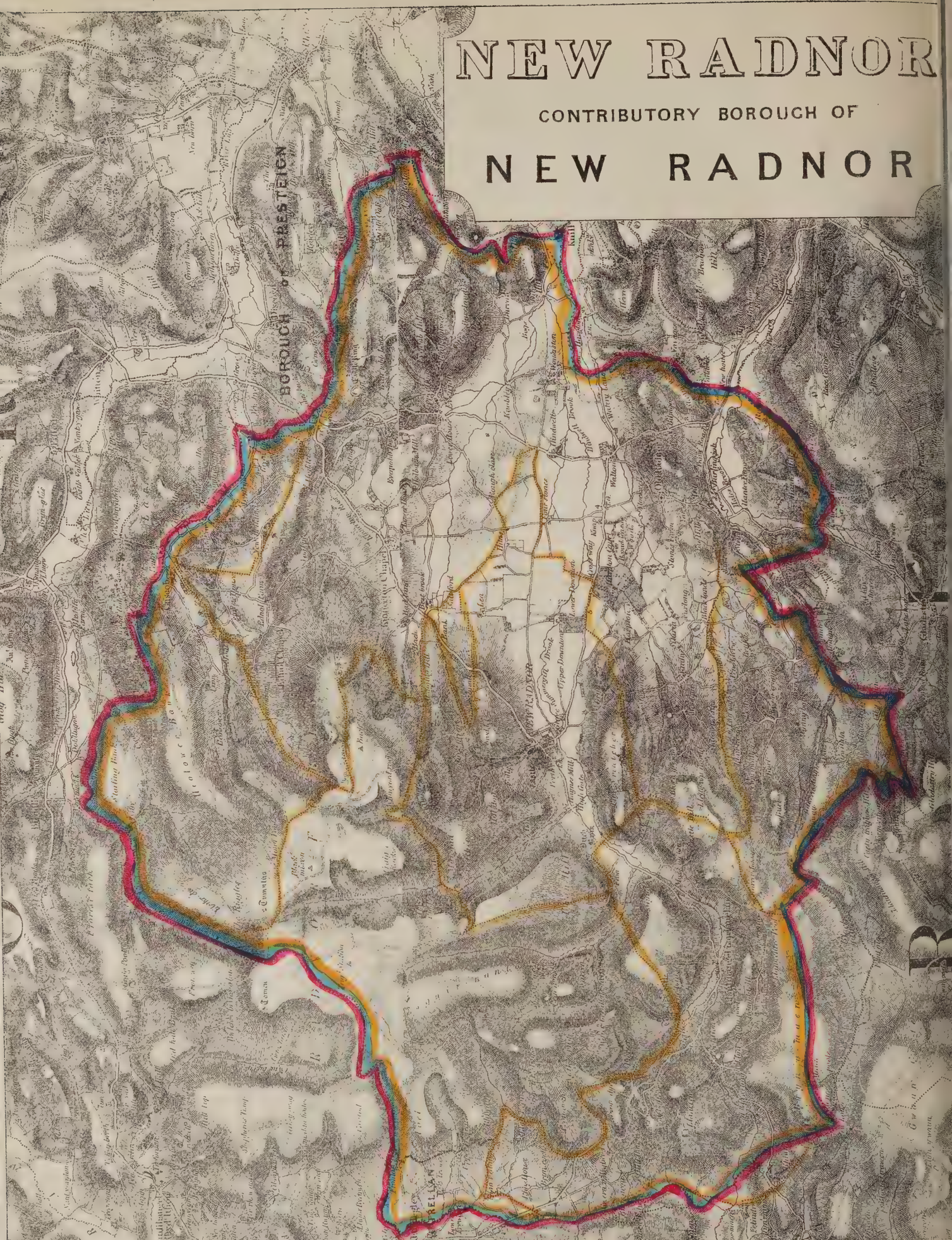
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Stanner Rocks
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Kinsley
Whitton
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RADNOR DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

RADNOR.

REPORT ON THE RADNOR DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Radnor District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of New Radnor, Cefnllys, Knighton, Knucklas, Presteign, and Rhayader.

The Parliamentary Limits of each Contributory Borough are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Schedule O.:—

" *New Radnor.*

" The old Borough of New Radnor.

" *Cefnllys.*

" The old Borough of Cefn Llys.

" *Knighton.*

" The old Borough of Knighton.

" *Knucklas.*

" The old Borough of Knucklas.

" *Presteign.*

" The ancient Lordship, Manor, and Borough of Presteign, together with such parts, if any, of the " Township of Presteign, and of the Chapelry of Discoyd, as are without the ancient Lordship, " Manor, and Borough of Presteign; and also the space included within the following Boundary, " that is to say:

" From the point on the north of the town at which Norton Brook falls into the River Lug, in a " straight line to the point at which the road to Wigmore and Ludlow is met by the road to " Kinsham Village; thence in a straight line to the point at which the right-hand branch of " the Clatter Brook falls into the River Lug; thence along the River Lug to the point first " described.

" *Rhayader.*

" From the point at which the Boundary of the old borough would be cut by a straight line to be " drawn from Rhadyr Church to the bridge over the Gwynllin Brook on the new road to " Aberystwith, in a straight line to the said bridge; thence along the Gwynllin Brook to the " weir or dam head; thence along the southern bank of the mill dam to the point at which the

" same is cut by the eastern fence of Gwynllin lain Field; thence, southward, along the eastern " fence of Gwynllin lain Field to the gate leading into the yard of the grist mill and woollen " manufactory belonging to David Evans; thence along the road which crosses the said yard to " another gate at the south-eastern corner thereof; thence in a straight line to the north-eastern " corner of the farmhouse called Ty-Newidd or New House; thence in a straight line to the " point at which the Boundary of the old borough would be cut by a straight line to be " drawn from the New House to the bridge over the River Wye; thence, southward, along the " Boundary of the old borough to the point first described."

The Population in 1861 was 7,106, showing an increase of 706 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 1,423.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	420
Freemen - - - -	24
	444
Double entries - - - -	3
Actual number - - -	441

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 1,038, of whom 614 were at a rental below £10.

NEW RADNOR.

The Borough of New Radnor comprises an area of 27,744 acres, and includes the whole of the Parish of New Radnor and nearly the whole of the Parishes of Old Radnor, Llanfihangel-Nant-Mellan, and Cascob, besides a part of the Township of Trellan in the Parish of Llandegeley; and the whole of the Forest of Radnor.

The Parish of Old Radnor is divided into seven Townships, all of which are within the Borough, except that part of the Township of Old Radnor which lies without the Manor or Lordship of Burlingjob, and the Township of Lower Harpton, which is within the County of Hereford. The Parish of Llanfihangel-Nant-Mellan is divided into two Townships; viz., Llanfihangel-Nant-Mellan, and Trewern and Gwithla. The latter Towhship is entirely within the Borough, and the whole of the former, except the Farm of Black Yatt, a part of the Farm of Rhewey, and a part of the Farm of Llanwenney.

The Parish of Cascob is divided into two Townships; viz., " Cascob " and " Litton and Cascob." The former is wholly within the Borough, and the latter wholly without.

The population of the whole of this district in 1861 was 2,262, and the number of inhabited houses 466.

Radnor is a chartered Borough, the last charter having been granted by George II. It has no Municipal Government, nor is it under the Local Government Act or any private Act.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundaries.

CEFNLLYS.

Cefnllys is a Borough by prescription, including about a fifth part of the Parish of that name. This district is purely agricultural, and comprises an area of 833 acres.

The Borough consisted, in 1861, of six farms, with a population of 39; in 1831 there were three farms and one cottage, and the population was 28.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the Boundaries.

KNIGHTON.

The Borough forms part of the Parish of Knighton, which comprehends two other divisions, the Lordship of Farrington and the Township of Cwmgilla. The Borough is the same as the old "Manor" of Knighton, and extends some way beyond the Town, embracing a considerable agricultural district on every side except the north, where it is bounded by the River Teme, on the further bank of which, owing to the nature of the ground, no building can take place. It comprises an area of 644 acres.

Knighton has no Municipality, but the Public Health Act was applied in 1850, the area of the District under the Act being identical with that of the Parliamentary Borough.

The population of the Borough was, by the last Census, 1,655, and the number of inhabited houses 293; and the population is now estimated at 1,770.

Any increase in the Town that has taken place has been entirely within the Limits of the Borough, and there is still a large extent of land available for building.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

KNUCKLAS.

The Borough of Knucklas, like Cefnllys, consists of a district of agricultural land containing a few farmhouses, and comprising an area of 1,193 acres. It lies partly in the Parish of Heyhop and partly in that of Llanfihangel Beguildy, and contained, in 1861, 66 houses and a population of 377. The Boundary on one side is conterminous with that of Knighton.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Limits.

PRESTEIGN.

Presteign is the Assize Town of Radnorshire, situated on the right bank of the River Lug, which here divides Radnorshire from Herefordshire.

The Borough now comprehends the Township of Presteign and the Chapelry of Discoed, which constitute "the Lordship, Manor, and Borough of Presteign," in addition to part of the Hamlet of Stapleton, and two very small portions of the Parishes of Upper and Lower Kinsham. The total area of the Borough is 3,894 acres.

There is a a large extent of agricultural land within the Boundary on all sides except the north.

The population in 1861 was 1,743, and the number of inhabited houses 378; and there has been no material increase of Population since that time.

The Town is not under the Local Government Act or any private Act.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Boundary.

RHAYADER.

Rhayader is a Borough by prescription, and was, before 1832, co-extensive with a Parochial Chapelry of the same name, which now constitutes a separate Parish. The Borough was slightly extended in 1832 by the addition of a part of the neighhouring Parish of Llan St. Fraid, which then contained two flannel manufactories, which have since been closed. It comprises an area of 294 acres.

In 1861 the Borough contained 1,030 inhabitants and 214 houses.

The Parliamentary Limits require no extension.

SWANSEA

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

LOUGHOR

Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/63360

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

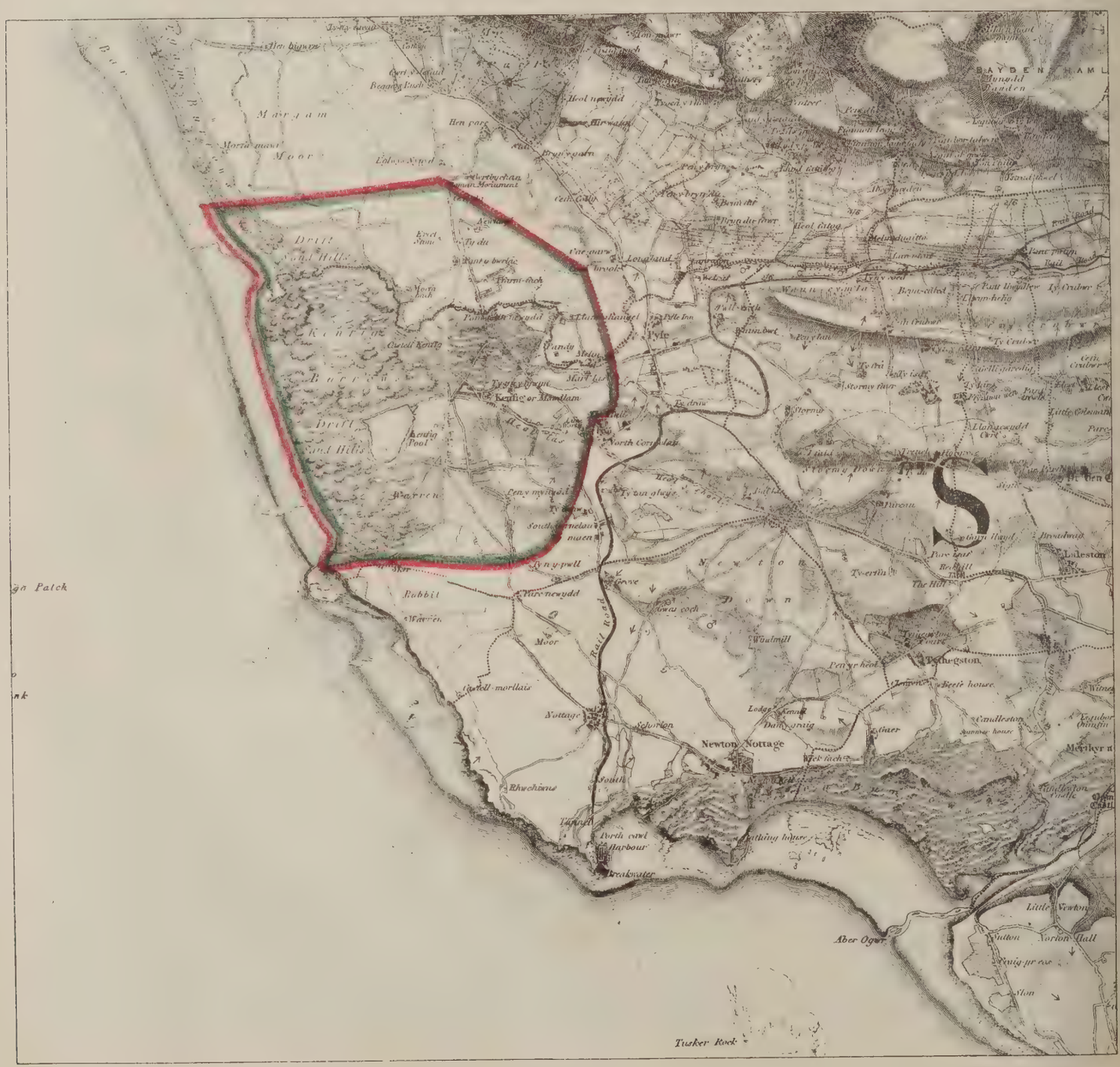
Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H.James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

SWANSEA

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

KENFIG



Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile — 1/1560

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 — 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 Miles

REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

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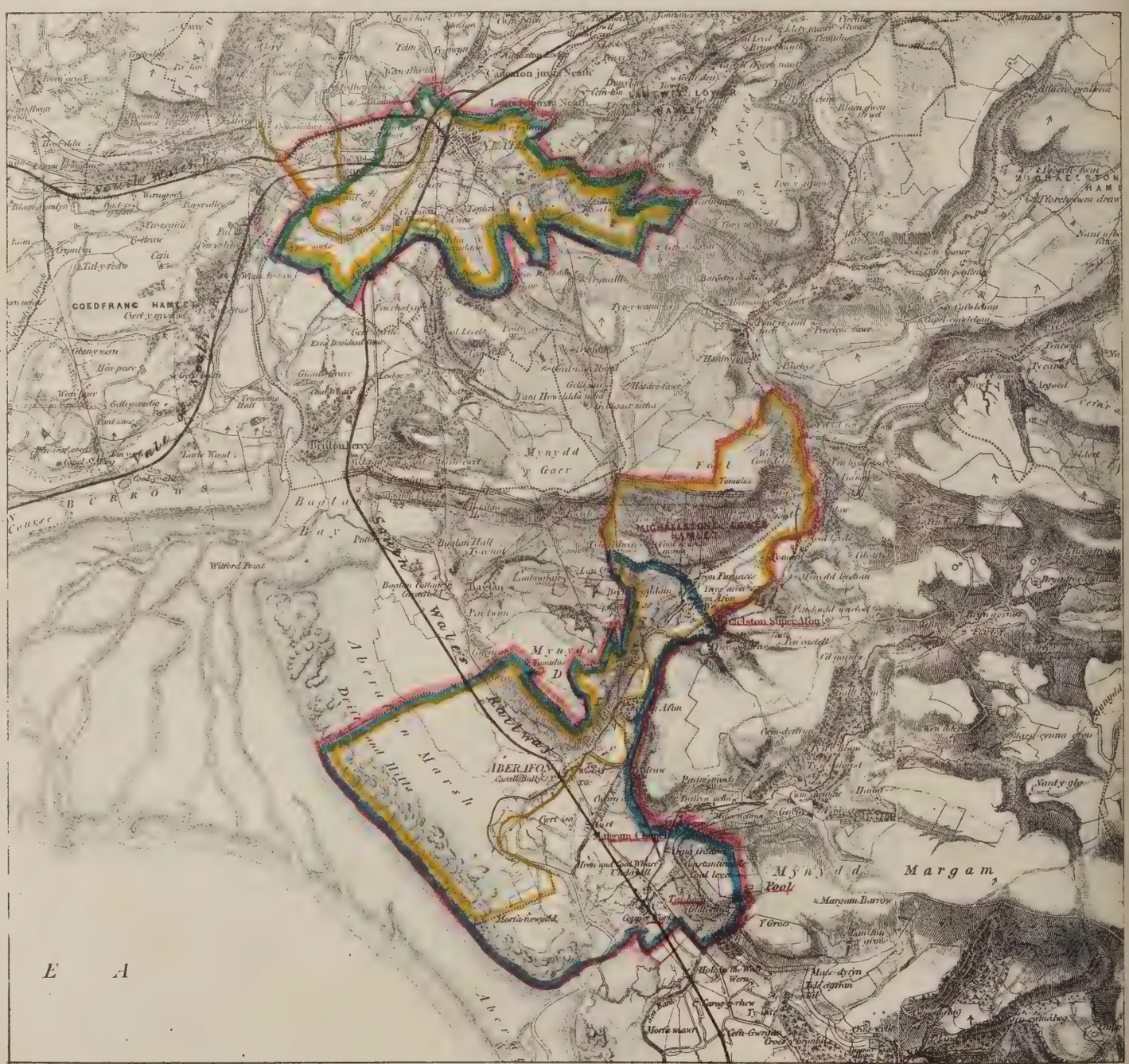
1868

SWANSEA

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUGH OF

NEATH AND ABERAVON



REFERENCE

Proposed Parliamentary Boundary 1868

Parliamentary Boundary 1832

Municipal Boundary

Parish and Township Boundaries

Henry James.
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1868

SWANSEA

CONTRIBUTORY BOROUCH OF

SWANSEA

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

SWANSEA DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

SWANSEA.

REPORT ON THE SWANSEA DISTRICT OF BOROUGHS.

The Swansea District of Boroughs consists of the Contributory Boroughs of Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, and Neath.

The Parliamentary Limits of the several Contributory Boroughs are described as follows in the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. Cap. 64., Schedule O. :—

" *Swansea.*

" From the point at which the northern Boundary of the Parish of St. John is crossed by the road " to Llangefelach Church, northward, along the road to Llangefelach Church, to the point at " which the same is joined by a lane called Rheol-y-cnap ; thence along the lane Rheol-y-cnap, " and along a lane which is a continuation thereof, and which joins the turnpike road to Neath " opposite the Llandwr Engine, to the point at which such last-mentioned lane joins the turnpike " road to Neath ; thence, northward, along the turnpike road to Neath to the point at which the " same is joined, between the Dukes Arms Public House and a blacksmith's shop, by a road " leading towards Clâs Mont Farm ; thence along the last-mentioned road to the point at which " the same is met, opposite the lane from Pen-lan, commonly called Pen-lan Road, by a track " leading to a well head ; thence along the said track to the point at which the same reaches the " said well head ; thence along the stream which flows from the said well head to the point " at which the said stream falls into the stream called Nant Velin ; thence along the Stream " Nant Velin to the point at which the same crosses the road which leads from Morriston into " the road from Llangefelach Church to the bridge over the River Tawey ; thence along the said " road from Morriston to the point at which the same joins the road from Llangefelach Church to " the bridge over the River Tawey ; thence along the last-mentioned road to the point at which " the same reaches the said bridge over the River Tawey ; thence, eastward, along the turnpike " road to Neath to the point at which the same is met near the Star Public House by a lane which " leads from the southern extremity of the Parish of Llansamlet over Cilfay Hill and by " Bon-y-maen to Llansamlet Church ; thence along the last-mentioned lane to the point at " which the same meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of St. Thomas near Tregwl ; thence, " eastward, along the Boundary of the Hamlet of St. Thomas to the point at which the same " meets the Boundary of the Town and Franchise ; thence, westward, along the Boundary of " the Town and Franchise to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish " of St. John ; thence, westward, along the Boundary of the Parish of St. John to the point " first described."

" *Aberavon.*

" From the point on the south of the Town at which the River Avon falls into the sea, northward, " along the eastern Boundary of the Hamlet of Havod-y-Porth, to that point in a stone fence " which is immediately opposite a small round pool; thence along the said stone fence to the point " at which the same meets a lane or path to the leading to a small cottage; thence along such " lane or path to the ford across a brook immediately opposite Margam Chapel; thence along the " road to Dyffrynucha to the point at which the same meets the railroad from the Tai-bach " Copper Works to Michalston; thence, northward, along the said railroad to the point at which " the same crosses a small stream running into the River Avon; thence along the said stream to " the point at which the same falls into the River Avon; thence in a straight line to the point at " which a stream which runs through the Cwm Bychan Ravine falls into the river Avon; thence " along the last-mentioned stream to the point at which the same meets the Boundary of the " Parish of Baglan; thence, southward, along the Boundary of the Parish of Baglan to the point " at which the same meets the Boundary of the Parish of Aberavon; thence, westward, along the " Boundary of the Parish of Aberavon to the point at which the Boundary of the old Borough " leaves the same; thence along the Boundary of the old Borough to the point at which the same " meets the Boundary of the Hamlet of Havod-y-Porth; thence, southward, along the Boundary " of the Hamlet of Havod-y-Porth to the point first described."

" *Kenfig.*

" The old Borough of Kenfig."

" *Loughor.*

" The old Borough of Loughor."

" *Neath.*

" From the point lowest down the River Neath at which the Boundary of the old Borough leaves " the River Neath, along the Boundary of the old Borough, leaving the River Neath, to the " point at which Caerfwell Ditch joins the River Neath; thence along Caerfwell Ditch to the " point at which the same meets the lane called Heol-morfa; thence along the Lane Heol-morfa " to the point at which the same joins the high road to Merthyr; thence along the high road to " Merthyr to the point at which the road to Pontardawey leaves the same; thence along the road " to Pontardawey to the point at which the same is joined by a lane called Rheol-y-glow; thence " along the lane Rheol-y-glow to the point at which the same meets a brook; thence along such " brook to the point at which the same meets Rheol-wern-fraith lane; thence along Rheol-wern- " fraith lane to the point at which the same is cut by a fence forming the north-western Boundary " of Cae-canddaw field; thence along the last-mentioned fence to the point at which the same " meets the brook running to Nantlyros; thence along the brook running to Nantlyros to the " point at which the same joins the canal; thence along the canal to the point at which the same " crosses the stream Clydach; thence along the stream Clydach to the point at which the same " joins the River Neath; thence along the River Neath to the point first described."

Statistics for the whole District.

The Population in 1861 was 57,488, showing an increase of 30,354 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 10,636.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1865–66 was—

£10 Occupiers - - - -	1,695
Freemen - - - -	312
	2,007
Double entries - - - -	40
Actual number - - - -	1,967

The total number of Male Occupiers in 1866 was 10,701, of whom 7,828 were at a rental below £10.

SWANSEA.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries, and those of the District of the Local Board of Health, are identical, and comprise an area of 4,363 acres.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 7,578, and the Population, which in 1861 was 41,606, is now estimated at 50,000. The trade of Swansea and its vicinity is rapidly increasing.

There has been an increase of building on the north-western side of the Borough at Cwm-Bwrla, Caer-Brick, Trewyddfa, and Morriston. The houses have nearly all been recently built, and are in close proximity to the Boundary, which in some places intersects streets and continuous rows of houses. Building is extending very rapidly in the district, which comprises an area of about 230 acres, 560 inhabited houses, and an estimated Population of 2,800.

The inhabitants are miners and workmen employed in the neighbouring collieries, and their pursuits and interests are identical with those of the population of Swansea.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended so as to include this district.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Swansea, and such parts of the Parishes of Swansea and Llangefelach " as lie between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following Boundaries respec- " tively, that is to say:

" *Swansea.*—From the Point at which the present Boundary meets the Cwm-Bwrla Road at " the public house called the 'Travellers Well,' westward along the said road to the Point " at which it is met by a lane which runs in a northerly direction to the Loughor Road; " thence along the said lane and across the Loughor Road to the Point at which the eastern " side of the lane meets the eastern fence of the field numbered 1,609 on the map of the " tithe survey of the Parish of Llangefelach; thence along the said fence, and thence to the " nearest point of the present Boundary."

" *Llangefelach, No.* 1.—From the Point at which the present Boundary meets the western " fence of the field numbered 2,481 on the map of the tithe survey of the Parish of " Llangefelach, northward, along the said fence and along the western fence bounding the

" fields numbered 2,483 and 2,482 on the said map to the Point at which the said fence
" meets the road from Penlan Farm; thence, eastward, along the said road to the Point at
" which it meets the present Boundary."

" *Llangefelach, No.* 2.—From the Point of the present Boundary at which the roads
" called Heol-y-Cnap and Heol-y-Castell respectively join, northward, along the said road
" 'Heol-y-Castell' to the Point at which it meets Duke's Road; thence, westward, along
" the same road to the Point at which it meets the road from Three Classes; thence,
" northward, along the road running from Three Classes to the Point at which the same
" meets the road from Llangefelach; thence, eastward, along the said road to the Point
" at which it meets the present Boundary at the 'Cross,' where the last-mentioned road
" crosses the road to Clydach."

ABERAVON.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are not co-extensive, the latter comprising the larger area. The former contains 2,904 acres.

The Population of the Parliamentary Borough, which in 1861 was 7,754, was estimated in 1867 at 9,000, and the number of inhabited houses is about 1,700.

The Town of Aberavon is not of itself of great importance, but a considerable trade is carried on at Port Talbot, which is situated within the Limits of the Borough, at the mouth of the River Avon.

There are large copper works in the neighbourhood, the most important of which are those belonging to the " Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England," situated at Cwm Avon on the north-eastern Boundary, and lying partly within, and partly without, the Borough.

A large population exclusively engaged in these works has grown up here since 1832, and the houses, which are numerous at the edge of the Borough, extend up the valley to the northern Limits of the Hamlet of Michaelstone Lower, part of which is already within the Parliamentary Boundary.

Of these houses, 641, with an estimated population of 3,500, are beyond the Boundary, and only 339, with an estimated population of 1,700, are within it.

The Commissioners recommend that the Borough should be extended so as to include the remainder of the Hamlet of Michaelstone Lower.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Aberavon, and so much of the Hamlet of Michaelstone Lower as is not
" already included in the Borough."

KENFIG.

There is no Town of Kenfig. The village of that name, and a large agricultural district surrounding it, constitute the Borough, which contains 85 inhabited houses, and a Population of about 450, entirely employed in agricultural pursuits. It comprises an area of 3,755 acres.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the existing Parliamentary Limits.

LOUGHOR.

The Borough of Loughor contained in 1861 a Population of 876, which is now estimated at 900, and 190 inhabited houses.

There are smelting works and a colliery within the Borough, but the existing Limits, which comprise an area of 1,216 acres, include ample space for any probable increase of the Town.

The Commissioners do not recommend any extension of the present Boundary.

NEATH.

The Limits of the Parliamentary and Municipal Boroughs are identical, and comprise an area of 1,486 acres.

The Population was 6,810 in 1861, and was estimated in 1867 at 7,536; and the number of inhabited houses, which in 1861 was 1,341, is now about 1,955.

The trade of the Town consists chiefly in the export of coal and iron from the Merthyr Tydvil district, and in the manufacture of copper and iron.

Building has been increased considerably of late years, but there is still a large extent of land within the Borough available for building purposes.

On the west of the Borough, and beyond the existing Boundary, is a tract of land containing the villages of Neath Abbey, Tyllwyd, The Skeiven, and Pentre Tynon, all of recent growth, and all exclusively inhabited by a population employed in the neighbouring collieries and iron works, and having a close affinity to the Town Population of Neath.

These villages contain 615 inhabited houses, and an estimated population of 3,400.

The Commissioners recommend that this district should be added to the Borough.

The Borough, as extended, may be described as consisting of:—

" The present Borough of Neath, and such parts of the Hamlets of Blaenhondden and Dyffryn " Clydach respectively as lie between the present Boundary of the Borough and the following " Boundary, that is to say:

" From the Point at which the South Wales Railway running west from the Town of Neath " crosses the present Boundary, along the south side of the said railway, to the Point at " which it first crosses the Boundary of the Hamlet of Dyffryn Clydach; thence along the " same side of the said Railway to the Point at which it again crosses the said Boundary; " thence, southward, along the western Boundary of the said Hamlet of Dyffryn Clydach, to " the Point at which it meets the present Boundary of the Borough."

REPORTS

ON

DIVISIONS OF COUNTIES.

CHESHIRE

(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)

Reference

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868 — East, Mid, and West Divisions.
" Temporary D° (Act of 1867) — North, Mid, and South Divisions
" Hundreds
Proposed Places of Election 1868
Temporary D° (Act of 1867)

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Superintendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & Director.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

CHESHIRE.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF CHESTER.

The County of Chester consists of two Parliamentary Divisions constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. s. 1., viz., the *Northern Division* and the *Southern Division*.

The *Northern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Macclesfield and
Bucklow.

The Population of the *Northern Division* in 1861 was 182,347, showing an increase of 58,763 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 35,907.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–8 was 5,850.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 3,512 were at the rateable value of 12*l.* and under the gross estimated rental of 50*l.*

The *Southern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Broxton,
Eddisbury,
Nantwich,
Northwich, and
Wirrall,

and the City and County of the City of Chester.

The Population of the *Southern Division* in 1861 was 160,481, showing an increase of 41,049 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 31,557.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–8 was 6,737.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 4,349 were at the rateable value of 12*l.* and under the gross estimated rental of 50*l.*

The County is divided by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., into—

(1.) *North Cheshire*, temporarily comprising the Hundred of—
Macclesfield.

(2.) *Mid-Cheshire*, temporarily comprising the Hundreds of—
Bucklow and
Northwich.

(3.) *South Cheshire*, temporarily comprising the Hundreds of—
Broxton,
Eddisbury,
Nantwich, and
Wirrall;
and the City and County of the City of Chester.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was—

North Cheshire	*122,482
Mid Cheshire	119,417
South Cheshire	100,929

The Commissioners do not recommend any alteration of the temporary contents as defined by the Act; but they suggest that the more appropriate designations for the several Divisions would be *East*, *Mid*, and *West*, instead of *North*, *Mid*, and *South*.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—
For *North* (or *East*) *Cheshire*—Macclesfield;
For *Mid-Cheshire*—Knutsford;
For *South* (or *West*) *Cheshire*—Chester;
and the Commissioners have no change to suggest as to these places, which appear to them to be the most suitable that could be selected.

* Inclusive of part of the New Borough of Stalybridge.

DERBYSHIRE
(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)
CHESHIRE
YORKSHIRE
STAFFORDSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
River Etherow
Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway
SHEFFIELD
HIGH PEAK
Chapel-en-le-Frith
Dronfield
NORTH DIVISION
Tideswell
Buxton
Buxton Railway
SCARSDALE
CHESTERFIELD
EAST DIVISION
BAKEWELL
Longnor
Hartington
Winster
River Dove
WIRKSWORTH
River Derwent
Wirksworth
North Midland Railway
Brewash Valley
Buxton Railway
Alfreton
MORLESTON
ITCHURCH(Lees)
Derwent

Scale of Four Miles to One Inch

4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12 16 Miles

REFERENCE

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868

_____ Temporary _____ Dº _____ (Act of 1867)

_____ Hundreds

Proposed Places of Election 1868

Temporary _____ Dº _____ (Act of 1867)

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Captn R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

COUNTY OF DERBY.

DERBYSHIRE.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

The County of Derby consists of two Parliamentary Divisions, constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. s. 4., viz., the *Northern Division* and the *Southern Division*.

The *Northern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

High Peak
and
Scarsdale,

and also so much of the Wapentake of Wirksworth as by virtue of the Order made at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Derby held at the Borough of Derby on the 28th June 1831 is comprised in the Bakewell Division, as established by such Order.

The Population of the Northern Division in 1861 was 159,044, showing an increase of 56,808 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 31,437.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 5,331.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 3,154 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The *Southern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Appletree,
Morleston and Litchurch,
and
Repton and Gresley,

and all such parts of the Wapentake of Wirksworth as will not be included within the Northern Division of the County of Derby last herein-before described.

The Population of the Southern Division in 1861 was 137,192, showing an increase of 25,885 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 28,844.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867-68 was 8,066.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 2,199 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

By the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., the County is divided into—

(1.) *North Derbyshire*, consisting of the Hundred of—
High Peak,
and the Wapentake of Wirksworth.

(2.) *South Derbyshire*, consisting of the Hundreds of—
Repton and Gresley,
Morleston and Litchurch,
and
Appletree.

(3.) *East Derbyshire*, consisting of the Hundred of—
Scarsdale.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of the Parliamentary Borough of Derby, in 1861, was—

North Derbyshire	90,298
South Derbyshire	*116,124
East Derbyshire	89,814

The Commissioners recommend that each Division should consist of the temporary contents as defined by the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *North Derbyshire*	Bakewell;
For *South Derbyshire*	Derby;
For *East Derbyshire*	Chesterfield;

and the Commissioners do not recommend any change with respect to these places.

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* Subject to an estimated deduction of 10,000 in respect of the Population of the Townships of Litchurch and Little Chester, proposed to be added to the Borough of Derby.

DEVONSHIRE
(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)
Lundy Island
BRISTOL CHANNEL
Morte Bay
Morte Point
Ilfracombe
Hartland Point
Hartland
Barnstaple or Bideford Bay
BRAUNTON
Combe Martin
HARTLAND
Appledore
SHERWILL
BARNSTAPLE
Bideford
NORTH
FREMINGTON
River Taw
BRAUNTON DET
HARTLAND DET
Torrington
SHEBBEAR
SOUTH MOLTON
South Molton
Holsworthy
SOUTH
Sheepwash
BLACK TORRINGTON
Chulmleigh
Hatherleigh
WINKLEIGH
NORTH TAWTON
WITHERIDGE
Bampton
SHEBBEAR DET
Oakhampton
River Yeo
North Devon Railway
WEST BUDLEIGH DET
TIVERTON
Tiverton
CREDITON
WEST BUDLEIGH
BAMPTON
Railway

Scale Five Miles to an Inch

5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

REFERENCE

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868

" Temporary D° (Act of 1867)

" Hundreds

Proposed Places of Election 1868

Temporary D° (Act of 1867)

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. & Co Director.

1868

COUNTY OF DEVON.

DEVONSHIRE.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

The County of Devon consists of two Parliamentary Divisions, constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. cap. 64. sec. 5., viz., the *Northern Division* and the *Southern Division.*

The *Northern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Bampton,
Black Torrington,
Braunton,
Crediton,
Fremington,
Halberton,
Hartland,
Hayridge,
Hemyock,
North Tawton and Winkleigh,
Shebbear,
Sherwill,
South Molton,
Tiverton,
Witheridge,
and
West Budleigh.

The Population of the *Northern Division* in 1861 was 150,178, showing a decrease of 1,819 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 31,171.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 8,828.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 2,504 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The *Southern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Axminster,
Clyston,
Colyton,
Ottery St. Mary,
East Budleigh,
Lifton,
Exminster,
Teignbridge,
Haytor,
Coleridge,
Stanborough,
Ermington,
Plympton,
Roborough,
and
Tavistock;

and also the Castle of Exeter; and the Hundred of Wonford, except such Parts of that Hundred as are included in the Limits of the City of Exeter.

The Population of the *Southern Division* in 1861 was 220,209, showing an increase of 27,603 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 43,275.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 9,758.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 4,179 were at the value of £12 and under £50.

The County is divided by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., into three Divisions:—

(1.) *North Devonshire*, temporarily comprising the Hundreds of—

Bampton,	Shebbear,
Braunton,	Sherwill,
Crediton,	South Molton,
Fremington,	Tiverton,
Halberton,	Winkleigh,
Hartland,	Witheridge,
Hayridge,	and
Hemyock,	West Budleigh.
North Tawton,	

(2.) *East Devonshire*, temporarily comprising the Hundreds of—

Axminster,	Exminster,
Cliston,	Ottery St. Mary,
Colyton,	Haytor,
East Budleigh,	Teignbridge,

and also the Castle of Exeter; and the Hundred of Wonford, except such parts of the Hundred as are included in the limits of the City and County of Exeter by 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64.

(3.) *South Devonshire*, temporarily comprising the Hundreds of—

Black Torrington.	Roborough,
Ermington,	Stanborough,
Lifton,	Coleridge, and
Plympton,	Tavistock.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was—

North Devonshire - - - -	131,883
East Devonshire - - - -	144,133
South Devonshire - - - -	*98,372

The Commissioners recommend that each Division should consist of the temporary contents as defined by the Act.

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* Inclusive of the Borough of Totnes, disfranchised after the end of the present Parliament.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *North Devonshire*—South Molton.
For *East Devonshire*—The Castle of Exeter.
For *South Devonshire*—Plymouth.

The Commissioners are of opinion that Exeter and Plymouth are respectively the fittest places of Election for *East Devonshire* and *South Devonshire;* but for the Northern Division Barnstaple appears to them to be better adapted for the purpose than South Molton. South Molton is geographically the most central Town of that Division, but it is nine miles from a railway station, and has a population of 3,830 only. Barnstaple is on the North Devon Railway, and has a population of 10,743.

The Commissioners recommend, therefore, that the following should be the places for holding Courts for the Election of Members for the three Divisions, viz. :—

For *North Devonshire*—Barnstaple.
For *East Devonshire*—The Castle of Exeter.
For *South Devonshire*—Plymouth.

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Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Superintendence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

ESSEX.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The County of Essex consists of two Parliamentary Divisions, constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. cap. 64. sect. 7., viz., the *Northern Division* and the *Southern Division*.

The *Northern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Clavering,
Dunmow,
Freshwell,
Hinckford,
Lexden,
Tendring,
Thurstable,
Uttlesford,
Winstree,
and
Witham.

The Population of the *Northern Division* in 1861 was 162,441, showing an increase of 15,694 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 35,544.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 5,773.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 1,713 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The *Southern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Barstable,
Becontree,
Chafford,
Chelmsford,
Dengie,
Harlow,
Ongar,
Rochford,
and
Waltham;
and of the Liberty of Havering.

The Population of the *Southern Division* in 1861 was 207,270, showing an increase of 61,869 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 39,130.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 7,173.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers, exclusive of those who were also Owners, in 1866, 6,477 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

By "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., the County is divided into—

(1.) *North-west Essex*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Freshwell,	Waltham,
Uttlesford,	Ongar,
Clavering,	and
Dunmow,	Chelmsford.
Harlow,	

(2.) *North-east Essex*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Hinckford,	Witham,
Lexden,	Thurstable,
Tendring,	and
Winstree,	Dengie.

(3.) *South Essex*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Becontree,	Rochford,
Chafford,	and the
Barstable,	Liberty of Havering.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was—

North-west Essex - - - 111,071
North-east Essex - - - 127,898
South Essex - - - 130,742

and the Commissioners recommend that each Division should consist of the contents specified in the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *North-west Essex*—Chelmsford.
For *North-east Essex*—Braintree.
For *South Essex*—Brentwood.

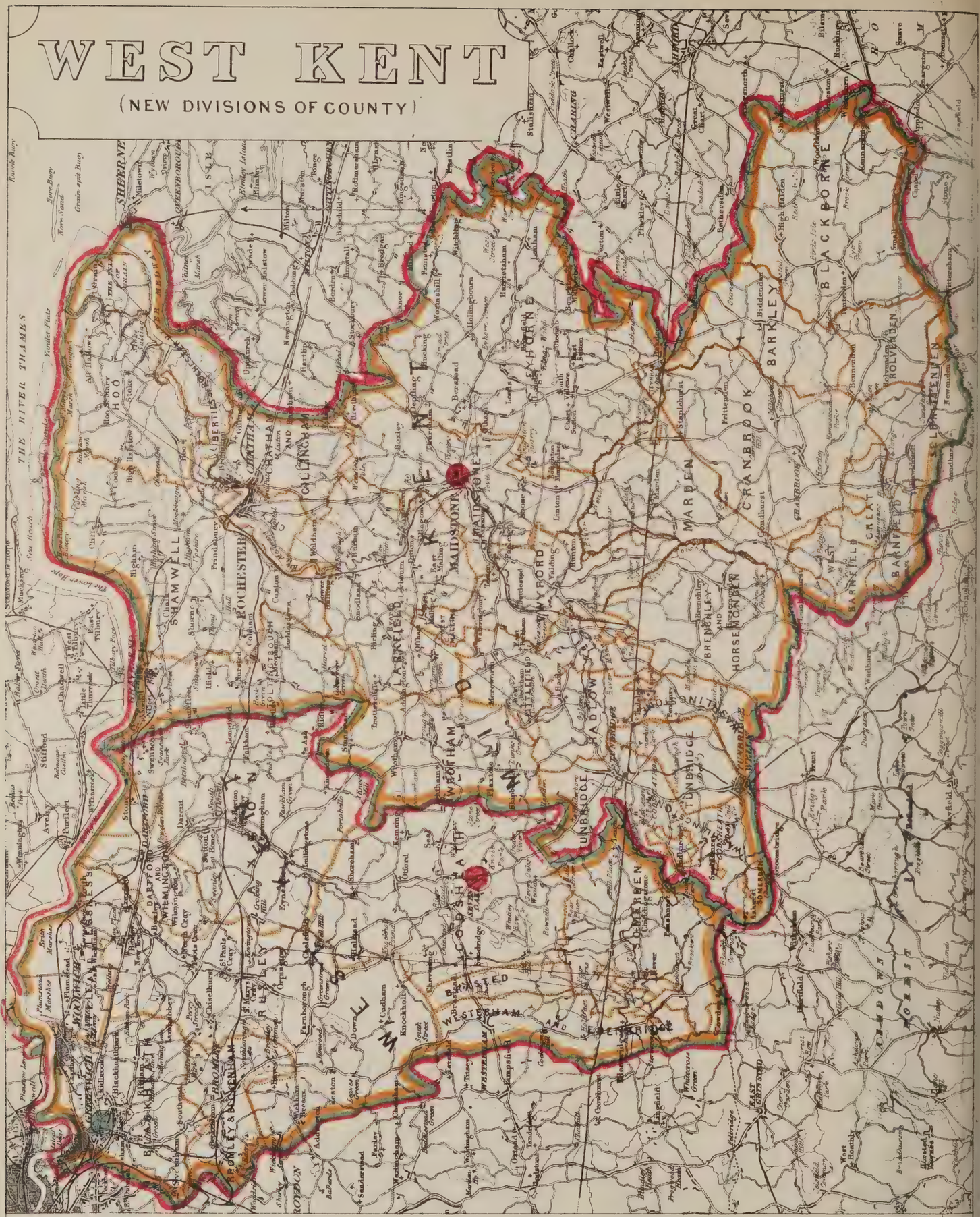
The Commissioners are of opinion that Chelmsford and Brentwood are the most suitable places of election for the North-western and Southern Divisions; but for the North-eastern Division they consider Colchester to be preferable to Braintree, as being more accessible and central.

They recommend, therefore, that the following Towns should be constituted the places of Election for the three Divisions of Essex, viz.:—

Chelmsford—for *North-west Essex;*
Colchester—for *North-east Essex;*
and
Brentwood—for *South Essex.*

WEST KENT

(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)



Scale = 4 Miles to an Inch.

REFERENCE

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868

Temporary Dº (Act of 1867)

Hundreds

Proposed Places of Election 1868

Temporary Dº (Act of 1867)

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

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1868

WEST KENT.

REPORT ON WEST KENT.

The Western Division of the County of Kent, as constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., sect. 10. consists of the Lathes of

Sutton-at-Hone
and
Aylesford,
And of the Lower Division of the Lathe of Scray.

The Population in 1861 was 277,058, showing an increase of 89,723 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 50,395.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 11,120.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 9,815 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The Division is subdivided by "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., into—

(1.) *West Kent*, temporarily comprising the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone.
(2.) *Mid-Kent*, temporarily comprising the remainder of the Division.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was—

West Kent	128,714
Mid-Kent	*123,819

In consequence, however, of the recommendations of the Commissioners in regard to the extension of the Boroughs of Greenwich and Chatham, and the curtailment of the new Borough of Gravesend, the above numbers are subject to the following modifications, viz.:—

West Kent.		*Mid-Kent.*	
Population as above	128,714	Population as above	123,819
Deduct addition to Greenwich	27,224	Deduct addition to Chatham	4,370
	101,490		119,449
		Add deduction from Gravesend	300
			119,149

* Exclusive of the new Borough of Gravesend, Population 24,525.

The Commissioners do not recommend any alteration in the Divisions as constituted by the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *West Kent*	- -	Blackheath.
For *Mid-Kent*	- -	Maidstone.

The Commissioners are of opinion that Maidstone is the most suitable place of Election for *Mid-Kent*, but for *West Kent* they consider Sevenoaks preferable to Blackheath, which latter place is situated in the extreme north-western angle of the Division, and in a Metropolitan District.

Sevenoaks, which is situated on a branch line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, is 25½ miles from London; and will shortly be connected with London and the eastern side of the Division by a direct line. These two railways, and another projected line from Maidstone, will place it in connexion with all parts of the Division.

The Commissioners recommend, therefore, that the following Towns should be constituted the places of Election for the two Divisions of West Kent, viz.:—

Sevenoaks—for *West Kent.*
Maidstone—for *Mid-Kent.*

NORTH
LANCASHIRE
(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)
WESTMORELAND
CUMBERLAND
NORTH MORECAMBE BAY
LONSDALE
LONSDALE
HAWKSHEAD
ULVERSTON
KIRKBY
RELETH
COLTON
ULVERSTON
CARTMEL
DALTON
URSWICK
BURTON
WHITTINGTON
WARTON
BOLTON
LANCASTER
MELLING
TUNSTALL
TADHA

REFERENCE

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868

Temporary ____ D.º ____ (Act of 1867)

Hundreds

Proposed Places of Election 1868

Temporary ____ D.º ____ (Act of 1867)

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

REFORM CLUB PALL MALL

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

REPORT ON THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF LANCASHIRE.

The *Northern Division* of the County of Lancaster, as constituted by the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 64. s. 11., consists of the several Hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn.

The Population in 1861 was 374,489, showing an increase of 115,045 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 70,528.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 13,587.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 8,228 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The Division is sub-divided by the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., into—

(1.) *North Lancashire*, temporarily comprising the Hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, and Leyland; and

(2.) *North-east Lancashire*, temporarily comprising the Hundred of Blackburn.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was,—

North Lancashire - - - - -	161,524
North-east Lancashire - - - -	*174,981

The number of Electors now on the Register for *North Lancashire* is 8,109; and for *North-east Lancashire* is 5,149.

The Commissioners do not recommend any alteration of the temporary contents of the Division as constituted by the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding the Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *North Lancashire*—Lancaster;

For *North-east Lancashire*—Blackburn;

and the Commissioners are of opinion that these Towns are the most suitable for that purpose.

They recommend, therefore, that no alteration should be made in the places for holding Courts for the Elections.

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* Exclusive of the new Borough of Burnley, Population 37,984.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE

(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)

SOUTH EAST DIVISION
SOUTH WEST DIVISION
WEST DERBY
Scale - Four Miles to an Inch.
5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 20 Miles
REFERENCE
Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868
" Temporary Dº (Act of 1867)
" Hundreds
Proposed Places of Election 1868
Temporary Dº (Act of 1867)
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt R M Parsons R E

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

REPORT ON THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF LANCASTER.

The *Southern Division* of the County of Lancaster, as constituted by the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 64. s. 11., consists of the respective Hundreds of Salford and West Derby.

The Population in 1861 was 627,656, showing an increase of 264,251 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 119,021.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 23,479.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 14,751 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The Division is sub-divided by the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., into—

(1.) *South-east Lancashire*, temporarily comprising the Hundred of Salford; and
(2.) *South-west Lancashire*, temporarily comprising the Hundred of West Derby.

In 1861 the Hundred of Salford contained a population of		1,112,951
Deduct the population of the Boroughs of—		
Ashton-under-Lyne	33,917	
Bolton	70,395	
Bury	37,563	
Manchester	357,979	
Oldham	94,344	
Rochdale	38,184	
Salford	102,449	
Stockport (part of)	13,838	
		748,669
Total population of the Parliamentary Division of *South-east Lancashire*		*364,282

subject, however, to a further deduction for the portion of the population of the new Borough of Stalybridge living in Lancashire.

---

* Inclusive of part of the new Borough of Stalybridge.

In 1861 the Hundred of West Derby contained a population of -		769,020
Deduct the population of the Boroughs of—		
Liverpool - - - - -	443,938	
Warrington (part of) - - - - -	24,050	
Wigan - - - - - -	37,658	
		505,646
Total Population of the Parliamentary Division of *South-west Lancashire* -		263,374

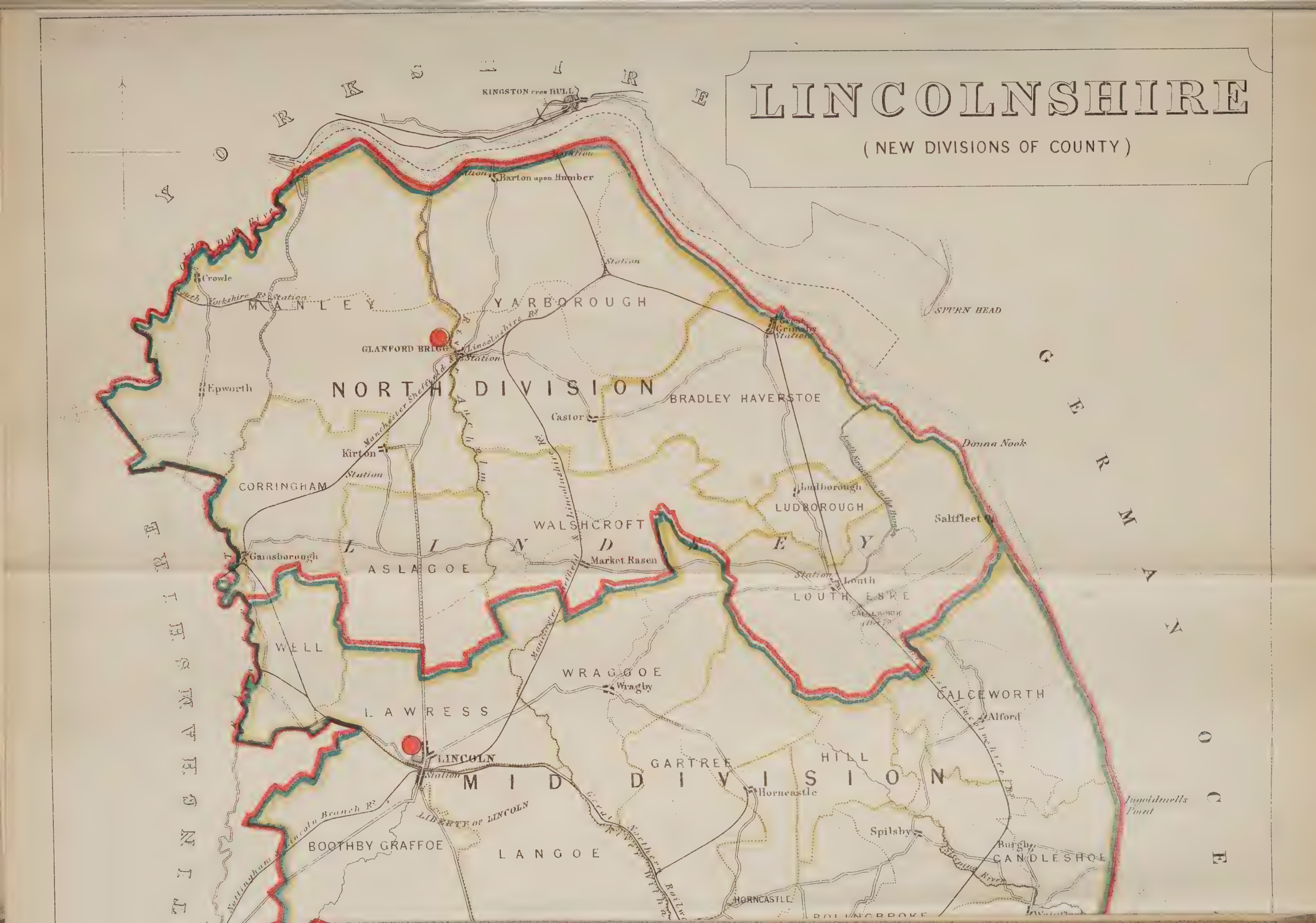
The number of Electors on the Register for Salford Hundred is 13,371, and for West Derby Hundred 10,324.

The Commissioners do not recommend any alteration of these temporary contents, as the two Hundreds, besides being nearly equal in area, form convenient and natural Divisions.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding the Courts for the Election of Members are,—

For *South-east Lancashire*—Manchester.
For *South-west Lancashire*—Liverpool.

These places respectively are, from their importance, and the facilities of communication which they offer, very suitable for the purpose, and the Commissioners recommend that no change should be made with regard to either of them.


LINCOLNSHIRE
(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)
YORKSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
GERMAN OCEAN
KINGSTON upon HULL
Barton upon Humber
Crowle
MANLEY
YARBOROUGH
GLANFORD BRIGG
NORTH DIVISION
Epworth
Kirton
CORRINGHAM
Gainsborough
BRADLEY HAVERSTOE
Castor
SPURN HEAD
Donna Nook
LUDBOROUGH
Louth
Saltfleet
WALSHCROFT
LINDSEY
ASLACOE
Market Rasen
LOUTH ESKE
WELL
WRAGGOE
Wragby
LAWRESS
CALCEWORTH
Alford
LINCOLN
GARTREE HILL
MID DIVISION
Horncastle
Ingoldmells Point
Spilsby
BOOTHBY GRAFFOE
LIBERTY of LINCOLN
LANGOE
CANDLESHOE
HORNCASTLE

Miles 5 4 3 2 1 0 — Scale - 5 Miles to an Inch — 5 10 15 20 Miles

REFERENCE

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868

" " Temporary " D° (Act of 1867)

" " Hundreds

Proposed Places of Election 1868

Temporary D° (Act of 1867)

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt[n] R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c Director.

1868

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

The County of Lincoln consists of two Parliamentary Divisions, constituted by the Act 2 W. 4. c. 45., Sect. 13, viz., the Parts of *Lindsey*, and the Parts of *Kesteven* and *Holland*.

The Parts of *Lindsey* include the Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—

Aslacoe,
Bolingbroke,
Bradley Haverstoe,
Calceworth,
Candleshoe,
Corringham,
Gartree,
Hill,
Horncastle,
Lawress,
Louth Eske,
Ludborough,
Manley,
Walshcroft,
Well,
Wraggoe,
Yarborough,
and
Lincoln Liberty.

The Population of the Parts of *Lindsey* in 1861 was 193,757, showing an increase of 38,475 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 41,057.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 12,732.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 4,048 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The Parts of *Kesteven* and *Holland* include the Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—

Holland Elloe,
Kirton,
Skirbeck,
Aswardhurn,
Aveland,
Beltisloe,
Boothby Graffo,
Flaxwell,
Langoe,
Loveden,
Ness,
Winnibriggs and Threo,
and
Grantham Soke.

The Population of the Parts of *Kesteven* and *Holland* in 1861 was 146,602, showing an increase of 28,287 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 30,557.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 8,948.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 2,686 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

By the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., the County is divided into—

(1.) *North Lincolnshire*, consisting of the Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—

Manley,
Yarborough,
Bradley Haverstoe,
Ludborough,
Walshcroft,
Aslacoe,
Corringham,
Louth Eske,
and
Calceworth, so much as lies within Louth Eske.

(2.) *Mid-Lincolnshire*, consisting of the Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—

Well,
Lawress,
Wraggoe,
Gartree,
Candleshoe,
Calceworth, except so much as lies within the hundred of Louth Eske.
Hill,
Bolingbroke,
Horncastle,
Boothby Graffoe,
Langoe,
and
Lincoln Liberty.

(3.) *South Lincolnshire*, consisting of the Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of—

Loveden,
Flaxwell,
Aswardhurn,
Winnibriggs and Threo,
Aveland,
Beltisloe,
Ness,
Grantham Soke.
Skirbeck,
Kirton,
and
Holland Elloe.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was—

North Lincolnshire - - -	114,707
Mid-Lincolnshire - - - -	102,287
South Lincolnshire - - -	123,365

and the Commissioners recommend that each Division should consist of the contents specified in the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *North Lincolnshire*—Glanford Brigg.
For *Mid-Lincolnshire*—Lincoln.
For *South Lincolnshire*—Sleaford.

The Commissioners are of opinion that Glanford Brigg and Lincoln are the fittest places of Election for North and Mid-Lincolnshire respectively, but for the Southern Division they consider Spalding to be preferable to Sleaford, as it is situated in the parts of Holland, in which a large number of the Electors reside, and is more accessible than Sleaford.

They recommend, therefore, that the under-mentioned Towns should be constituted the places of Election for the three Parliamentary Divisions of Lincolnshire, viz.:

Glanford Brigg—For *North Lincolnshire.*
Lincoln—For *Mid-Lincolnshire.*
Spalding—For *South Lincolnshire.*

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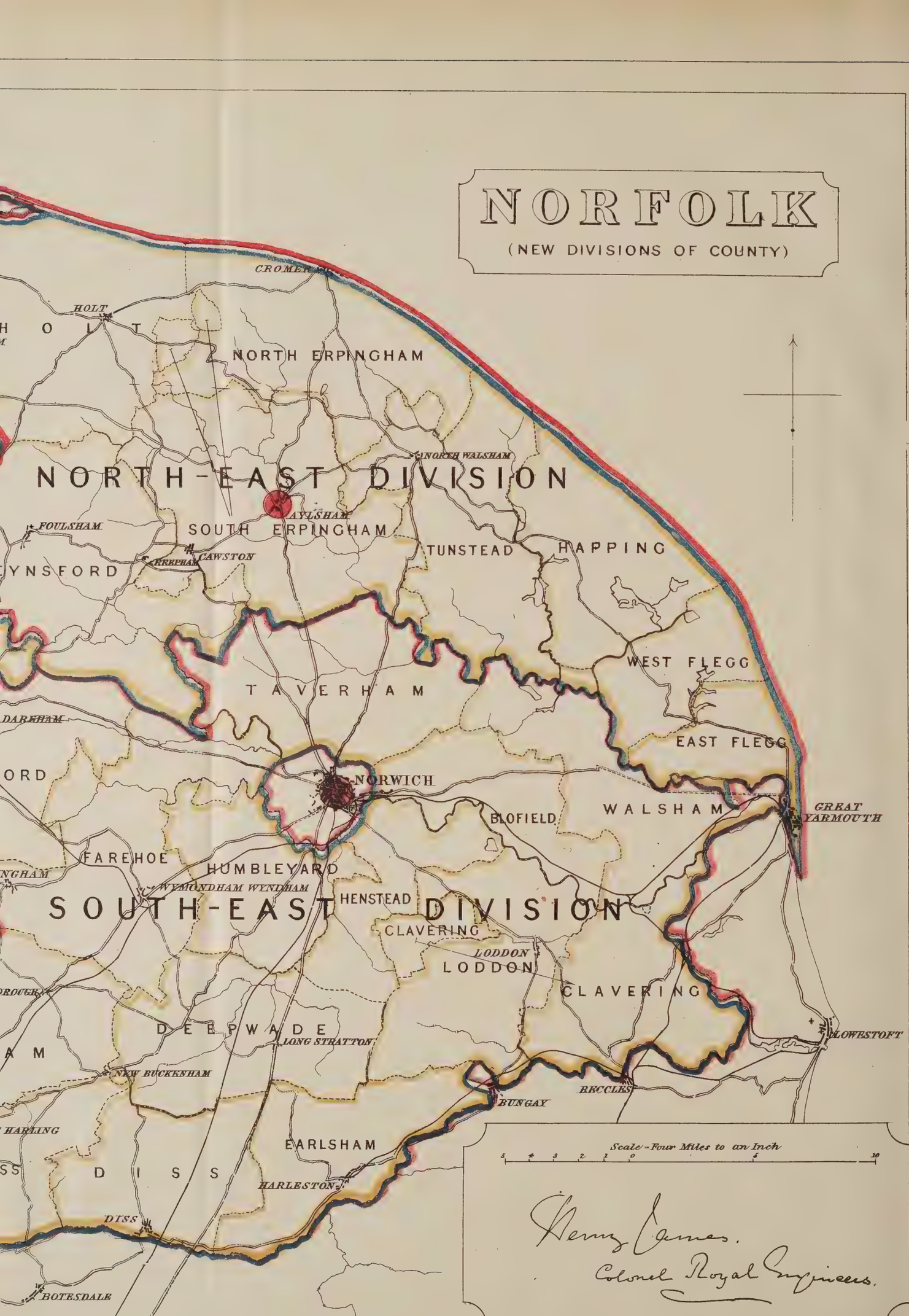

ndence of Capt.n R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

The County of Norfolk consists of two Parliamentary Divisions, constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Sect. 13., viz., the *Eastern Division* and the *Western Division*.

The *Eastern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Blofield,
Clavering,
Depwade,
Diss,
Earsham,
North Erpingham,
South Erpingham,
Eynesford,
East Flegg,
West Flegg,
Forehoe,
Happing,
Henstead,
Humbleyard,
Loddon,
Taverham,
Tunstead,
and
Walsham.

The Population of the *Eastern Division* in 1861 was 148,798, showing an increase of 4,483 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 33,058.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 8,092.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 1,897 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The *Western Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Freebridge Marshland,
Smithdon,
Freebridge Lynn,
Clackclose,
Brothercross,
Gallow,
Holt,
Launditch,
South Greenhoe,
Grimshoe,
North Greenhoe,
Wayland,
Shropham,
Gilt Cross,
and
Mitford.

The Population of the *Western Division* in 1861 was 161,218, showing an increase of 14,542 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 35,298.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 7,117.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 2,489 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

By "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., the County is divided into—

(1.) *West Norfolk*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Wayland,
Launditch,
South Greenhoe,
Gallow,
Brothercross,
Smithdon,
Freebridge Lynn,
Freebridge Marshland,
Clackclose,
and
Grimshoe.

(2.) *North-east Norfolk*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

East Flegg,
West Flegg,
Happing,
Tunstead,
North Erpingham,
South Erpingham,
Eynsford,
Holt,
and
North Greenhoe.

(3.) *South-east Norfolk*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Walsham,
Blofield,
Henstead,
Humbleyard,
Loddon,
Clavering,
Diss,
Deepwade,
Earlsham,
Giltcross,
Shropham,
Taverham,
Farehoe,
and
Mitford.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was—

West Norfolk - - - 113,902
North-east Norfolk - - 112,852*
South-east Norfolk - - 113,600

and the Commissioners recommend that each Division should consist of the contents specified in the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *West Norfolk*—Swaffham;
For *North-east Norfolk*—Aylsham;
For *South-east Norfolk*—Norwich;

and the Commissioners are of opinion that these Towns are the most suitable places of Election for each Division.

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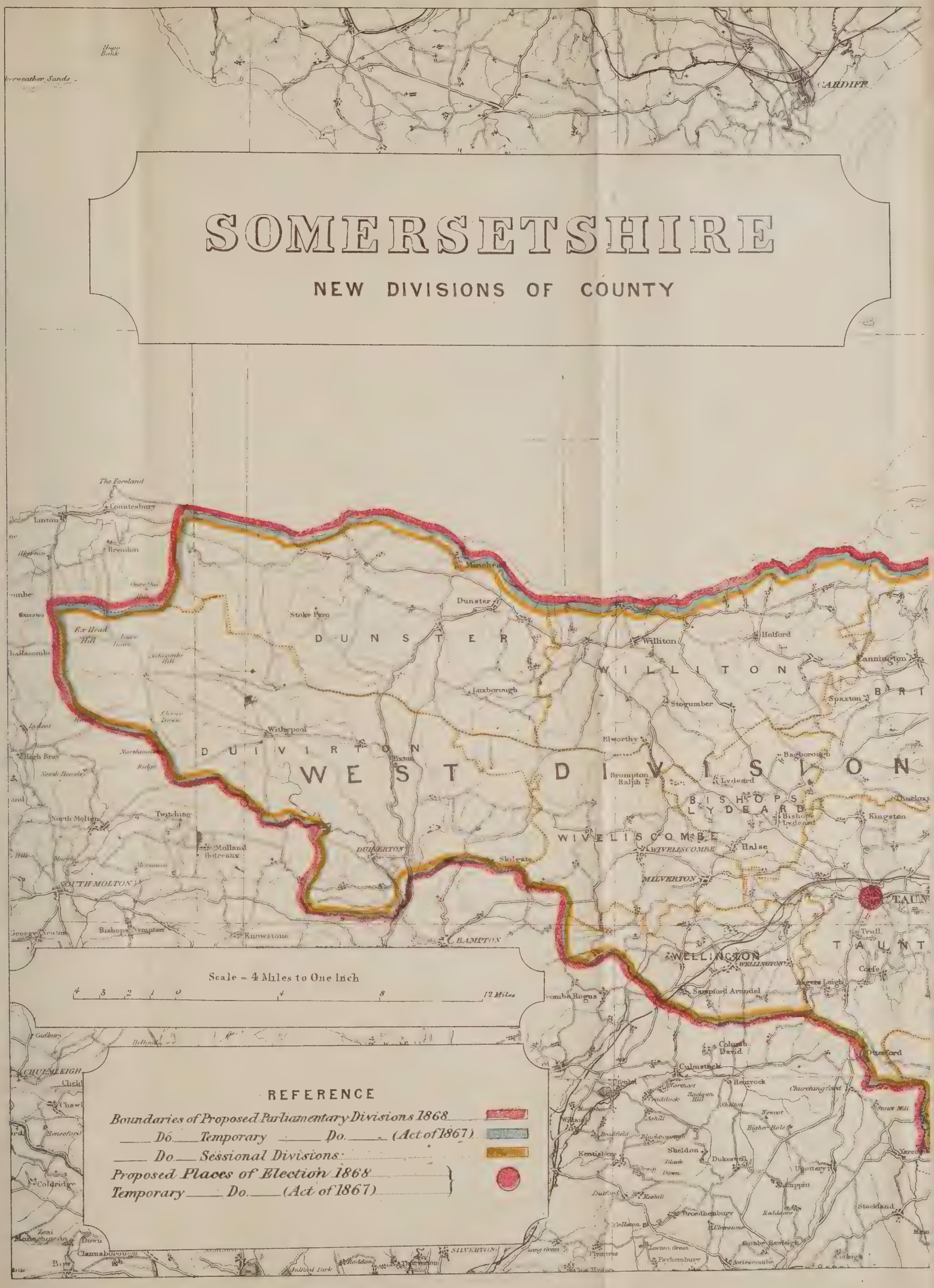
* Inclusive of part of the Borough of Great Yarmouth, disfranchised after the end of the present Parliament.



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tendence of Capt.ⁿ R.M.Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

The County of Somerset consists of two Parliamentary Divisions, constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Section 18., viz., the *Eastern Division* and the *Western Division.*

The *Eastern Division* includes the Hundreds or Liberties of—

Bath Forum,
Bempstone,
Brent and Wrington,
Bruton,
Catsash,
Chew and Chewton,
Norton Ferris,
Frome,
Glaston Twelve Hides,
Hampton and Claverton,
Horethorne,
Keynsham,
Kilmersdon,
Mells and Leigh,
Portbury,
Wellow,
Wells Forum,
Whitstone,
Winterstoke,
and
Witham Friary;

and also the Hundred of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, except such Parts of that Hundred as are included in the Limits of the City of *Bristol.*

The Population of the *Eastern Division* in 1861 was 172,712, showing an increase of 12,102 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 35,571.

The number of the electors on the Register of 1867–8 was 10,916.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 3,329 were of the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The *Western Division* includes the Hundreds of,—

Aldick and Bulstone,
Andersfield,
Cannington,
Carhampton,
Crewkerne,
North Curry,
Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker,
Huntspill and Puriton,
Kingsbury, East,
Kingsbury, West,
Martock,
Milverton,
North Petherton,
South Petherton,
Pitney,
Somerton,
Stone,
Taunton and Taunton Dean,
Tintinhull,
Whitley,
and
Williton and Freemanors.

The Population of the *Western Division* in 1861 was 159,551, showing an increase of 13,566 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 32,529.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867-68 was 8,263.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 2,318 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

By the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., the County is divided into three Divisions:—

(1.) *East Somerset*, consisting of the Sessional Divisions of,—

Long Ashton,	Axbridge,
Keynsham,	and
Weston,	Temple Cloud,

as established by virtue of the Order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Somerset, and also all such places in the said County as are locally situated within or are surrounded by the said Sessional Divisions or any of them, and are not mentioned in the said Order.

(2.) *Mid Somerset*, consisting of the Sessional Divisions of,—

Crewkerne,	Wincanton,
Yeovil,	Wells,
Somerton,	Frome, and
Shepton Mallet,	Kilmersdon,

as established by virtue of the Order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Somerset, and also all such other places in the said County as are locally situated within or are surrounded by the said Sessional Divisions or any of them, and are not mentioned in the said Order.

(3.) *West Somerset*, consisting of the Sessional Divisions of,—

Dunster,	Wellington,
Dulverton,	Taunton,
Williton,	Bridgwater,
Wiveliscombe,	and
Bishop's Lydeard,	Ilminster,

as established by virtue of the Order of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Somerset, and also such other places as are locally situated within or are surrounded by the said Sessional Divisions or any of them, and are not mentioned in the said Order.

The Population of each temporary Division, exclusive of that of Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861, was—

East Somerset - -	104,313.
Mid-Somerset - -	116,412.
West Somerset - -	111,538.

With respect to *East Somerset*, the Commissioners find that the Sessional Division of Axbridge, which comprises a very extensive area, is intersected almost throughout by the Mendip Hills, and that the Parishes on the south of that range are, from their situation, much more intimately connected with *Mid-Somerset* than with *East Somerset*. The Mendip Hills are traversed by steep roads, which are not very numerous or good, and it is evident from the appearance of the country that the tract between them and the Bristol Channel naturally belongs rather to *Mid* than to *East Somerset*.

If the Parishes in question should be annexed to *Mid-Somerset*, it will be necessary to make some addition to East Somerset, in order to restore the balance of population, and this object may be effected by transferring to East Somerset the Sessional Divisions of Frome and Kilmersdon, which are not inconveniently situated for that purpose.

The Population would, in that case be:—

East Somerset - - - -	105,635
Mid-Somerset - - - -	115,090

The Commissioners recommend that the Parishes to the south of the Mendip Hills in the Sessional Division of Axbridge should form part of *Mid-Somerset*, and that the Sessional Divisions of Kilmersdon and Frome should form part of *East Somerset*.

The following will be the description of the parts comprised in each of these two County Divisions:—

East Somerset.—The existing Sessional Divisions of Frome, Keynsham, Kilmersdon, Temple Cloud, and Weston, and the following Parishes within the existing Sessional Division of Axbridge, viz., Butcombe, Burrington, Wrington, Banwell, Blagdon, Charterhouse on Mendip, Christon, Churchill, Congresbury, Hutton, Kewstoke, Locking, Puxton, Rowberrow, Shipham, Uphill, Wick St. Lawrence, Weston-super-Mare, Winscombe, and Worle.

Mid-Somerset.—The existing Sessional Divisions of Crewkerne, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Wells, Wincanton and Yeovil; and the following Parishes within the existing Sessional Division of Axbridge, viz., Axbridge, Badgworth, Berrow, Biddisham, Bleadon, Brean, Burnham, Chapel Allerton, Cheddar, Compton Bishop, East Brent, Loxton, Lympsham, Mark, South Brent, Weare, and Wedmore.

The Commissioners recommend that *West Somerset* should consist of the temporary contents as defined by the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *East Somerset*—Bath.
For *Mid-Somerset*—Wells.
For *West Somerset*—Taunton.

The Commissioners recommend that no alterations should be made in those places.

STAFFORDSHIRE

(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)

Scale of Four Miles to One Inch

4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12 16 Miles

REFERENCE

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868

" Temporary " (Act of 1867)

" Hundreds

Proposed Places of Election 1868

Temporary " (Act of 1867)

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

The County of Stafford consists of two Parliamentary Divisions, constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Section 19., viz. the *Northern Division* and the *Southern Division*.

The *Northern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

Pirehill,
Totmonslow,
and
North Offlow;

The *Southern Division* includes the Hundreds of—

South Offlow,
Seisdon,
and
Cuttlestone.

The Population of the *Northern Division*, exclusive of that of the Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861 was 162,986, showing an increase of 42,667 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 33,313.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 11,955.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 3,428 were at the rateable value of 12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The Population of the *Southern Division*, exclusive of that of the Parliamentary Boroughs, in 1861 was 260,262, showing an increase of 130,815 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 50,722.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 10,812.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 4,949 were at the rateable value of 12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

By the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., the County is divided into—

(1) *North Staffordshire*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Totmonslow, and
Pirehill, North.

---

(2) *West Staffordshire*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Pirehill, South,
Cuttlestone, and
Seisdon.

---

(3) *East Staffordshire*, consisting of the Hundreds of—

Offlow, North,
Offlow, South.

The Commissioners recommend that each Division should consist of the temporary contents as defined by the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *North Staffordshire*—Stoke-upon-Trent ;

For *West Staffordshire*—Stafford ;

For *East Staffordshire*—Lichfield ;

and the Commissioners do not recommend any change with respect to these places.

EAST SURREY

(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)

Scale - 4 Miles to One Inch

4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12 Miles

REFERENCE

Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868

Do Temporary Do (Act of 1867)

Do Hundreds

Proposed Places of Election 1868

Temporary Do (Act of 1867)

Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engineers.

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Captn R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.A.S. Col. Sir H. James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

1868

EAST SURREY.

REPORT ON EAST SURREY.

The *Eastern Division* of the County of Surrey, as constituted by the Act 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64., Sect. 21., consists of the several Hundreds of—

Brixton,	Tandridge,
Kingston,	and
Reigate,	Wallington.

The Population in 1861 was 209,345, showing an increase of 103,128 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 35,114.

The number of the Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 12,322.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 12,984 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The Division is sub-divided by the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., into—

(1.) *East Surrey*, temporarily comprising the Hundred of Tandridge, and so much of the Hundred of Wallington as includes and lies to the east of the Parishes of Croydon and Sanderstead, and so much of the Hundred of Brixton as includes and lies to the east of the Parishes of Streatham, Clapham, and Lambeth:

(2.) *Mid-Surrey*, temporarily comprising the remainder of the present Division.

The Population of each temporary Division, in 1861, was—

East Surrey - -	97,734
Mid-Surrey - -	111,611*

The Commissioners do not recommend any alteration of the temporary contents of the Divisions as constituted by the Act.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding Courts for the Election of Members are—

For *East Surrey*—Croydon.

For *Mid-Surrey*—Kingston-upon-Thames.

The Commissioners do not recommend any alteration in the places for holding the Courts for the Elections.

* Exclusive of the Borough of Reigate, disfranchised after the end of the present Parliament.

WEST RIDING
OF
YORKSHIRE
(NEW DIVISIONS OF COUNTY)
NORTHERN
LANCASHIRE
REFERENCE
Boundaries of Proposed Parliamentary Divisions 1868
Northern, Eastern & Southern Divisions
Temporary Dº (Act of 1867)
Northern, Mid & Southern Divisions
Hundreds
Proposed Places of Election 1868.
Temporary Dº (Act of 1867)
Scale - Four Miles to an Inch.
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 Miles
Henry James.
Colonel Royal Engrs

Zincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office Southampton under the superintendence of Capt.n R.M. Parsons R.E. F.R.

James R.E. F.R.S. &c. Director.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

REPORT ON THE DIVISIONS OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The West Riding of Yorkshire was divided by the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, c. 112. sect. 1., into a *Northern Division* and a *Southern Division*.

The *Northern Division* includes the Wapentakes of—

Staincliffe and Ewecross,
Claro,
Skyrack, and
Morley.

The Population of the *Northern Division* in 1861 was 419,972, showing an increase of 96,288 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 88,450.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners, 8,483 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 23,285.

The *Southern Division* includes the Wapentakes of—

Barkstone Ash,
Osgoldcross,
Strafforth and Tickhill,
Staincross,
and
Agbrigg.

The Population of the *Southern Division* in 1861 was 461,022, showing an increase of 145,965 since 1831.

The number of inhabited Houses in 1861 was 95,188.

Of the total number of Male Occupiers in 1866, exclusive of those who were also Owners 8,467 were at the rateable value of £12 and under the gross estimated rental of £50.

The number of Electors on the Register of 1867–68 was 18,260.

The *West Riding* of Yorkshire is sub-divided by the "Representation of the People Act, 1867," Schedule D., into—

(1.) The *Northern Division*, temporarily comprising the Wapentakes of—

Ewecross and Staincliffe,
Claro,
Skyrack,
Barkstone Ash,
and
Osgoldcross.

(2.) The *Mid Division*, temporarily comprising the Wapentake of—

Morley.

Es

(3.) The *Southern Division*, temporarily comprising the Wapentakes of—
Agbrigg,
Strafforth and Tickhill, and
Staincross.

The following Table shows the area, number of inhabited houses, population, annual value, and number of Electors of the Divisions as temporarily constituted by the Act:

Divisions and Wapentakes.	Area (in Acres).	Inhabited Houses, excluding Boroughs.	Population, excluding Boroughs.	Annual Value, excluding Boroughs.	County Electors, 1866–67.
Northern Division.				£	
Ewecross and Staincliffe	456,071	15,823	75,879	417,353	4,270
Claro	268,248	9,321	44,074	340,051	2,797
Skyrack	106,362	12,497	60,225	243,966	4,461
Barkstonash	91,362	6,049	27,866	176,727	1,279
Osgoldcross	113,830	6,557	30,641	201,730	1,716
Total	1,035,873	50,247	238,685	1,379,827	14,523
Mid Division.					
Morley	152,852	50,809	239,794	692,630	11,861
Southern Division.					
Agbrigg*	161,427	37,094	181,103	642,032	7,397
Staincross	84,961	11,682	57,938	258,274	1,693
Strafforth and Tickhill	281,204	25,921	124,915	618,491	6,020
Total	527,592	74,697	363,956	1,518,797	15,110

The following objections present themselves to the *Northern* and *Mid Divisions* as thus constituted, viz.:—

That the *Northern Division* is wanting in compactness, its length from Sedbergh in the North-west to Goole in the South-east being 90 miles, with a very insufficient railway communication between these points;

That by placing one part of the Borough of Leeds in the *Mid Division* and the other in the Northern, unnecessary confusion and inconvenience would be caused; and

That the *Northern Division* contains three fifths of the area of the whole West Riding, while the *Mid Division* contains only one tenth.

The Commissioners are of opinion that these objections may be best obviated by departing to some extent from the adoption of Wapentakes as the principle of division, and by providing that the *Northern* and *Mid Divisions* shall be constituted as follows, viz.:—

Northern Division—
The Wapentake of—
Ewecross and Staincliffe.
The Parishes of—
Bradford and Halifax.
The Townships of—
Bolton and Idle.
} in the Wapentake of Morley.

* Exclusive of the new Borough of Dewsbury.

Mid Division—

The Wapentakes of—

Claro,
Skyrack,
Barkstonash,
Osgoldcross,
and
Morley (except the Parishes of Bradford and Halifax, and the Townships of Bolton and Idle).

And that the *Southern Division* shall consist, as proposed by the Act, of—

The Wapentakes of—

Agbrigg,
Strafforth and Tickhill,
and
Staincross.

It will be observed that by this plan the area of the West Riding will be divided into almost equal portions; that the Borough of Leeds will not be divided; and that, except in the case of Morley, a part of which is placed in the *Northern* and the remainder in the *Mid Division*, the Wapentake Boundaries will be retained.

The following Table shows the area, inhabited houses, population, annual value, and number of Electors of the Divisions as thus constituted:—

—	Area (in Acres).	Inhabited Houses, excluding Boroughs.	Population, excluding Boroughs.	Annual Value, excluding Boroughs.	County Electors, 1866–67.
NORTHERN DIVISION.					
Staincliffe and Ewecross	456,071	15,823	75,879	417,353	4,270
The Parishes of Bradford and Halifax, and the Townships of Bolton and Idle, in Morley	118,624	36,057	170,901	479,226	8,412
Total	574,695	51,880	246,780	896,579	12,682
MID DIVISION.					
Claro	268,248	9,321	44,074	340,051	2,797
Skyrack	106,362	12,497	60,225	243,966	4,461
Barkstonash	91,362	6,049	27,866	176,727	1,279
Osgoldcross	113,830	6,557	30,641	201,730	1,716
Morley (except the Parishes of Bradford and Halifax, and the Townships of Bolton and Idle)	34,227	14,752	68,893	213,404	3,449
Totals	614,029	49,176	231,699	1,175,878	13,702
SOUTHERN DIVISION.					
Agbrigg	161,427	37,094	181,103	642,032	7,397
Staincross	84,961	11,682	57,938	258,274	1,693
Strafforth and Tickhill	281,204	25,921	124,915	618,491	6,020
	527,592	74,697	363,956	1,518,797	15,110

The Commissioners recommend, therefore, that the several Parliamentary Divisions of the West Riding should be altered in conformity with the foregoing plan, and they suggest that the more appropriate designation of the three Divisions thus constituted would be, *the Northern*, *the Eastern*, and *the Southern*, instead of the *Northern*, the *Mid*, and the *Southern Divisions*.

The places temporarily appointed by the Act for holding the Courts for the Election of Members are—

Leeds—For the *Northern Division ;*
Bradford—For the *Mid Division ;*
Wakefield—For the *Southern Division ;*

and the Commissioners are of opinion that Leeds, Bradford, and Wakefield, from the facilities of railway communication which they possess, and the position which they occupy, will still be the most fitting places of Election for the Divisions in which, under the altered arrangements, they will respectively be situated.

They further recommend, therefore, that the places for holding Courts for the Election of Members should be—

Bradford—For the *Northern Division.*
Leeds—For the Mid or *Eastern Division.*
Wakefield—For the *Southern Division.*

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LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.